

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The bending of waves around the edge of a barrier is known as  
a. reflection. c. interference.  
b. refraction. d. diffraction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The maximum distance that the particles of a medium move from the rest position is the  
a. wavelength of the wave. c. frequency of the wave.  
b. speed of the wave. d. amplitude of the wave.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The interaction between two waves that meet is called  
a. diffraction. c. reflection.  
b. refraction. d. interference.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Waves that move the particles of the medium parallel to the direction in which the waves are traveling are called  
a. longitudinal waves. c. combination waves.  
b. surface waves. d. transverse waves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A disturbance that transfers energy from place to place is called a  
a. compression. c. vibration.  
b. wave. d. medium.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Waves produced by earthquakes are called  
a. transverse waves. c. seismic waves.  
b. longitudinal waves. d. standing waves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Waves are created when a source of energy causes a medium to  
a. vibrate. c. expand.  
b. move. d. compress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The bending of waves due to a change in speed is called  
a. interference. c. reflection.  
b. refraction. d. diffraction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Waves are classified according to  
a. their size. c. their shape.  
b. their source. d. how they move.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The material through which a wave travels is called a  
a. crest. c. trough.  
b. vibration. d. medium.