

All About Sound

Summary

When a thing vibrates, it makes a sound. Sound is described by loudness and pitch. The higher the pitch is the faster the vibrations that make the sound. Sound travels through gas, liquid, and solid. It moves faster through water than through air. It moves the fastest through solids. Animals make sounds using parts of their bodies. Cicadas vibrate small parts of their bellies. Elephants blow air through their trunks. Snapping shrimp open and close their large claws.

Before Reading

Take a Picture Walk

Build background for the book by taking a picture walk with children. Discuss the pictures and preview the key vocabulary and concepts. Ask children to describe some of the different sounds they have heard.

Vocabulary

loudness, pitch, vibrate

Comprehension Skill: Important Details

Say: This book is about sound—how it is made, how we tell about, and how it travels. As you read, look for details that tell how different sounds are made.

During Reading

Think Critically

Have children answer the *What Did You Learn?* questions located on the inside back cover of their book.

1. **How can an object make sound?** An object can make sound when it vibrates.

2. **What is the difference between**

loudness and pitch? Loudness is how loud or soft a sound is. Pitch is how high or how low a sound is.

After Reading

Writing in Science

Snapping shrimp make sounds like popping a balloon. Write to explain how this works.

Organize Information

Graphic Organizer: Important Details Have children complete the Important Details chart on the BLM for this Leveled Reader to list the important details you need to know to make sound travel through string.

Related Resources

Vocabulary Cards	Equipment Kit
Every Student Learns	Activity Flipchart
Quick Study	LabZone
Big Book of Science Songs and CD	
Graphic Organizer Transparencies	
Quick Activity Transparency	
www.pearsonsuccessnet.com	

Write your answers.

1. What does vibrate mean?
Vibrate means to move back and forth quickly.
2. Bottles with a lot of air have a low-pitched sound. How does this help explain why a lion's roar has a low-pitch sound and a kitten's meow has a high-pitched sound?
A lion's roar is low pitched because there's more air around the lion's vocal cords than there is around a kitten's.
3. Where does sound travel the fastest?
Sound travels fastest through solids.
4. You can make sound travel through string. Page 19 tells you how to do this. What are the important details you need to know to make this work? Use the graphic organizer to help you.

Possible answer:

Important Details

