Grade 6 Science Test OUTLINE Solutions

Hear & Sound

Sound- is a transfer of energy from vibrating objects that travel through the air or other medium.

Vibrations – are called sound waves.

The reason why we hear sound is because particles vibrate.

What are 2 types of waves? Transverse waves, Longitudinal waves

<u>Transverse waves -</u> are waves where the vibrations of the particles are <u>PERPENDICULAR</u>.

moving up and down with crest and troughs. <u>Light travels</u> through these types of waves.

Longitudinal waves are waves where the vibrations of the particles are PARALLEL (Sound waves)

Diffraction .- sound waves can bend, this is called

Oscilloscope- is a device that shows sound waves on a screen.

Amplitude – the loudness

Increase amplitude → Big sound waves are louder and have more amplitude.

Decrease Amplitude → Small sound waves are softer and have smaller amplitude.

<u>Decibel</u> is the **measure** of amplitude (or measure of loudness)

Frequency - is the number of waves produces in one second.

Pinna - is located on the outside of your head (outer ear). It is what we see as the ear.

Ear Canal – short tube that direct sound to the eardrum.

Eardrum- a thin membrane that vibrates in response to sound.

Ossicles – Are 3 bones found in the middle ear.

(Direction sound travels Malleus→ Incus→ Stapes)

Cochlea – the inner ear, Shaped like a snail.

Auditory Nerve - Sends electrical signals to the brain.

Vestibular- Means good balance.

Short response:

The auditory system consist of 2 parts:

1) Ears

2) Brain

Give 1 example to what can cause blocked vibration in the ear to experience hard of hearing? ____Build up of wax, flid on the ear or infection_

Why does a person's hearing get bad as they get older? Loss of hair cells in ear

What state of matter does the sound wave travel the slowest? ____gas___

What state of matter does the sound waves travel the fastest? solids

Must be able to label the parts of the ear

