ergy & Soup		Stirru	up \	a of human hearing 0 m/s 20-20,000 Hz eed sound in air	Part of Human Ear	Wha	at It Does
		Anvi	vil Semicircular Canals Cochlea Auditory Nerve		Pinna	Collects as ma po	ny sound waves as ossible.
Gravitational					Ear Drum	Detects sound	waves by vibrating.
(Nuclear) Elastic		Pinna			Stirrup, Anvil and Hammer	Amplifies	the vibrations.
Kinetic of Energy		Audi	Ear Drum		Cochlea	Has a liquid that vibrates which makes cilia create an electrical signal.	
Electrical Heat		Ca U Uniter Ear	anal       Middle Ear Inner Ear (i	Sp(	Auditory Nerve	Passes electrica	l signals to the brain.
Sound Light	Ь В В	Name Defin Wavelength The I	nition/ Meaning length of one complete wave(	e.g. crest to cre	est or similar). Unit: metres	Cup ears with hand	Original Os
Energy unit joule (J)		(m).         Amplitude         The distance from the axis to the crest or from axis to the trough. Unit:         metres (m).         Frequency         The number of waves passing a point per second. Unit Hertz (Hz).         Period         The time taken for one complete wave to pass. Unit: seconds (s)         Energy       Dependant on amplitude- the larger the amplitude, the larger the Energy				Improve hearing or	
Energy is needed to get jobs done, or make things work.						way to reduce hearing	
Energy cannot be created or destroyed we can only change its form or transfer it to other objects		Crest The Trough The Speed = dist	highest point on the wave lowest point on the wave cance $\div$ time ( $v = \frac{d}{t}$	) <i>v</i>	Compu	ter	Volume, Same Pitch
Energy will end up as less useful forms (heat)		In an echo, distance travelled is twice the distance to the reflecting surface, so divide total distance by 2 to find distance to surface etc				ALBA tick or tape measure	Same Volume
Potential Energy: Stored	Sound can travel in a solid, liquid, or gas, but not a vacuum Measuring the speed of sound Expt 1					, Higher	
Gravitational- stored at height Elastic- stored in stretch Chemical- stored in chemicals	Information Equation, Substitution, Solution, Units, Underline		Amplitude	←longitu of particle (moving t		rave The direction ment is parallel ne way) to the	
Energy can be transferred from one object to another or can be converted from one form to another. The direction of is at 90° to the d travel of the way		of particle motion direction of vave. E.g water	λ Wavelength	cre	st direction of travel sound waves 을 당 당 당 당	of the wave. e.g	olume, Lower Pitch
Torch: waves radio, I Chemical A electrical A light		light, microwaves, a rays			time.	tes an c art high ice the quency ver note grams r	
energy in wires in bulb+ heat in cell		isverse wave $\Rightarrow$	trough		s one ow the ave if the 'en't	octave er note of the s, see ight, the	