

Fold

## Medium

A material through which a wave can be transmitted (propagate).



## Amplitude

The maximum height of a wave from the middle of the wave to its peak or trough.



## Wavelength

The length of a single wave, measured from one wave peak to the next.

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## Time period

The time for one complete oscillation or the time for one wavelength of a wave to pass.



## Frequency

The number of waves produced each second. The unit of frequency is hertz (Hz).



## Compressions

In a longitudinal wave, compressions are areas of high pressure caused by the particles being forced closer together.

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## Rarefaction

An area of reduced pressure. In longitudinal waves, the particles in areas of rarefaction are further apart than on average.



## Vibrations

Repeated movements back and forth (about a fixed point).



## Diverge

Move away from each other.

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**Converge**

Move towards each other.



**Real image**

An image that is formed where the rays of light are focused.



**Virtual image**

An image from which rays of light appear to come but do not do so in reality.

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**Opaque**

Not transparent or see-through.



**Infrared radiation**

Electromagnetic radiation emitted from a hot object.



**Black body**

A perfect absorber and emitter of radiation.

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