

## <u>Across</u>

5. Waves in which the particles of the medium vibrate back and forth along the path that the wave travels.

 In a body of water, is an example of a combination of both transverse and longitudinal waves.

13. Sounds with frequencies that are higher than 20,000HZ.

**16.** The result of two or more waves overlapping.

**17.** The distance between any adjacent crests or compressions in a series of waves.

**18.** A solid, liquid or gas that is vibrated.

**20.** When an object vibrates at or near the resonant frequency of the second object causes the second object to vibrate.

## Down

**1.** Maximum distance the wave vibrates from the rest position.

**2.** Matter through which visible light is easily transmitted.

3. The bending of waves around a barrier or through an opening.

**4.** Waves in which the particles of the medium vibrate with an up and down motion.

**6.** The speed at which a wave travels.

7. The apparent change in the frequency caused by the motion of either the listener or the source of the sound.

**8.** Occurs when a wave bounces back after striking an object.

**9.** The transfer of energy carried by light waves to particles of matter.

10. The emission of energy in the form of EM waves.

12. A reflected sound wave.

 ${\bf 14.}$  The number of waves produced in a given amount of time.

**15.** High energy electromagnet waves that are between ultraviolet light and gamma rays in the electromagnetic spectrum.

**19.** Any disturbance that transmits energy through matter or space.