

## Spelling list: GCSE Physics: Waves and Refraction 1

Key words for GCSE Physics.

transverse	A <b>transverse</b> wave is where the vibrations are at right angles to the direction of travel.
wave	A transverse <b>wave</b> is where the vibrations are at right angles to the direction of travel.
longitudinal	A <b>longitudinal</b> wave is where the vibrations are parallel to the direction of travel.
ripple	A <b>ripple</b> is a small wave on a surface.
compression	A <b>compression</b> is when the particles in a longitudinal wave are closer together than average.
rarefaction	A <b>rarefaction</b> is when the particles in a longitudinal wave are further apart than average.
amplitude	The maximum displacement of a point on a wave is called the <b>amplitude</b> .
displacement	<b>Displacement</b> is the distance and direction something moves.
wavelength	A <b>wavelength</b> is the distance from a point on one wave to the same point on the next wave.
frequency	The <b>frequency</b> is how many waves pass through a set point in a second.
Hertz	The unit of frequency is the <b>Hertz</b> .
wave	<b>Wave</b> speed is calculated by multiplying frequency and wavelength.
speed	Wave <b>speed</b> is calculated by multiplying frequency and wavelength.
period	The wave <b>period</b> is calculated by dividing one by the frequency.