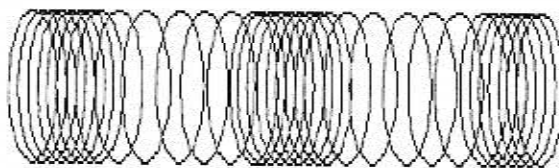
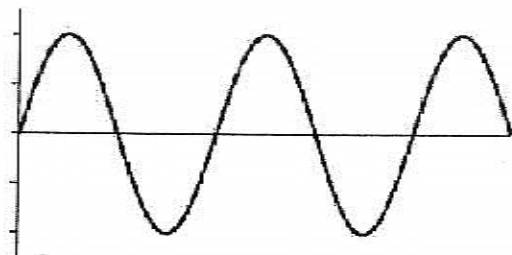


Use your textbook to answer the following questions (front and back), but you must work alone and your answers must be written in your own words. Don't forget to use complete sentences!!

**Section 2 use pages 10- 13**

1. What are the four (3) basic properties of a wave?
  
2. What does amplitude measure?
  
3. The amplitude of a transverse wave is the distance from the \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_ or to a trough.
  
4. The amplitude of a longitudinal wave is a measure of how \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ the medium becomes.
  
5. Look at **Figure 7** in the textbook on page 20. Read the captions that go with the picture.
  - a. Which longitudinal wave shown has the larger amplitude? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Label the amplitude in the following diagrams.



7. Define wavelength.
  
8. How can you find the wavelength of a transverse wave?
  
9. How can you find the wavelength of a longitudinal wave?
  
10. Label the wavelengths of each wave.

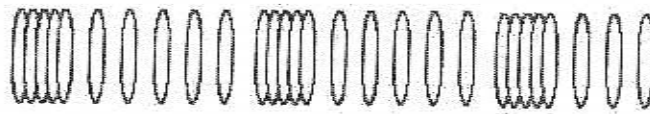
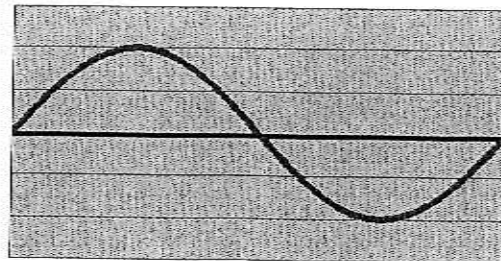


Figure 1: Longitudinal wave



Figure 2: Transverse Wave

11. What is frequency?
12. What are the units of frequency?
13. Write the three formulas located on page 22 for frequency, speed, and wavelength.
14. If a wave is traveling at 60 cm/second and has a wavelength of 15 cm, what is the **frequency**?
15. On the diagram below, indicate with an arrow the distance that represents the **wavelength** of the wave. With another arrow indicate the distance that represents the **amplitude**.



16. How many complete waves are there in the diagram above? Is it transverse or longitudinal?