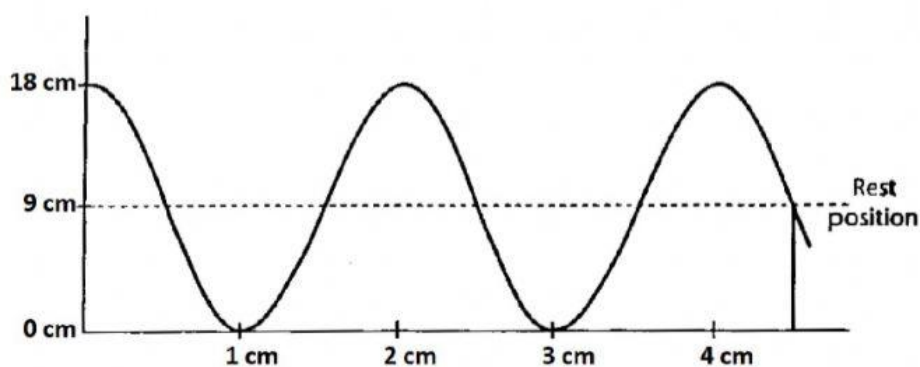


- \_\_\_\_ 21. When a wave hits a surface through which it CANNOT pass and bounces back, it undergoes
- refraction.
  - constructive interference.
  - destructive interference.
  - reflection.
- \_\_\_\_ 22. What occurs when vibrations traveling through an object match the object's natural frequency?
- diffraction
  - reflection
  - refraction
  - resonance

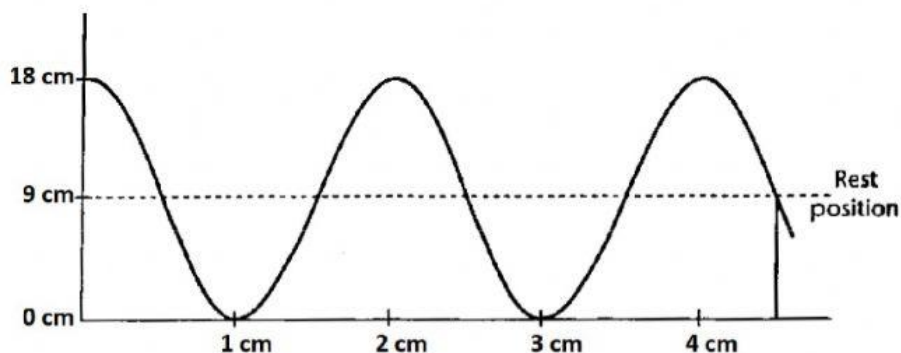
*Drag and Drop (some words are not used)*

<b>wave</b>	<b>rarefaction</b>	<b>reflection</b>	<b>medium</b>	<b>compression</b>
<b>refraction</b>	<b>transverse wave</b>	<b>amplitude</b>	<b>diffraction</b>	<b>trough</b>
<b>wavelength</b>	<b>interference</b>	<b>frequency</b>	<b>crest</b>	<b>resonance</b>
<b>compressional wave</b>				

23. Adding energy at the natural frequency of an object is called \_\_\_\_\_.
24. Waves bending because of a change in speed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a wave is the measure of the energy it carries.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the material through which a mechanical wave travels.
27. Water waves bending around a dock is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The number of ocean waves that pass a buoy in one second is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the wave.



29. What is the wavelength of this wave in centimeters? \_\_\_\_ cm



30. What is the amplitude of this wave in centimeters? \_\_\_\_ cm