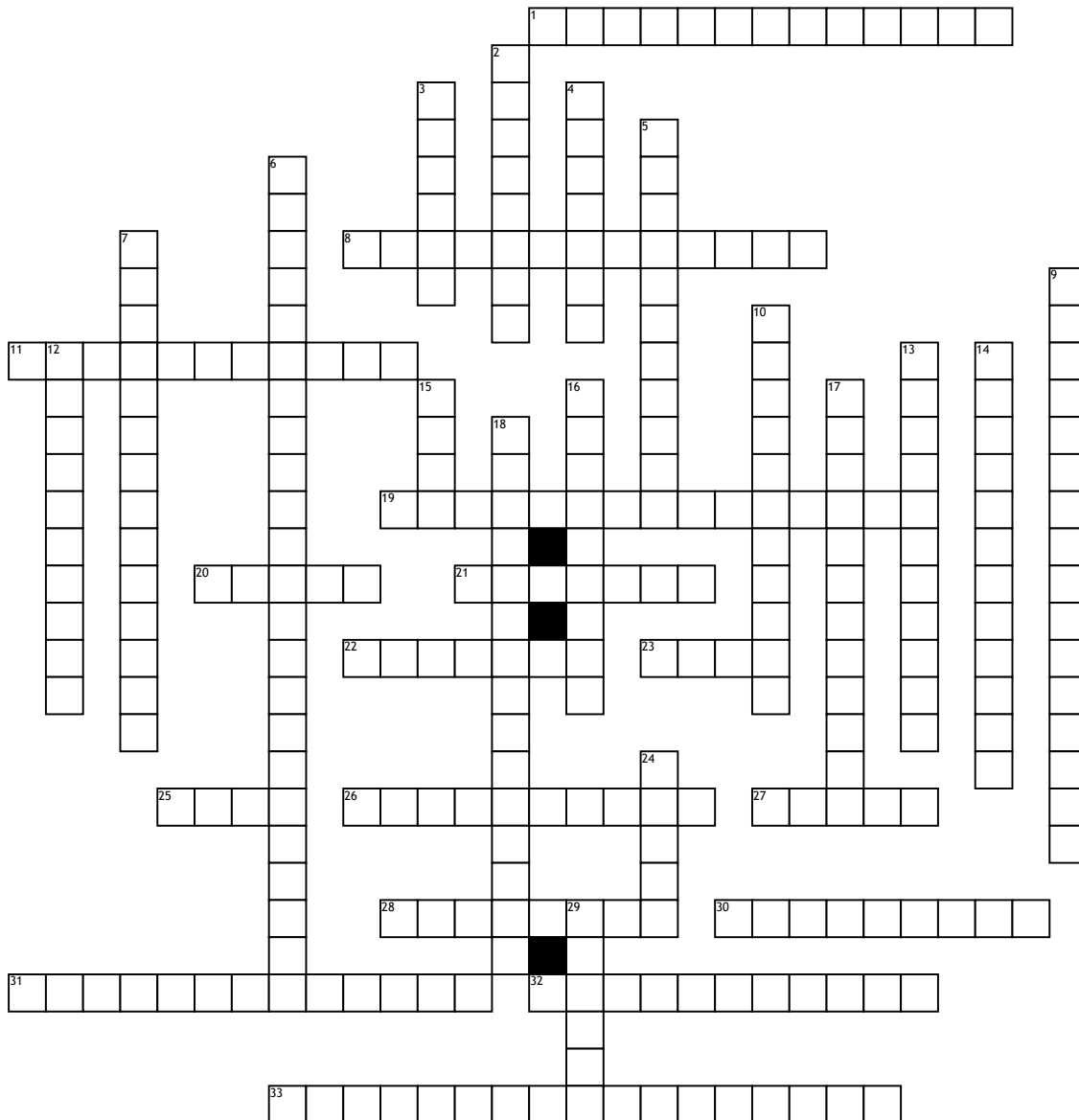


Waves



Across

1. An electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.
8. Each of the points near the extremities of the axis of rotation of the earth or another celestial body where a magnetic needle dips vertically (Plural).
11. Allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.
19. A magnet that retains its magnetic properties in the absence of an inducing field or current.
20. The highest point the medium rises to.
21. Electromotive force or potential difference expressed in volts.
22. An instrument containing a magnetized pointer that shows the direction of magnetic north and bearings from it.
23. A repetition of sound produced by the reflection of sound waves from a wall, mountain, or other obstructing surface.
25. Characterized by wavelength, frequency, and the speed at which they move.
26. A change of direction that light undergoes when it enters a medium with a different density from the one through which it has been traveling.
27. A sound is determined by the rate of vibration, or frequency, of the sound wave.
28. A cylindrical coil of wire acting as a magnet when carrying electric current.

30. The maximum displacement or distance moved by a point on a vibrating body or wave measured from its equilibrium position.
31. A soft metal core made into a magnet by the passage of electric current through a coil surrounding it.
32. A region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are furthest apart.
33. A stationary electric charge, typically produced by friction, that causes sparks or crackling or the attraction of dust or hair.

Down

2. A unit used to express the intensity of a sound wave.
3. The lowest point the medium sinks to.
4. The force that attracts a body toward the center of the earth, or toward any other physical body having mass.
5. A region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are closest together.
6. The range of wavelengths or frequencies over which electromagnetic radiation extends.
7. A wave that oscillates perpendicular to the axis along which the wave travels.
9. A wave that oscillates back and forth on an axis that is the same as the axis along which the wave propagates.
10. The bending and spreading of a wave, such as a light wave, around the edge of an object.
12. A process by which a wave hits an object and bounces off it.
13. A form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles, either statically as an accumulation of charge or dynamically as a current.
14. A physiological process for locating distant or invisible objects by sound waves reflected back to the emitter from the objects.
15. A disturbance that travels through a medium, transporting energy from one location to another location without transporting matter.
16. A physical phenomenon produced by the motion of electric charge, resulting in attractive and repulsive forces between objects.
17. Allowing light, but not detailed images, to pass through; semitransparent.
18. A magnet which retains its magnetism for brief periods.
24. The movement of energy through substances in longitudinal (compression/rarefaction) waves.
29. Not able to be seen through; not transparent.