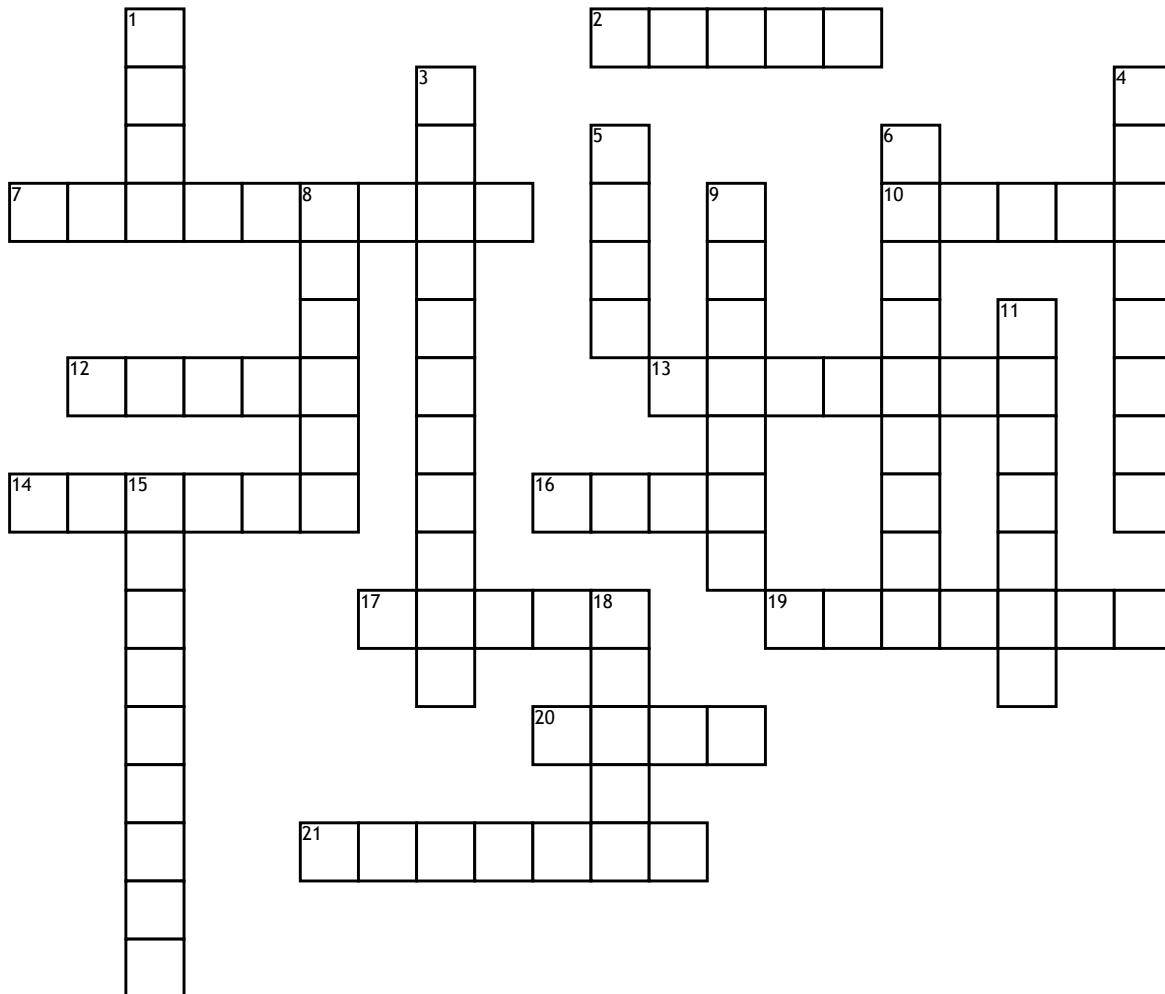


# Waves



## Across

2. Frequency-number of waves that pass a given point in a given time measured in  
 7. Fundamental-The lowest natural  
 10. Transverse Wave-A wave that has its oscillations perpendicular to the direction the wave  
 12. Medium-is a physical environment in which phenomena  
 13. Reflection-The bouncing back of a wave after it strikes a  
 14. Electromagnetic Waves-Waves that transfer energy without using a medium, so waves travel through air, glass, and water  
 16. Crest-The high point of a

17. Longitudinal Wave-A wave that has vibrations in the same direction the wave  
 19. Interference-ability of two or more waves to combine and form a new wave when they  
 20. Wavelength-The distance from any point on a wave to the same point on the next cycle of the  
 21. Wave speed-The time it takes a wave to travel from one point to

## Down

1. Trough-The low point of a  
 3. Wave Pulse-A short length of wave, maybe just a single  
 4. Amplitude-The maximum distance that the particles of a wave's medium vibrate from their rest

5. An oscillation that travels from one place to another.  
 6. Wave interference-In physics, interference is a phenomenon in which two waves superpose to form a resultant wave of greater, lower, or the same  
 8. Mechanical wave-a type of wave that uses matter to transfer  
 9. Surface Wave-When a transverse wave and a longitudinal wave combine, a \_\_\_\_ is  
 11. Compressional wave-a type of mechanical wave in which matter in the medium moves forward and backward in the same direction the wave  
 15. Refraction-When a wave bends around  
 18. Standing Wave-A wave that is confined in a