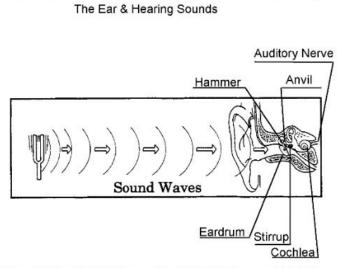
1. In each picture drag and drop an X on the part that vibrates to produce sound.

Sound

Sound waves are the result of vibrations.

larynx in windpipe violin doorbell air

thunder



Sound hits the eardrum, then 3 tiny bones called the hammer, anvil and stirrup. Sound is then sent to the Cochlea and on to the auditory nerve and the brain.

| 2. | Name the part on each object that vibrates to produce sound: | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | a. church bell the | d. | wind chime the | |
| | b. radio the | e. | dog barking its | |
| | c. piano the | f. | guitar the | |
| 3. Write the word or words that will make each sentence a true statemen | | | | |
| | a. Sound waves are the result of in the air or other media. | | | r media. |
| | o. An object will no longer produce sound waves when it has stopped | | | |
| | c. Vibrating objects send out | or longitudinal waves that can travel | | |
| | through solids, liquids, or gases but not through a | | | |
| | d. The vibrations of the eardrum cause tiny $\underline{\ }$ | | in the | inner ear to vibrate. |
| | e. The nerve relates sensation to the brain, which interprets the stimulus. | | | |
| 4. | escribe how we hear sound from a ringing bell. Sound from the bell travels to our ears in | | | |
| | compressional or longitudinal transverse waves. | Tho | se waves hit the | which transfer it to |
| | three tiny called the hammer, anvil and stirrup. The stirrup makes the Cochlea sense vibrations | | | |
| | which are sent to the auditory nerve and on to your | | | |
| | | | | |

drum

5. Which property of sound allows our brain to distinguish one sound from another?

