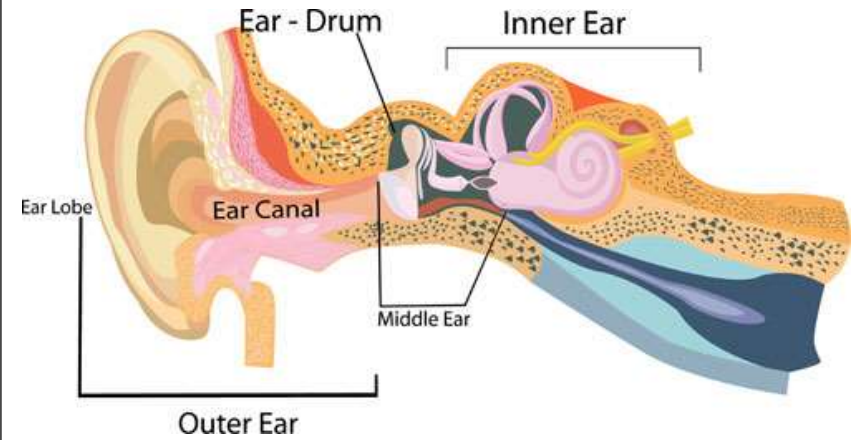


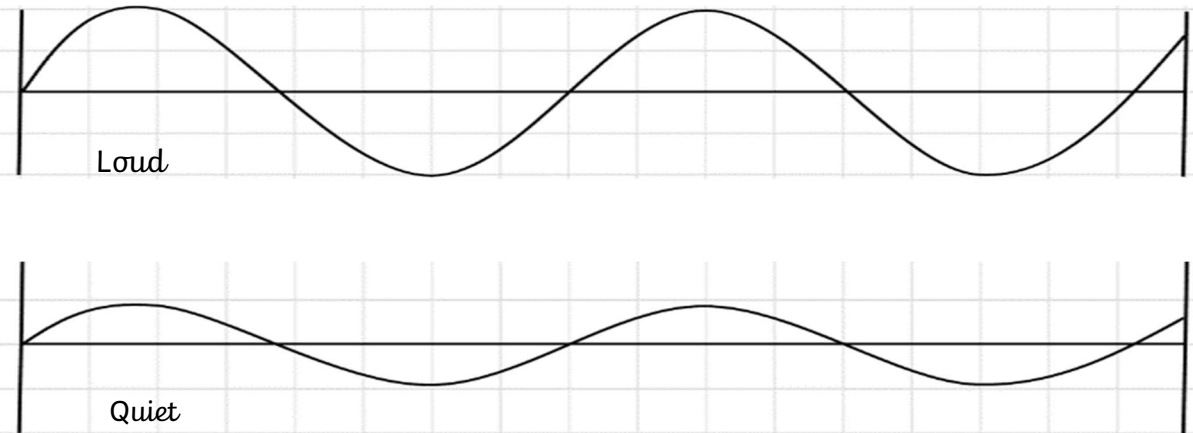
Key Vocabulary

Volume	The amount of sound there is (called amplitude, measured in decibels)
Vibrations	The movement of a sound. The quicker the vibration, the higher the pitch
Sound waves	The way sound travels
Ear drum	A part of the ear
Amplified	When sound is made louder
Absorbed	When sound is taken in by an object it passes through
Vacuum	Where no air is present, for example in space
Pitch	Whether a sound is high or low (called frequency, measured in hertz)

Structure of the ear



Wave length patterns



- The **height** of the sound wave shows the **amplitude**.
- A loud sound has a larger amplitude (taller wave).
- A quiet sound has a smaller amplitude (shorter wave).

How do we hear?

The diagram shows the ear with four numbered steps explaining the hearing process:

1. Vibrations are passed through the particles in the air.
2. Vibrating air particles pass into the ear until the particles hit the ear drum.
3. The vibrations pass from the ear drum to the inner ear. Here they are converted into an electrical signal.
4. Message of sound sent to brain.