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| images.jpg  **Cornell Notes** | **Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**  **Topic/Objective:** |
| **Essential Question:** |  |
|  |  |
| **Questions/Main Ideas/Cues:** | **Notes:** |
| Sound | A type of wave |
|  |  |
| Echolocation | What ultrasound technology is based on. Used by bats and dolphins. Uses echos |
|  | to see distances |
| Wave | A transfer of energy - A disturbance that transfers energy from one place |
|  | to another. earthquakes, ropes and water are examples |
| Disturbance | - variation that transfers energy from point to point |
|  |  |
| Force | A change in motion - can start a disturbance |
|  |  |
| Medium | Any substance that a wave moves through |
|  | ground for an earthquake |
|  | Water for an ocean wave |
|  | Rope for a rope wave |
|  |  |
| Mechanical waves | waves that transfer energy through matter |
|  |  |
| Types of waves |  |
| Transverse Waves | The direction the wave travels is perpendicular (right angle) to the direction of the disturbance like an ocean wave or a rope |
|  |  |
| Longitudinal waves | waves travel in the same direction of the disturbance like a slinky |
|  |  |
| Compression | the bunched up area in the center of a wave. The vibration of air molecules |
|  | are the same direction as the wave |
|  |  |
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|  | **Summary: Sound is a type of wave. Waves are the transfer of energy. There are different types of waves including transverse and longitudinal.** |