

Nam	e:	 	_ Class: _	 	_	_	

Energy and Energy Transfer

1.	1 refers to the number of vibrations a wave	e goes through in a given time.				
2.	Light and sound energy are carried across by					
3.	 Identify the type of wave below that has particles vibrating direction. 	g at right angles to the wave's				
С	a) longitudinal wave b) transverse wave					
4.	4. Which waves need matter to travel from one point to and	other? .				
(a) mechanical waves b) electromagnetic waves c) tran	sverse waves				
5.	5. How does solar energy reach the Earth?					
(a) by conduction b) by radiation c) by reflection					
6.	6. The highest point of a mechanical wave is also called the	·				
	a) top b) trough c) crest					
7.	7. The lowest point of a mechanical wave is also called the					
	a) top b) trough c) crest					
8.	8. The is the distance between any two identical	parts of a longitudinal wave.				
	a) wavelength b) amplitude c) height					
9.	9. The is the distance between any two identica	I parts of a longitudinal wave.				
	a) wavelength b) amplitude c) height					
10	10. What carries radiant energy?					
	a) electromagnetic b) wind c) transverse	waves				
	waves					



Name:	_ - Class:	

Energy and Energy Transfer

1.	Frequency refe	ers to the number of	vibrations a wave goes through in a given time
2.			oss by <u>waves</u> .
3.	Identify the type of w direction.	ave below that has	s particles vibrating at right angles to the wave's
С) longitudinal wave	b) transverse wave	Э
4.	Which waves need m	natter to travel from	one point to another?
(mechanical waves	b) electromagnet	ic waves c) transverse waves
5.	How does solar energ	gy reach the Earth ?	
(by conduction	b) by radiation	c) by reflection
6.	The highest point of a	a mechanical wave	e is also called the
	a) top	b) trough	c) crest
7.	The lowest point of a	mechanical wave	is also called the
	a) top	b) trough	c) crest
8.	The is the	distance between	any two identical parts of a longitudinal wave.
	a) wavelength	b) amplitude	c) height
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10	D. What carries radian	t energy ?	
	a) electromagnetic	b) wind	c) transverse waves
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