WORKSHEET - LABELING WAVES

1.	The	e highest point on a wave i	s the	, while the lowest po	int is the	·	
2.	The	e of a wave is	a measure of the	amount of energy it	carries.		
3.	The	he distance from one crest to the next crest is the					
4.	The	he is a measure of the number of waves that pass a point in a given amount of time.					
5.		The illustration to the right shows a wave. Label each part in the space below: a. ———————————————————————————————————					
	a.						
				/-	/_ Y _\		
				<i></i>	igcup	\/	
				_	b.		
6. I		the five illustrations of wav	es drawn below to	answer the following	auestions:		
	Р	Ω	1000		$\cap \cap \cap$	$\cap \cap \cap$	
		0000	000	3 V U	$V \cup V$	1 U U	
	Q	\sim	\mathcal{M}	т /	$\wedge \wedge \wedge$	$\wedge \wedge \wedge$	
	R			, (
	• •			_			
	(2)	Waves P and Q have the	same	but ways P has twi	ice the	of ways O	
	. ,						
	(b) Waves Q and R have the same, but wave R has twice the of wave Q. (c) Wave shows a steady frequency but changing amplitude. (d) Wave shows steady amplitude but a changing frequency.						
		Waves and			• (N/	
7	. ,			•	a steady frequenc	.y.	
7. The following questions refer to the diagram to the right: (a) Is this wave transverse or longitudinal?						G ————	
	(a)	is this wave transverse of	iongitudinai?		XXXXX		
	(b)	Letter H represents a	an	d	00Q000 O (O Q 0000000	
		letter I represents a			7	7	
	(c)	Letter G represents a			н	I	