
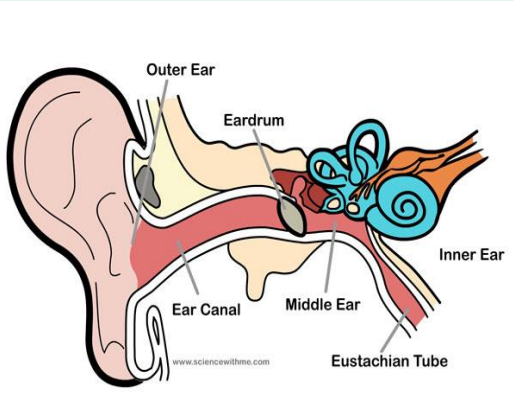


Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sound Knowledge Mat		Sticky Knowledge about Sound	
vibrating	Sound is caused by the vibration of a medium (usually air) and it travels in waves.	<p>The Outer Ear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The outer ear collects sound waves and directs them into a narrow region called the ear canal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ear canal is a few centimeters long and ends at the eardrum The eardrum is a small tightly stretched, drumlike membrane <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound waves make your eardrum vibrate 		<input type="checkbox"/> Know how sound is made associating some of them with vibrating	
pitch	A high sound has a high pitch and a low sound has a low pitch. A tight drum skin gives a higher pitched sound than a loose drum skin.			<input type="checkbox"/> Know how sound travels from a source to our ears	
volume	Volume is the perception of loudness from the intensity of a sound wave. The higher the intensity of a sound, the louder it is perceived in our ears, and the higher volume it has.			<input type="checkbox"/> Know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound	
insulation	Protecting something by surrounding it with material that reduces or prevents the transmission of sound.			<input type="checkbox"/> Know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it	
outer, middle and inner ear	The ear is made up of three different sections: the outer ear, the middle ear, and the inner ear. These parts all work together so you can hear and process sounds.			<input type="checkbox"/> Know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source	
cochlea	The cochlea looks like a spiral-shaped snail shell deep in your ear. And it plays an important part in helping you hear.	<p>Important facts to know by the end of the sound topic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how sound is made. Know how sound travels from the source to the ears. Know to associate sound with vibration. know the correlation between pitch and the object producing a sound. know the correlation between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. know what happens to a sound as it travels away from its source. 			
auditory	Auditory is close in meaning to acoustic and acoustical, but auditory usually refers more to hearing than to sound.				
frequency	Frequency is measured as the number of wave cycles that occur in one second.				
hammer	The ear has little bones called ossicles that help you hear! They are called the hammer (malleus), anvil (incus), and stirrup (stapes). They amplify the sound or make it louder.				