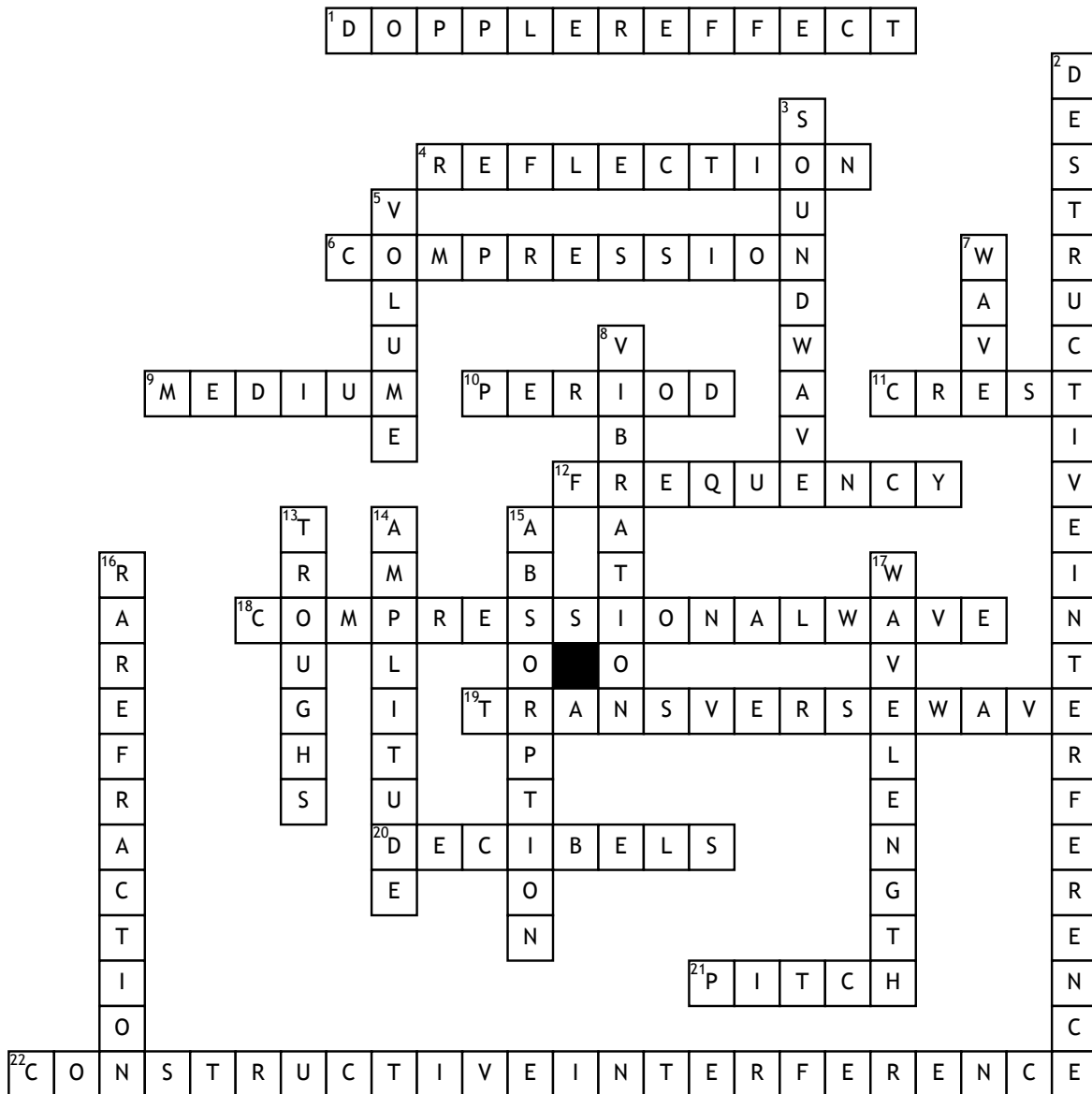


Name: _____

Date: _____

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.