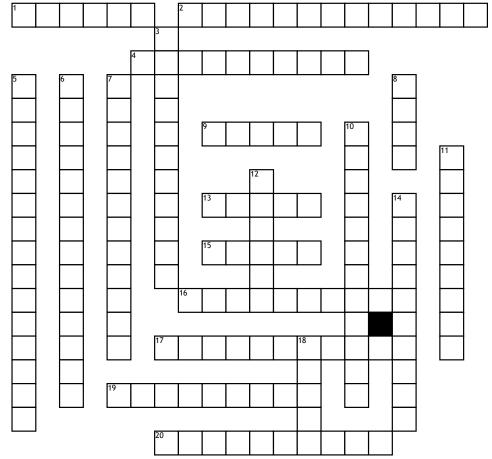
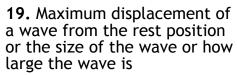
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Waves and Sound

<u>Across</u>

- 1. material through which a wave travels
- 2. Change in frequency is heard when the source of sound and the person receiving the sound are in relative motion
- **4.** Waves will bounce off barriers an angle equal to the angle they strike the barrier
- **9.** perception of the frequency of sound
- **13.** Unit of measurement for frequency
- **15.** a disturbance that travels through a medium as a longitudinal wave
- **16.** Require a medium to travel through (Ex: water waves and sound waves) •
- 17. Bending of waves around barriers (this occurs to a greater degree with longer waves such as sound)





20. Bending of a wave as it passes at an angle into another medium

Down

- **3.** The waves partly or completely cancel as they pass
- **5.** Do not require a medium (ex: light and radio waves)
- **6.** Particles on the wave vibrate perpendicular to the direction that the wave is moving

- 7. Particles on these waves vibrate parallel to the direction that the wave is moving (through a series of compressions and rarefactions)
- **8.** A means of transferring energy from one point to another
- 10. Waves add as they meet
- **11.** The number of waves passing each second; it is measured in Hertz
- 12. The low point of a wave
- 14. The distance from a point on one wave to the identical point on the next wave (crest to crest)
- 18. The high point of a wave.

