

How can you change your tune?



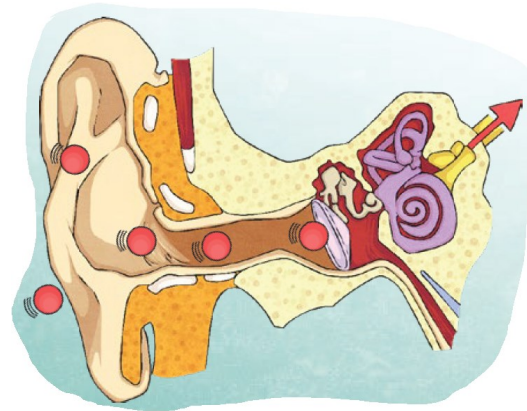
The Song from Somewhere Else
by A E Harrold.

- Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.
- Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.

- Singers can create different sounds and effects by changing the shape of their mouth as they sing.



- Inside your ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then the inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.

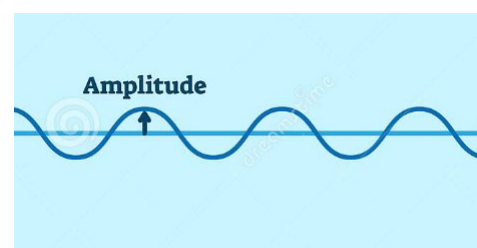


1877 The phonograph was invented by Thomas Edison	1948 Vinyl records were introduced.	1958 Tapes were introduced.	1979 The Walkman was invented.	1980 CDs were used.	1996 MP3 Players were invented.	2005 Online streaming of music began.
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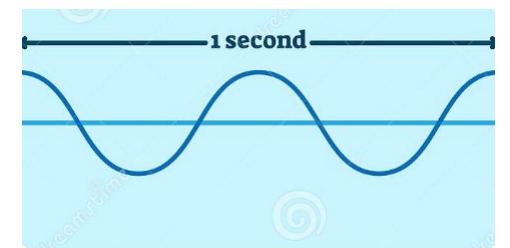
Stone age 10,000 BC | The Egyptians | The Mayans | The Ancient Greeks discovered the Earth was spherical. 240 BC | The Romans 27 BC | 1AD | Robert Bakewell 1725 | The Victorians 1837-1901 | Frida Kahlo 1907-1954 | 2022

vibration	A quick movement back and forth
Sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
volume	The loudness of a sound
amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound
Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.
conductor	a person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir.
ensemble	a piece of music or passage written for performance by a whole cast, choir, or group of instruments.
crescendo	the loudest point reached in a gradually increasing sound.
Diminuendo	a decrease in loudness in a piece of music.

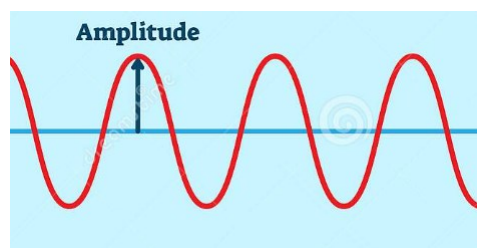
Sound Waves



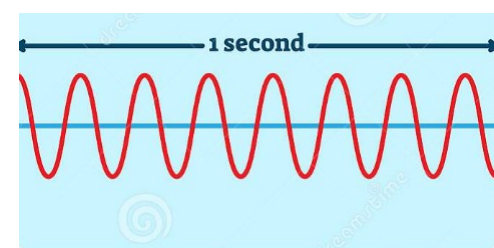
Low amplitude = quiet sound



Low frequency = low pitch = low sound



High amplitude = loud sound



High frequency = high pitch = high sound

1877
Phonograph invented

If you throw a stone in a pond, it will produce ripples. As the ripples spread out across the pond, they become smaller. When sound **vibrations** spread out over a **distance**, the sound becomes quieter, just like ripples in a pond.



The further away from a sound source you are the quieter it will be.