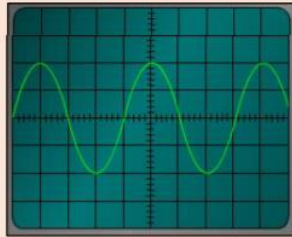
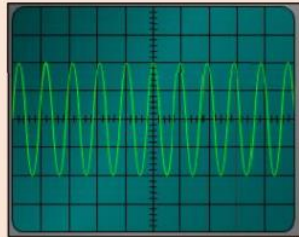




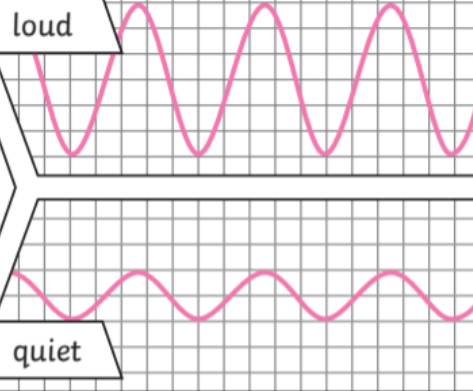
Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. These vibrations travel as a wave, causing the sound to move through particles to our ears, so that we can hear it. Sounds can travel through solids, liquids and gases.

Faster **vibrations**
= higher **pitch**

Slower **vibrations**
= lower **pitch**



The size of the **vibration** is called the **amplitude**. Louder sounds have a larger **amplitude**, and quieter sounds have a smaller **amplitude**.



Pitch – We change the pitch of different instruments in different ways:
Percussion - Changing the size of the instrument, or on a drum, the tightness of the skin.



Wind and Brass - Changing the length of the column of air.



String - Changing the length and tightness of the strings.



Vocabulary

Vibration: A quick back and forth movement.

Sound Wave: A type of wave that moves through the air which allows you to hear.

Pitch: The measure of how high or low a sound is.

Volume: Measure of how loud or quiet a sound is.

Musical Instruments: Items that can be used to make sounds.

Percussion Instruments: Instruments that make a sound through being hit directly.

Wind Instruments: Instruments that make a sound by the player blowing into or across them.

Brass Instruments: Instruments usually made of brass or other metals that create a sound when the player vibrates their lips into a mouthpiece.

String Instruments – Instruments that make a sound using vibrations through a string.

Insulate: To add a material to something to stop or reduce the amount of sound it produces.