**P2 Sound**

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| **Key word** | **Definition** |
| amplify | To increase the amplitude of a sound so that it sounds louder. |
| amplitude | The distance from the middle to the top or bottom of a wave. |
| audible range | The range of frequencies that you can hear. |
| auditory canal | The passage in the ear from the outer ear to the ear drum. |
| auditory nerve | An electrical signal travels along the auditory nerve to the brain. |
| cochlea | Snail-shaped tube in the inner ear with the sensory cells that detect sound. |
| compression | The part of a longitudinal wave where the air particles are close together. |
| decibel | A commonly used unit of sound intensity or loudness (dB). |
| ear | The organ of the body that detects sound. |
| eardrum | A membrane that transmits sound vibrations from the outer ear to the middle ear. |
| echo | A reflection of a sound wave by an object. |
| energy | Energy is needed to make things happen. |
| hertz | The unit of frequency (Hz). |
| incident wave | The wave coming from a source of light. |
| infrasound | Sound below a frequency of 20 Hz. |
| kilohertz | 1 kilohertz (kHz) = 1000 hertz (Hz) |
| longitudinal | A wave where the vibrations are in the same direction as the direction the wave moves. |
| loudness | How loud you perceive a sound of a certain intensity to be. |
| medium | The material that affects light or sound by slowing it down or transferring the wave. |
| microphone | A device for converting sound into an electrical signal. |
| middle ear | The ossicles (small bones) that transfer vibrations from the outer ear to the inner ear. |
| oscillation | Something that moves backwards and forwards. |
| oscilloscope | A device that enables you to see electrical signals, like those made by a microphone. |
| ossicles | The small bones of the middle ear (hammer, anvil, and stirrup) that transfer vibrations from the eardrum to the oval window. |
| outer ear | The pinna, auditory canal, and eardrum. |
| oval window | The membrane that connects the ossicles to the cochlea. |
| pinna | The outside part of the ear that we can see. |
| pitch | A property of sound determined by its frequency. |
| rarefaction | The part of a longitudinal wave where the air particles are spread out. |
| receiver | The device that absorbs the sound waves. |
| reflected wave | The wave that is reflected from a surface. |
| reflection | The change in direction of a ray or wave after it hits a surface and bounces off. |
| reverberation | The persistence of a sound for a longer period than normal. |
| sound | A series of compressions and rarefactions that move through a medium |
| speed of light | The distance light travels in one second (300 million m/s). |
| speed of sound | The distance sound travels in one second (330 m/s). |
| superpose | When waves join together so that they add up or cancel out. |
| transmitter | A device that gives out light or sound. |
| transverse | The vibrations are at right angles to the direction the wave moves. |
| trough | The bottom of a wave. |
| ultrasound | Sound at a frequency greater than 20 000 Hz, beyond the range of human hearing. |
| vacuum | A space in which there is no matter. |
| vibration | Backwards and forwards motion of the parts of a liquid or solid. |
| vocal chords | The pieces of skin that vibrate to produce sound. |