






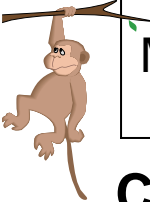
Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# Sound Surprise



Below is a list of animals. Look at the whole group and say whether each animal is big or small. Then think about the sound each animal makes. Is the sound high or low in pitch? Write your answers in the chart below.

ANIMAL	SIZE (Big or Small)	PITCH (High or Low)
 Mouse		
 Bear		
 Lion		
 Cat		
 Cow		
 Monkey		

## CONCLUSION:

Based on your data above, complete this conclusion:

- 1) Big animals are more likely to make sounds that have a \_\_\_\_\_ (high/low) pitch.
- 2) Animals that make high pitched sounds are more likely to be \_\_\_\_\_ (big/small).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# Sound Surprise



Fill in the blanks using the word bank below. Complete the paragraph describing how our body produces and collects sound waves

## Word Bank

Auditory Nerve

Anvil

Waves

Stirrup

Outer Ear

Vocal cords

Eardrum

Hammer

Vibrate

Our \_\_\_\_\_ produce sound when air passes over them and makes them \_\_\_\_\_.

Sound \_\_\_\_\_ are collected by the \_\_\_\_\_ and funneled down toward the \_\_\_\_\_. The eardrum vibrates, causing three tiny bone behind it, the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ to vibrate as well. Those vibrations send a signal up the \_\_\_\_\_ to the brain, where the sound wave is interpreted.