

Date: _____

Name: _____

Class: _____

1  What do seismic waves and sound waves have in common?

- A They're mechanical waves
- B They're electromagnetic waves
- C They're phonetic waves
- D They're permanent waves

2 What does it mean when a wave's amplitude increases?

- A Its frequency also increases
- B It's moving through a denser medium
- C Its wavelength gets longer
- D It's carrying more energy

3 What medium do seismic waves travel through?

- A The air
- B The ground
- C Water
- D Outer space

4 What do waves carry from place to place?

- A Energy, but not matter
- B Energy and matter
- C Matter, but not energy
- D Neither energy nor matter

5  In a wave, what happens to a molecule after it passes energy on to the next molecule in the chain?

- A It continues moving
- B It vibrates rapidly from the buildup of energy
- C It becomes completely still
- D It returns to its original resting position

6 How are electromagnetic waves different from mechanical waves?

- A Electromagnetic waves need a medium to travel through; mechanical waves don't
- B Electromagnetic waves can travel through water; mechanical waves can only travel through solid matter
- C Electromagnetic waves can travel through empty space; mechanical waves can't
- D Electromagnetic waves are long chains of vibrating molecules; mechanical waves aren't





7 Which of the following are electromagnetic waves?

- A Water waves
- B Radio waves
- C Sound waves
- D Seismic waves

8 What type of waves carry energy at a right angle to the direction of the energy flow?

- A Compression waves
- B Transverse waves
- C Sound waves
- D P-waves

9 How is wavelength measured?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

10 What can you infer about a wave with a short wavelength?

- A It has a low amplitude
- B It has a high amplitude
- C It has a high frequency
- D It has a low frequency