

Amplitude	The height of a wave. Determines the loudness or quietness of a sound. Another name for VOLUME.
Compression	A force that tends to squeeze <u>longitudinal waves</u> together, decreasing its volume.
Earthquake	A sudden movement of the Earth's lithosphere (its crust and upper mantle).
Energy	Ability to cause changes in matter (motion happens).
Frequency	The amount of waves that occur in 1 second. More waves (closer together) means a higher pitch, while less waves (farther apart) means a lower pitch.
Light	Electromagnetic waves that can be perceived by the human eye.
Longitudinal Wave	A wave in which particles of the medium vibrate in the same

	<p>direction that the wave travels. Waves move back and forth. Ex: SOUND WAVES</p>
<p>Medium</p>	<p>A solid, liquid, or gas that wave energy passes through. Mechanical waves must have THIS to travel through.</p>
<p>Rarefaction</p>	<p>A decrease in the density and pressure of <u>longitudinal waves</u> in a medium. Waves are spread out.</p>
<p>Seismic wave</p>	<p>Mechanical wave created from an earthquake, can be longitudinal or transverse.</p>
<p>Source (Force)</p>	<p>The cause of a wave or vibration.</p>
<p>Sound</p>	<p>Transfer of energy from a vibrating object as a longitudinal waves that travels through matter.</p>
<p>Transverse</p>	<p>Wave in which particles of the medium vibrate at right angles to the direction that the wave travels. Waves move up and down. Ex: LIGHT WAVES</p>

Vibration	Energy in a wave is carried as a _____.
Vacuum	Electromagnetic waves can travel through a _____, no air. Mechanical waves can NOT.
Wavelength	Distance between two corresponding points of adjacent waves, such as the distance between two crests of a transverse wave.
Waves	A disturbance or vibration. _____ carry energy from a source.