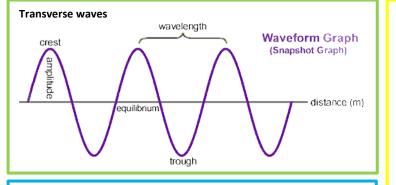
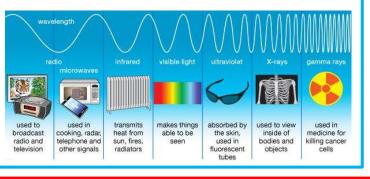
Key words	
Wave	Any disturbance that transmits
	energy through matter or space.
Medium	A solid, liquid or gas that is vibrated
Transverse	The oscillations are perpendicular to
Wave	the direction of energy transfer.
Longitudinal	The oscillations are parallel to the
Wave	direction of energy transfer.
Wavelength	The distance between any adjacent
	crests or compressions in a series of
	waves.
Frequency	The number of waves produced in a
	given amount of time.
reflection	Obeys the law of reflection: the
	angle of incidence equals the angle
	of reflection. The normal is a line
	drawn at right angles
Refraction	Waves pass through a different
	medium and change direction
Decibel (dB)	The most common unit used to
	express loudness.
Vacuum	Space entirely devoid of matter.
Frequency	Number of oscillations per second (Hz)

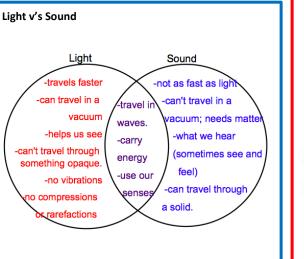


Electromagnetic spectrum – Transverse waves



Colours

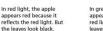
Blue



Light travels at 30000000m/s in a vacuum. White light is made up of three primary colours; red, blue and green. These can be mixed to make all the colours of the spectrum.

We see coloured objects because light hits an object, some is absorbed and some may be reflected.





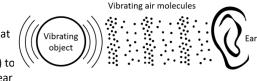
In green light, the apple appears black because no red light strikes it. But the leaves look green

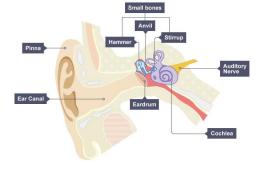
apple and the leaves appear black

Sound – Longitudinal waves

Sound needs a medium to travel, it travels best in dense solid objects. The fewer the particles the slower the waves travel, these materials are ideal insulators.

Sound is produced by vibrations of objects, that passes from the source (such as a loud speaker) to A detector such as the ear drum.

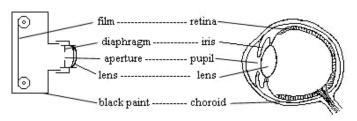




The range of human hearing is 20-2000Hz, we can use ultra sound, outside of these frequencies to view unborn babies in the womb or measure the depth of oceans.

Sound travels at 340m/s in air.

Camera's and the Eye



The image in a pin hole camera appears 'flipped' or upside down. This is because light can only travel in straight lines so the image becomes inverted. The same happens in the eye.