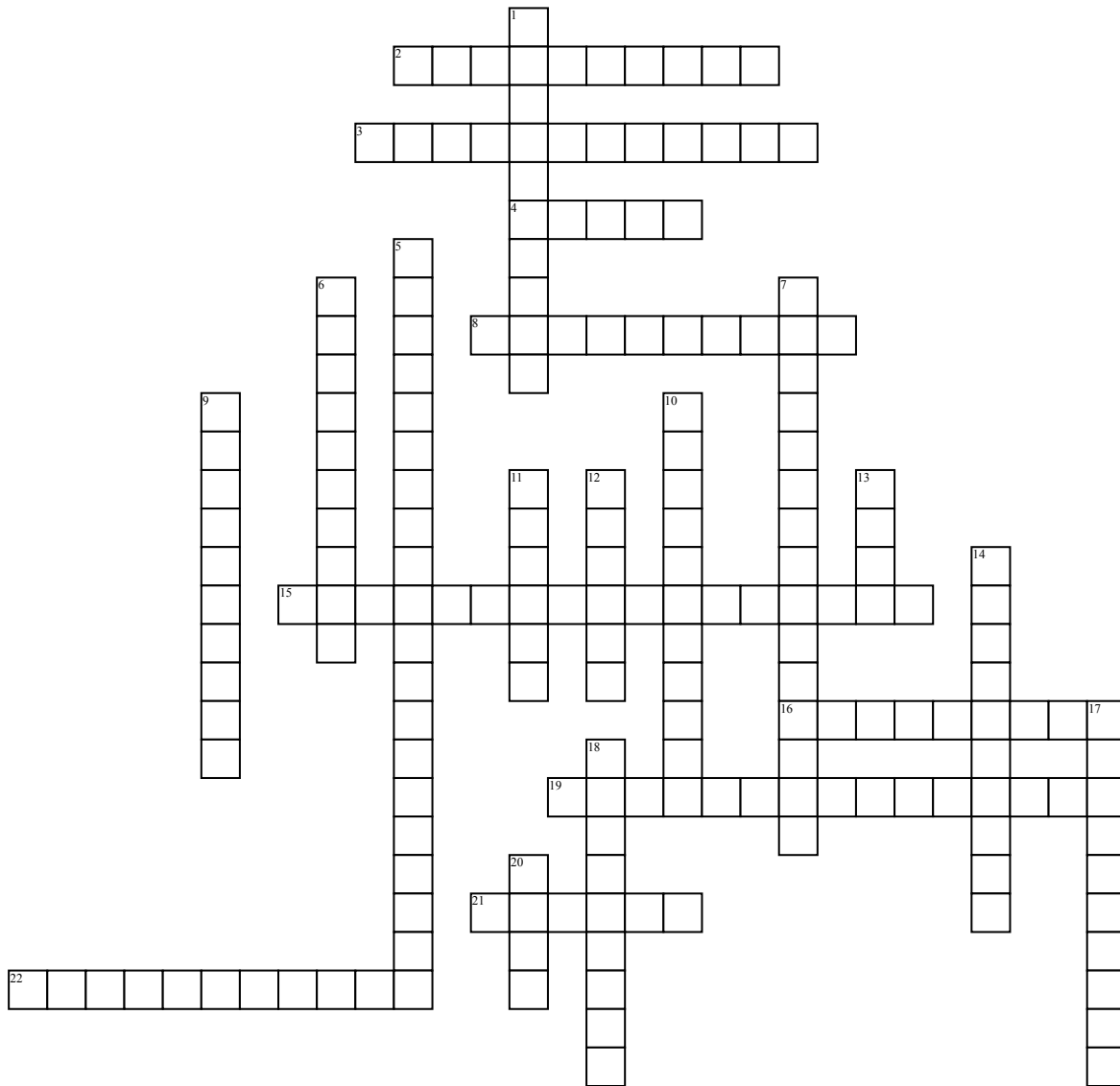


Name: _____

Unit 3 Vocab



Across

2. The distance between 2 consecutive crests or troughs.
3. When 2 or more waves arrive at the same time and combine into one.
4. Highest point (peaks) of wave
8. _____ is the disturbance that travels through a medium as a longitudinal wave.
15. Move in and out as a series of compressions or rarefrations. The motion of the medium is parallel to the direction of the wave.
16. The greatest movement from rest. Found by measuring the distance from crest to crest or trough to trough
19. Vibrates up and down or right to left. The motion of the medium is at right angles to the direction of the wave.

21. Empty space- the absence of matter

22. Move in a circular motion. They're a combination of waves that move both ways.

Down

1. The bending of waves due to a change in speed
5. Light waves that don't require a medium to travel through. They travel through a vacuum.
6. When a wave strikes a barrier and strikes back
7. (Longitudinal /compressional, transverse, surface) waves that require a medium to travel through
9. Waves get _____ into the material; amplitude gets smaller and smaller.
10. The bending of waves around barriers or through an opening of a barrier.

11. Lowest point of wave

12. The matter through which a mechanical wave travels through.

13. Compression, rarefaction, amplitude

14. _____ are transverse waves which only electromagnetic waves that are visible to the human eye

17. The _____ is made up of transverse waves from gamma rays to radio waves. It's organized from the shortest to longest wavelength.

18. The number of waves passing a point in a certain amount of time. Measured in hertz (Hz).

20. A traveling disturbance that carries energy from one place to another