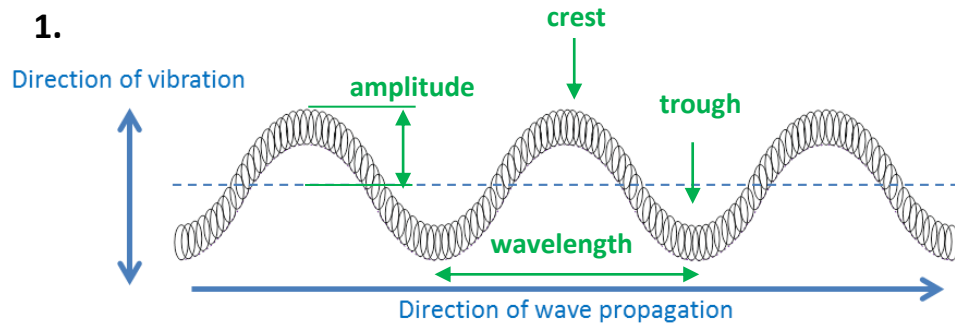
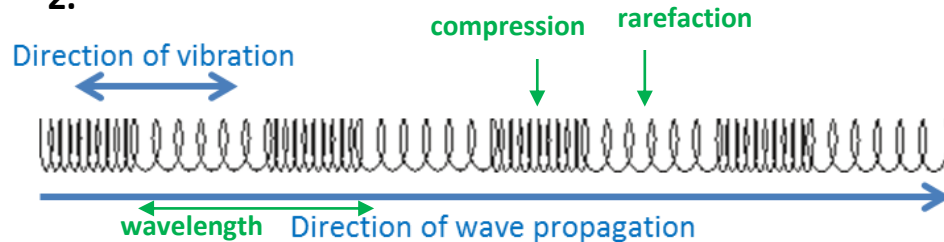


1.



- A. This is a **transverse /longitudinal** wave. (delete one)
- B. Label a **crest** and a **trough**.
- C. Mark the **wavelength** and **amplitude** on the diagram.

2.



- A. This is a **transverse/ longitudinal** wave. (delete one)
- B. Label a **compression** and a **rarefaction**.
- C. Mark the **wavelength** on the diagram.

3. Sound waves are **transverse/ longitudinal**. (delete one).
4. The **Amplitude** of a sound wave tells us about how **Loud** the sound is.
5. The **Frequency** of a sound wave tells us about its **Pitch** (how high or low it is).

In sound waves, the amplitude is a measure of how densely the particles bunch together in a compression, or how thinly they spread apart in a rarefaction, compared to the equilibrium position. Louder sounds have a greater difference.

The particles in a sound wave can be represented by the coils of a slinky.

6. Which of the slinky waves below (A or B) represents the louder sound? **A: its compressions are more bunched together and rarefactions more spread out.**

