

## Introduction to Waves

Fill in the blanks

What is wave: any disturbance that transmits ( ) through ( ) and ( )

Waves carry ( ) both ( ) and ( )

A ( ) is a substance through which a ( ) can travel.

If this ( ) is more dense, the wave travels ( )

If this ( ) is less dense, the wave travels ( )

( ) is a form of energy that is transferred without a medium

( ) waves move ( ) and ( ) or (perpendicular or at a right angle) to direction of the wave

( ) waves move back and forth along the same line.....They vibrate in ( ) and ( ) zones.

( ) is the height of a wave.....( ) is the length of the wave.

The ( ) the amplitude, the ( ) energy it has.....But it also moves (slower).

Larger waves move ( ) but have more ( ).....more (mass), more ( ) and more ( )

The (smaller) the amplitude compared to a ( ) amplitude has a ( ) amount of energy and the Smaller amplitude wave moves ( ).

Explain what reflection is:

Draw an example..

Explain what refraction is:

Draw an example:

Explain what diffraction is:

Draw an example.

Draw an example of constructive interference:

Draw an example of destructive interference: