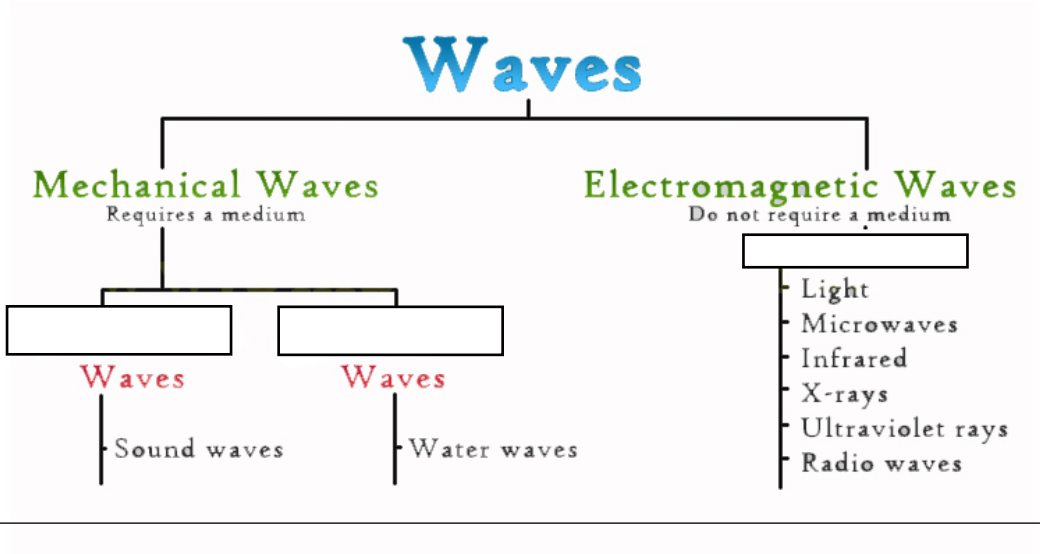
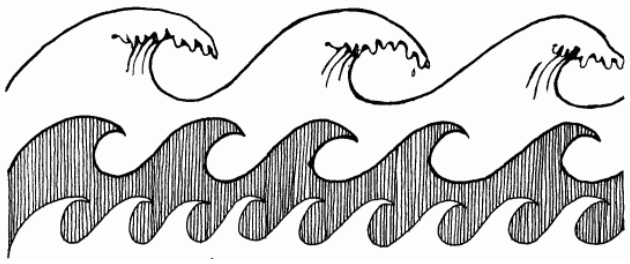
NOTES: WAVES

What is a wave?	A _____ is a disturbance that moves _____ through _____ or space. Waves do _____ move _____; they move _____.
How are waves made?	_____ waves are created by _____. Earthquakes send out _____ due to the Earth vibrating. You are able to speak because your _____ cords vibrate.
Two Categories of Waves	_____ waves _____ waves 
Electromagnetic Waves	Light- _____ of electromagnetic radiation _____ to the human eye. _____ light is composed of a number of _____ wavelengths. Each wavelength is visible as a different _____.
Mechanical Waves	Mechanical Waves- a wave that can only travel through a _____. (SLG) Medium- _____ that a wave _____ through.
Types of Mechanical Waves	1. _____ waves 2. _____ or Compressional Waves
Transverse Waves	A _____ in which _____ moves at a _____ angle to the direction the _____ is _____. Examples: 1. _____ 2. _____

Parts of a Wave	1. _____- the _____ point of a wave. 2. Trough- The _____ point of a wave. 3. _____- The _____ from one _____ on a _____ to the corresponding point on the _____ wave.
Wavelength & Frequency	Frequency- The _____ of wavelengths that pass a certain _____ each second. Therefore, the _____ the frequency, the _____ the wavelength.
Wavelength & Energy	The _____ the wavelength the _____ the energy. The _____ the wavelength the _____ the energy.
Amplitude	4. Amplitude- The _____ from the _____ or _____ to the midline of the wave. _____ energy means _____ amplitude.
Amplitude & Energy	The _____ the amplitude, the _____ the amount of _____. DRAW and LABEL a TRANSVERSE wave on the back of your vocab sheet.
Longitudinal or Compressional Waves	A _____ in which the matter moves _____ to the _____ the energy in the _____ travels. Example: _____ is a longitudinal wave. DRAW and LABEL a LONGITUDINAL wave on the back of your vocab sheet.

video: waves



1. Energy travels in _____.
2. _____ is how often waves pass by.
3. If you increase the frequency, the wavelength is _____.
4. All waves have a similar _____.
5. We **SEE** different wavelengths as different _____.
6. X-ray waves are just like light waves, only they are much _____ together.
7. Wavelength is the distance from the _____ of one wave to the _____ of another wave.
8. _____ is the height of a wave.
9. What type of wave squeezes and spreads?
10. Sonar uses _____ waves to find stuff underwater.