

## Across

- 2. The bunched up area of a wave. Has the most energy.
- 5. The bunched up area of a wave. Has the most energy.
- 8. This type of wave can travel through space.
- **18.** A change in the apparent frequency of a wave as observer and source move toward or away from each other
- 21. This wave moves parallel.
- 24. The interaction between waves that meet
- 25. When a wave is spaced out and has the least energy.
- 26. Electromagnetic waves with wavelengths shorter than radio waves, but longer than visible light
- **28.** Complete range of electromagnetic waves placed in order of increasing frequency
- 29. Interference that occurs when two waves combine to
- make a wave with a larger amplitude30. This wave must travel through a medium such as a solid, liquid, or gas
- 31. Electromagnetic waves that are visible to the human

eve

Word Bank DECIBEL LAWOFREFLECTION GAMMARAYS INTERFERENCE ELECTROMAGNETICSPECTRUM CONCAVEMIRROR ULTRAVIOLETRAYS VIBRATION

## Down

- 1. A lens that is thicker at the edges than in the middle
- that bends light rays away from one another 3. A mirror with a surface that curves inward like the
- inside of a bowl 4. A repeated back and forth or up and down motion
- 6. The bouncing back of a wave when it hits a surface through which it cannot pass
- 7. Electromagnetic waves with the shortest wavelengths and highest frequencies
- 9. Energy transferred through space by electromagnetic
- waves 10. A lens that is thicker in the middle than at the edges
- and bends light rays towards one another 11. A unit used too compare the loudness of different
- sounds
- **12.** Interference that occurs when two waves combine to make a wave with a smaller amplitude
- 13. States that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection
- 14. Electromagnetic waves with wavelengths shorter than visible light but longer than x-rays

REFLECTION ELECTROMAGNETICRADIATION DOPPLEREFFECT CONVEXMIRROR ELECTROMAGNETICWAVE MFDIUM CREST LONGITUDINALWAVE

FREQUENCY COMPRESSION VISIBLELIGHT AMPLITUDE DESTRUCTIVEINTERFERENCE MECHANICALWAVE DIFFRACTION CONSTRUCTIVEINTERFERENCE **INFRAREDRAYS** RAREFACTION **ECHO** REFRACTION CONCAVELENS CONVEXLENS COMPRESSION

16. What is the distance between the peak of a wave and the rest position of a wave's medium?

17. A mirror with a surface that curves outward

19. The number of waves in a given amount of time.

20. The bending of a wave as it passes at an angle from

27. A slinky is used to make a longitudinal wave. What is

opening

one medium to another

the slinky acting as?

22. The highest point of a wave

23. A reflected sound wave

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