Year 2 Science: Sound: vibrations, loudness and high and low

Name: _____ Date: _____

Try these without your notes first, then check the answer key.

Practice

1. What has to happen to make any sound?

2. You pluck a string harder. What happens to the sound?

3. Which has a higher frequency: a whistle or a big drum?

4. Which makes a voice from the next room harder to hear: an open door or a thick, closed curtain?

5. In Room 8's test, was the tap clearer with an ear on the table or in the air?

Fix the mistake

6. Correct this statement: "A whistle is high because it is loud."

7. Correct this statement: "Sound can only travel through air."

8. Correct this statement: "Putting a pillow over a speaker makes it louder."

Answer key (for parents and tutors)

1. What has to happen to make any sound?
   Something must vibrate.
2. You pluck a string harder. What happens to the sound?
   It gets louder, because the string swings further.
3. Which has a higher frequency: a whistle or a big drum?
   The whistle.
4. Which makes a voice from the next room harder to hear: an open door or a thick, closed curtain?
   The thick, closed curtain, because soft, thick materials soak up sound.
5. In Room 8's test, was the tap clearer with an ear on the table or in the air?
   With an ear on the table.
6. Correct this statement: "A whistle is high because it is loud."
   High or low is pitch, from how fast it vibrates; loud or quiet is volume, from how big the vibrations are.
7. Correct this statement: "Sound can only travel through air."
   Sound also travels through water and solids, often more clearly than through air.
8. Correct this statement: "Putting a pillow over a speaker makes it louder."
   Soft, thick materials soak up sound, so the sound gets quieter and muffled.