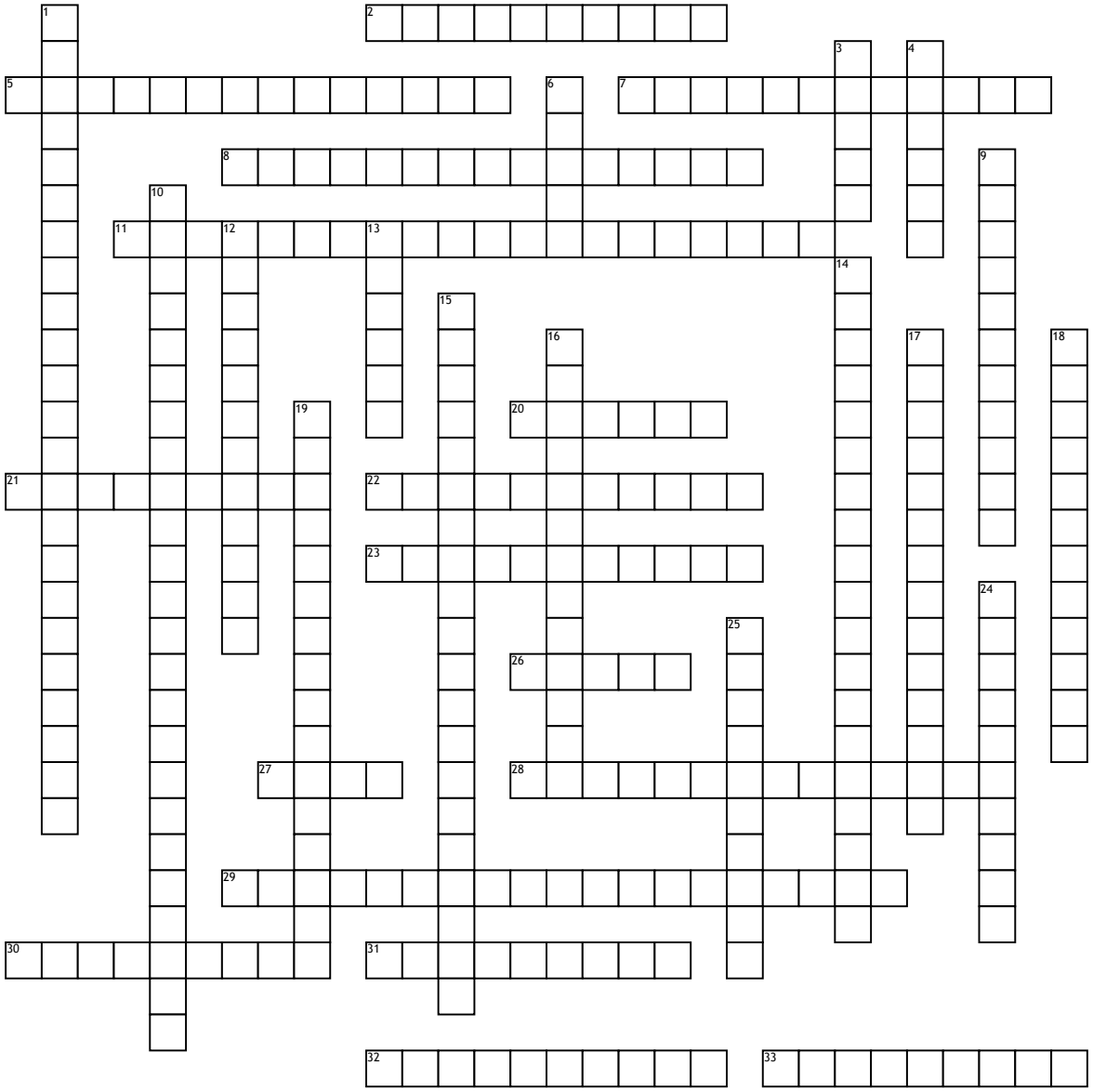
Name: _____ Date: _____

Characteristics of Waves(Unit 6) Vocabulary Part 1



Across

2. The second lowest frequency waves in the Electromagnetic Spectrum.

5. A wave that travels through a medium.

7. Located in the lower-middle range of frequencies in the Electromagnetic Spectrum, these waves include radiation emitted by fire, the sun, and other heat-producing objects.

8. Having even shorter wavelengths than visible light, these waves are the cause of sunburn and cancers in living organisms.

11. Waves that do not require a medium through which to travel.

20. How much potential a physical system has to change.

21. When a source of energy causes a medium to move.

22. The area(s) where a wave is spaced out.

23. The area where a longitudinal wave is bunched up.

26. These extremely high-energy waves(with wavelengths not much longer than those of atoms) are emitted by sources producing very high temperatures.

27. A disturbance that carries energy from one place to another.

28. A wave in which particles of the medium move in a direction perpendicular to the direction by which the wave moves.

29. A material that will allow all of the light pointed at it t pass through it(E.g. air, water, clear glass, and saran wrap)

30. The distance between the peak of a wave and the rest position of the wave's medium.

31. The number of waves that pass an observer in a given amount of time.

32. The lowest frequency waves in the Electromagnetic Spectrum. These waves can be used to carry signals to receivers that subsequently translate these signals into usable information.

33. Being both the highest frequency and highest energy Electromagnetic Waves, Gamma Rays are emitted by very energetic cosmic objects such a pulsars, neutron stars, supernovas, and black holes.

Down

1. A spectrum that represents the different forms of Electromagnetic Radiation.

3. The unit of frequency; how many waves are produced per second.

4. The lowest point(s) of a transverse wave.

6. The highest point(s) of a transverse wave

9. Any lens with an inward curve towards its center.

10. Radiation in which electric and magnetic fields vary simultaneously.

12. A reflective mirror in which the reflective surface bulges towards the light source.

13. A substance or material which carries the wave from one place to another.

14. A material that will scatter very little light that it lets pass through so much that what is on the other side fails to be seen.

15. Waves that do not need a medium through which to travel.

16. A mirror whose reflecting surface is curved inwards. Being curved inwards, it reflects/bounces back light rays in a manner which magnifies the object under examination

17. A material that will not allow any light to pass through it. Some of the light thrown at it is absorbed, and some is reflected.

18. The frequency range that lets you see the world around you.

19. A wave in which particles of the medium move in a direction parallel to the direction by which the wave moves.

24. The distance between identical points in successive parts of a wave.

25. A device used to converge or diverge transmitted light and to form images.