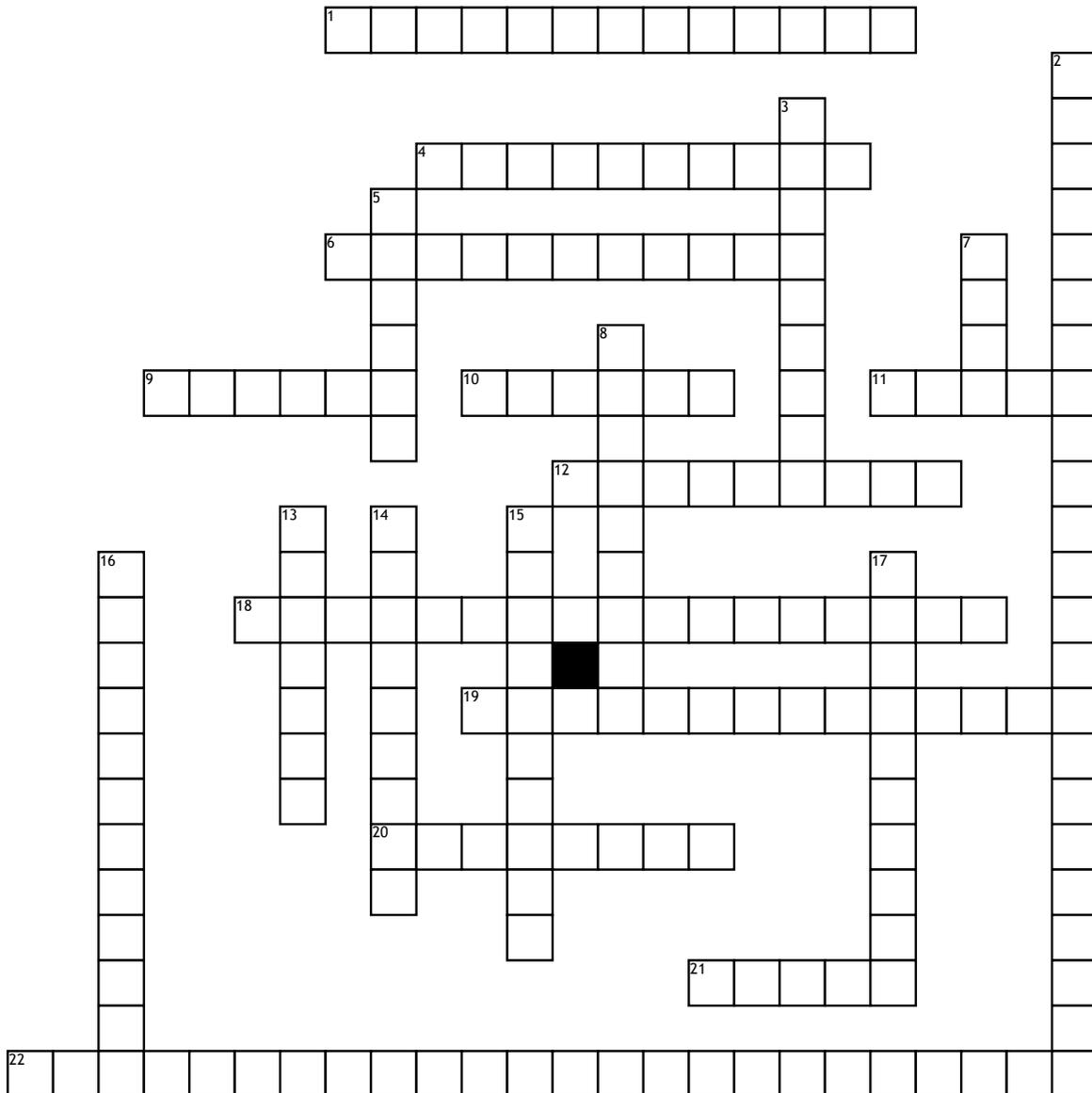


Waves and Sound



Across

- 1. A sound's pitch seems to change if its source or listener is moving. This is called the ____.
- 4. ____ refers to how waves bounce off of objects and change their direction their direction of travel.
- 6. The vibration of a spring's coils produces a _____, an area where particles are pushed together.
- 9. A ____ can be a solid, a liquid, or a gas.
- 10. The ____ of a wave is the amount of time it takes for a wave to complete one full cycle.
- 11. The ____ of a transverse wave is its highest point.
- 12. ____ is a measure of how many wave crests or troughs pass a given point in a unit of time.

- 18. When this wave travels, matter moves back and forth as the wave travels through it.
 - 19. When this wave travels through a medium, matter moves up and down as the wave travels through it.
 - 20. The volume of a sound is measured in units called ____.
 - 21. The ____, or the highness or lowness of a sound, depends on the frequency of the sound waves.
 - 22. The combined sound waves of the stereos would produce a louder sound than that from one stereo alone. This is ____.
- Down**
- 2. The sound waves together have a lower amplitude than the sound made by one source alone. This is called ____.

- 3. A ____ is a compressional wave produced by vibrations in matter.
- 5. The difference in the loudness of a sound is called ____.
- 7. ____ is a disturbance that transfers energy from one point to another.
- 8. The movement of particles by a wave is called a ____.
- 13. The ____ of a transverse wave is its lowest point.
- 14. ____, the height of the wave from its trough or crest to its midpoint, is a measure of the wave's intensity.
- 15. ____ is the transfer of energy when a wave disappears into a surface.
- 16. Behind the compression is a _____, an area where particles are spread apart.
- 17. ____ is the distance between waves crest or troughs in a transverse wave.