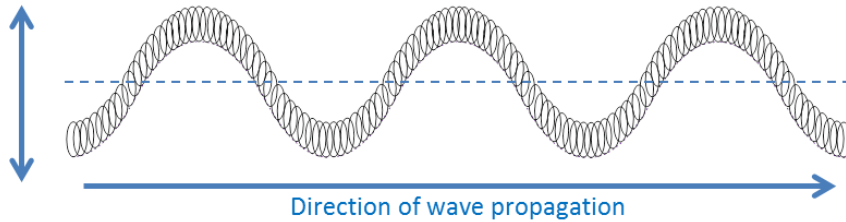


1.

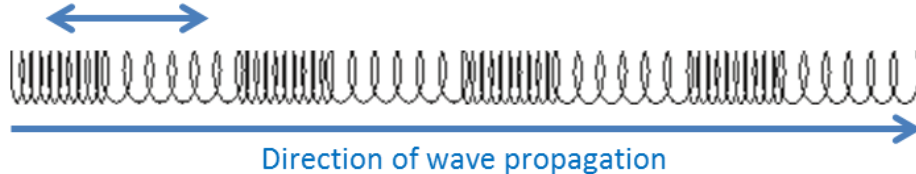
Direction of vibration



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

2.

Direction of vibration



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

3. Sound waves are **transverse / longitudinal**. (delete one).

4. The **A**..... of a sound wave tells us about how **L**..... the sound is.

5. The **F**..... of a sound wave tells us about its **P**..... (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?

