



The Sound of Science



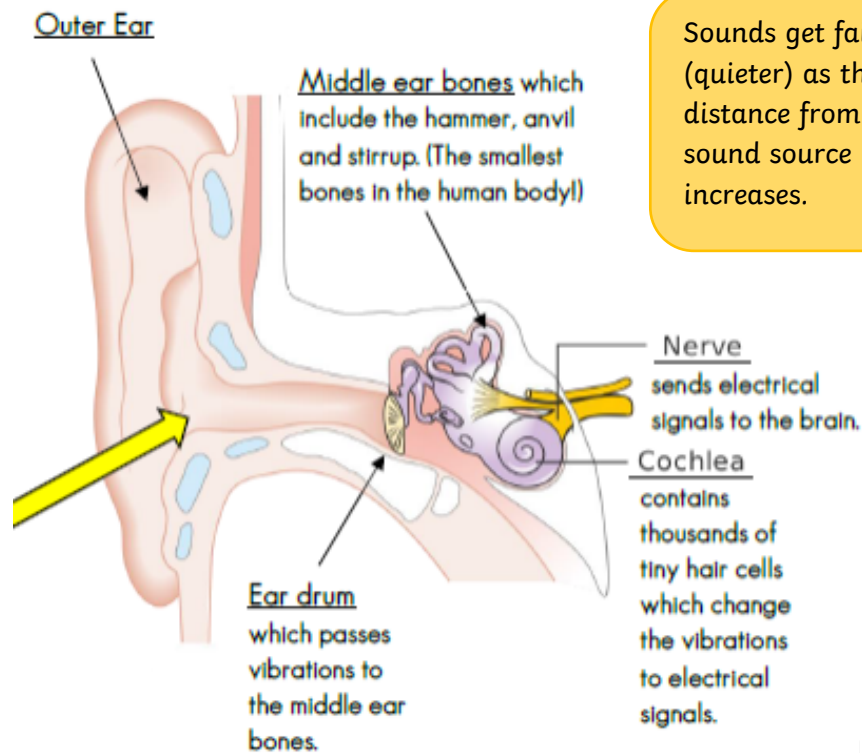
Timeline

8000BC	4000BC	3500BC	2500BC	1500BC	700BC	650BC	600BC	400BC	1465
The first recovered piece of music was found, and it was written in cuneiform and was a religious hymn.	Egyptians created harps and flutes.	lyres and double-reeded clarinets.	Denmark - early trumpet.	The guitar was created by the Hittites (a group of Indo-Europeans).	There are records of songs that include vocals with instrumentals.	A new system of writing music was developed using "neumes".	The Mathematician, Pythagoras developed the octave scale.	Trumpet competitions were a common spectator event in Greece by this time.	The printing press was first used to print music.

Sound comes from vibrations. These vibrations create sound waves which move through gases (such as air), liquids (such as water) and solids (such as wood, metal and stone) before reaching our ears.

Sound travels better through some materials better than others. It travels very well through metal pipes. When travelling through water, sound moves four times faster than when it travels through air.

BOOKS TO READ WITH THIS TOPIC



Sounds get fainter (quieter) as the distance from the sound source increases.

Ears vibrate in a similar way to the original source of the vibration, allowing us to hear many different sounds.

Dogs can hear at a higher frequency as compared to humans.

Sound travels in a wave, with a speed of 767 miles per hour but it cannot travel through a vacuum.

Sound is used by many animals to detect danger, warning them of possible attacks before they happen.



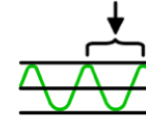
pitch



volume



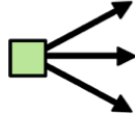
acoustic



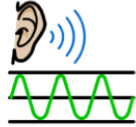
frequency



audio



transmit



sound wave



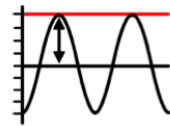
insulation



vibrate



amplify



amplitude



inner ear



stirrup



anvil



outer ear



hammer



instruments

There are 5 types of instruments:



keyboard



string



brass



woodwind



percussion