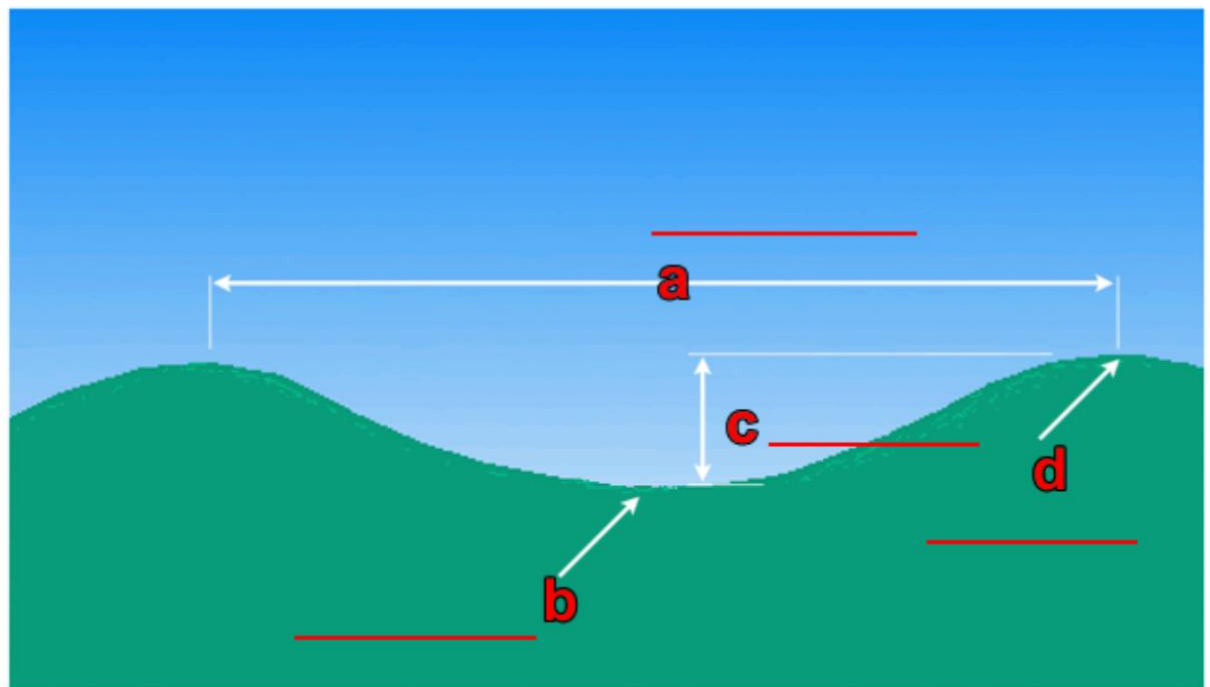


Worksheet 3: Student Version for Lessons:  
-Wave Characteristics and Tsunamis  
-Preparing for a Tsunami

1a. The distance between two consecutive wave crests is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

1b. Label the wavelength and other wave components in this diagram (a, b, c, & d mark each location to be labeled).

Wave Properties



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2. The time it takes a complete wave (from one trough or crest to the next) to pass a point is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Which waves—wind waves or tsunamis—have a larger wavelength? \_\_\_\_\_

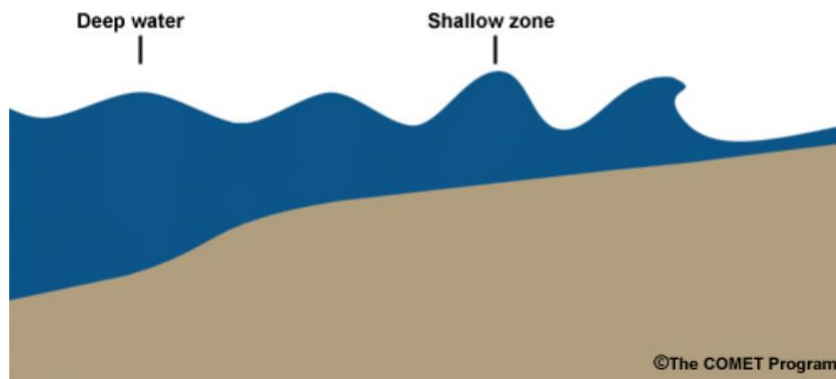
4. Which waves—wind waves or tsunamis—travel more quickly? \_\_\_\_\_

5a. In looking at the diagram below, what you can say about how wavelength and wave height change as a wave reaches shore? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Shallow Water Wave Properties



5b. What happens to the wave speed? \_\_\_\_\_

6. **What should you do if you are at the beach and feel an earthquake?** Check the correct answers from the list shown here.

- a. Watch to see if the water recedes
- b. Get off the beach
- c. Listen for a siren
- d. Move to higher ground immediately
- e. Stay out of the water
- f. Wait to be evacuated
- g. Round up others in your vicinity and clear the beach area.

7. **List five items you should have in your emergency preparedness kit.**

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8. **True or false: Once a Tsunami Warning is cancelled, it is safe to go to the beach.** (Circle the correct answer.)

9. **True or false: A siren will always sound to signal that a tsunami is coming.** (Circle the correct answer.)

10. **If you are in a low area next to the water, what is the minimum height you should climb to be sure you are safe from an incoming tsunami?** (Circle the correct answer.)

- a. 2 meters
- b. 5 meters
- c. 10 meters
- d. 30 meters