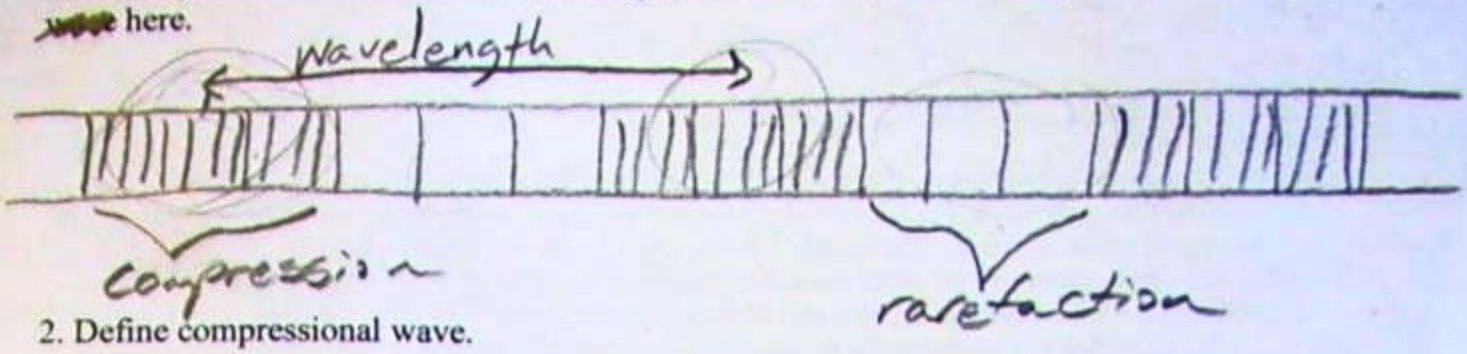
1. Watch your teachers demonstrate a compressional wave pulse. Draw compressional waves here.



2. Define compressional wave.

A wave that oscillates parallel to its direction of travel.

3. On the wave above (in #1) label: compression, rarefaction, and wavelength.

4. Define these terms.

a. compression: the high density part of the wave.

b. rarefaction: the low density part of the wave.

c. wavelength: The distance from one compression to the next.

~~4. Observe your teachers make a compressional pulse and collect data (distance and time). Record their data here and calculate the speed of the transverse pulse.~~

Amplitude: A measure of the compression's density (more dense = higher amplitude)