Wave properties

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 3: Waves, sound and light | Exploring Science 7L

Q	Answer	Remember
1	transverse	Think of a wave on a rope flicked up and down.
2	longitudinal	Think of pushing and pulling one end of a long spring toy.
3	transverse	The people move up and down while the wave moves sideways: at right angles.
4	crest	Crest at the top, trough at the bottom.
5	trough	A trough is a dip - like an animal's feeding trough.
6	wavelength	Wavelength is the length of one whole wave.
7	amplitude	Measure amplitude from the middle line, not from trough to crest.
8	frequency	Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz).
9	metres	Like any length, wavelength is measured in metres, from one crest to the next.
10	reflected	Hard flat surfaces reflect waves well.
11	transmitted	A wave meeting a material can be reflected, absorbed or transmitted.
12	absorbed	Reflected, absorbed or transmitted: the three things a wave can do at a material.
13	bigger	Crest plus crest gives a crest twice as tall.
14	cancel out	Up plus an equal down gives flat water for a moment.
15	transverse	Light and water waves are transverse; sound is longitudinal.
16	6 m/s	2 × 3 = 6 m/s: two waves, each 3 m long, pass every second.
17	2 Hz	Frequency = waves ÷ seconds = 10 ÷ 5 = 2 Hz.
18	0.4 m	There are 100 cm in a metre, so 40 cm = 0.4 m.
19	decreases	Crest meets trough, the waves cancel and the noise gets much quieter.
20	The cork just bobs up and down in the same place while the ripples move on, so the water is not carried along, only the energy.	The wave moves on; the water stays roughly where it was.

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