

____ 11. The interaction between two waves that meet is called
a. reflection. c. diffraction.
b. refraction. d. interference.

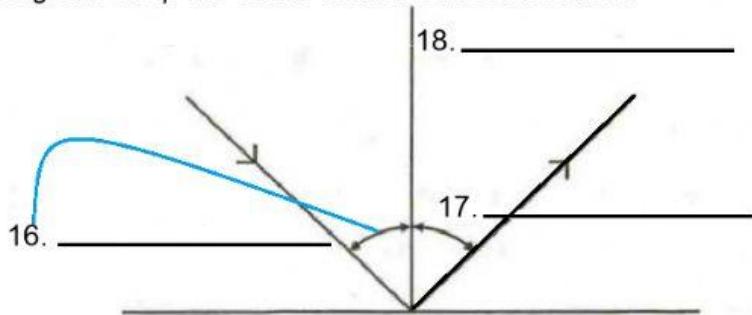
____ 12. Waves combine to make a wave with larger amplitude in a process called
a. destructive interference. c. reflection.
b. constructive interference. d. refraction.

____ 13. Waves combine to produce a smaller or zero-amplitude wave in a process called
a. destructive interference. c. reflection.
b. constructive interference. d. refraction.

____ 14. What occurs when vibrations traveling through an object match the object's natural frequency?
a. reflection c. diffraction
b. refraction d. resonance

____ 15. Waves produced by earthquakes are called
a. standing waves. c. seismic waves.
b. transverse waves. d. longitudinal waves.

Drag and Drop the terms to their correct location.



Normal
Angle of Incidence
Angle of Reflection

19. What is the relationship between angle **A** and angle **B** in the diagram?

Drag and drop the symbols to indicate your answer.

< > =

A B

20. A wave is traveling at constant speed, in a given medium, as the frequency of a wave increases, its wavelength (**increases, decreases, remains the same**).