The energy of waves

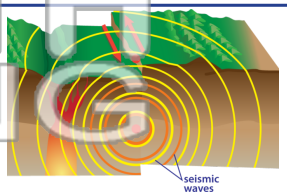
Name_____ Class_____ Date_____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

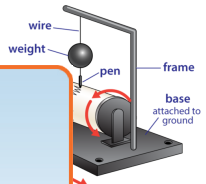
Rarefaction | Wavelength | Seismograph | Tsunami

Longitudinal wave | Seismic wave | Transverse wave | Wave

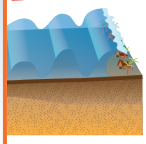
1. _____ - a wave that travels through the Earth, most often as the result of an earthquake; energy waves released by an earthquake that travel through the Earth



2. _____ - a machine that measures the strength and arrival times of seismic waves from an earthquake; a device that detects and measures the strength



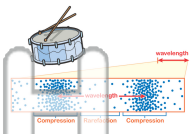
3. _____ caused b eruption



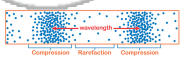
4. _____ transfers

5. _____ consecut

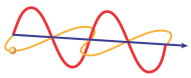
6. _____ - a type of wave in which the medium's particles move parallel to the direction of the wave



7. _____ - the part of a longitudinal wave where the medium's particles spread out and move back to their resting positions



8. _____ - a type of wave in which the medium's particles move at 90 degree angles to the direction of the wave



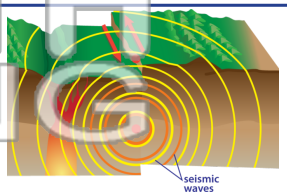
The energy of waves

Name_____ Class_____ Date_____

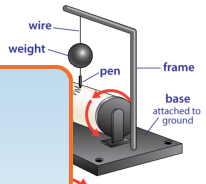
Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Rarefaction	Wavelength	Seismograph	Tsunami
Longitudinal wave	Seismic wave	Transverse wave	Wave

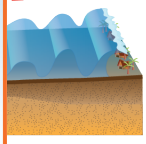
1. seismic wave - a wave that travels through the Earth, most often as the result of an earthquake; energy waves released by an earthquake that travel through the Earth



2. seismograph - a machine that measures the strength and arrival times of seismic waves from an earthquake; a device that detects and measures the strength



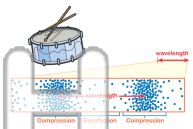
3. tsuna
caused b
eruption



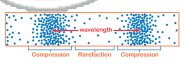
4. wave
energy fr

5. wavel
waves

6. longitudinal wave - a type of wave in which the medium's particles move parallel to the direction of the wave



7. rarefaction - the part of a longitudinal wave where the medium's particles spread out and move back to their resting positions



8. transverse wave - a type of wave in which the medium's particles move at 90 degree angles to the direction of the wave