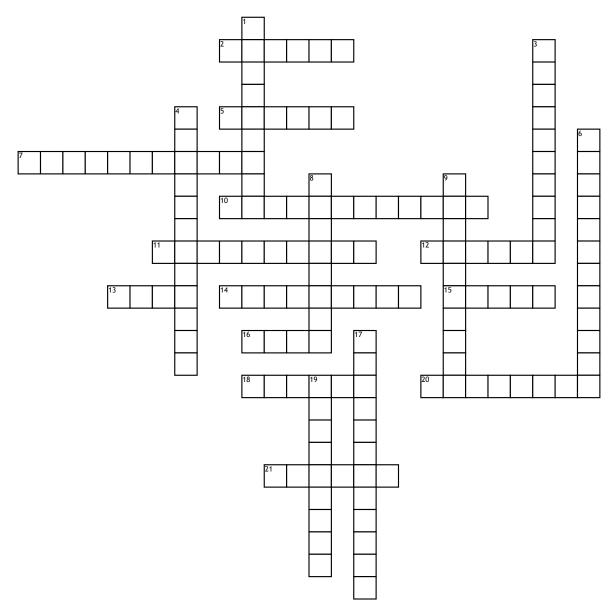
Name:	Date:	

## Waves



## Across

- **2.** the material in which a wave travels through
- **5.** the ability to do work or cause change
- 7. when a wave spreads out after moving through or around a barrier
- **10.** the waves produced by earthquakes
- **11.** when an object hits a surface it cannot pass and bounces back
- **12.** the low part of a transverse wave
- **13.** points of zero amplitude on a standing wave

- **14.** the number of complete waves that pass a given point in a certain amount of time
- **15.** the high part of a transverse wave
- **16.** a disturbance that carries energy
- **18.** transverse seismic waves
- **20.** points of maximum amplitude on a standing wave
- 21. longitudinal seismic waves
- 1. an increase in the amplitude of a vibration that occurs when external vibrations match an object's natural frequency

- 3. the distance between two corresponding parts of a wave
- **4.** the interaction between waves that meet
- **6.** two waves passing through each other that looks like it is in one place
- **8.** the maximum distance that the particles of the medium carrying the wave move away from the rest position
- **9.** bending of waves due to a change of speed
- **17.** electromagnetic waves you can see
- **19.** a repeated up and down or left to right motion