Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Introduction to Waves

I. Testing Concepts

Directions: *In the blank at the left, write the letter of the term that best completes each statement.*

_____ 1. A _____ is a repeating disturbance or movement that transfers energy through matter or space.
a. medium b. fluid c. material d. wave

_____ 2. The matter through which mechanical waves travel is called a _____.
a. medium b. substrate c. region d. domain

_____ 3. The high point on a wave is called its _____.
a. crest b. trough c. rest position d. none of these

_____ 4. The low point on a wave is called its _____.
a. crest b. trough c. rest position d. none of these

_____ 5. The less-dense region of a longitudinal wave is called a _____.
a. compression b. rarefaction c. rest position d. none of these

_____ 6. A _____ is the distance between one point on a wave and the nearest point just like it.
a. wavelength b. frequency c. crest d. trough

_____ 7. The _____ of a wave is the number of wavelengths that pass a fixed point each second.
a. volume b. frequency c. crest d. trough

_____ 8. The _____ of a wave is the amount of time it takes one wavelength to pass a point.
a. period b. frequency c. crest d. trough

_____ 9. The greater a wave's amplitude, the _____ energy the wave carries.
a. more b. less c. both a and b d. none of these

_____ 10. _____ is the bending of a wave caused by a change in its speed as it moves from one medium to another.
a. Refraction b. Reflection c. Rarefaction d. Fusion

_____ 11. _____ occurs when an object causes a wave to change direction and bend around it.
a. Refraction b. Reflection c. Correction d. Diffraction

_____ 12. When two or more waves overlap and combine to form a new wave, the process is called _____.
a. refraction b. reflection c. interference d. diffraction