



Guided Practice

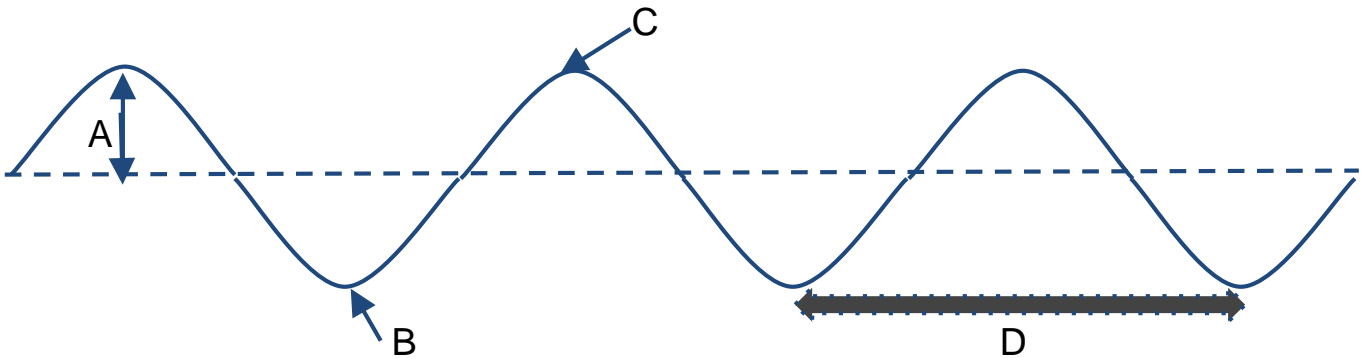
Name: KEY Date: _____

Foldable—What's in a Wave?

Procedure

1. Cut out the eight cards below.
2. Match the vocabulary term with the definition.
3. Create a foldable organizer, per your teacher's directions.
4. Place the vocabulary term on one of the front flaps.
5. Place the definition on the inside flap of the correct term.
6. Cut the wave up and place the correct wave part on the back flap of the correct term.

wave	def	term
	term	term



A AMPLITUDE

B
TROUGH

C
CREST

D
WAVE LENGTH

DISTANCE FROM
REST TO THE
CREST

MAXIMUM
NEGATIVE POINT OF
THE WAVE

MAXIMUM POSITIVE
POINT OF THE
WAVE

DISTANCE OF ONE
COMPLETE WAVE
CYCLE



Guided Practice

Check Understanding

Directions: Fill in the blanks using the word bank below.

Word Bank

Longitudinal	Waves	Opposite	Sound	Transverse
Light	Seismic	Vibration	Two	Same

WAVES are the transmission of energy through matter. They are created when a force causes a **VIBRATION**. There are **TWO** types of waves. One type of wave is the **LONGITUDINAL** or compression wave. These waves move in the **SAME** direction as the transmitting medium. Examples of these waves include **LIGHT** waves and **SEISMIC** waves. The other type of wave is the **TRANSVERSE** wave. These waves move in the **OPPOSITE** direction as the of the transmitting medium. **SOUND** waves are an example of transverse waves.

Directions: Answer the questions below using complete sentences.

- List two types of waves: **Longitudinal and transverse.**
- Explain how transverse waves are created and travel?
Waves are created through a vibration and travel in the opposite direction as the medium.
- What are three similarities between seismic, light, and sound waves ?
They transmit energy, they are caused by a force, and they cause a vibration.