

- 1 Mechanical waves are created when a source of energy causes a medium to
- A move.
 - B compress.
 - C expand.
 - D vibrate.
- 2 Waves that move the particles of the medium parallel to the direction in which the waves are traveling are called
- A longitudinal waves.
 - B transverse waves.
 - C surface waves.
 - D combination waves.
- 3 The distance between two corresponding parts of a wave is the wave's
- A amplitude.
 - B wavelength.
 - C frequency.
 - D speed.
- 4 The speed of a wave is its wavelength multiplied by its
- A amplitude.
 - B vibration.
 - C frequency.
 - D reflection.
- 5 The maximum distance that the particles of a medium move from the rest position is the
- A amplitude of the wave.
 - B wavelength of the wave.
 - C frequency of the wave.
 - D speed of the wave.

- 6 The interaction between two waves that meet is called
- A reflection.
 - B refraction.
 - C diffraction.
 - D interference.
- 7 What occurs when vibrations traveling through an object match the object's natural frequency?
- A reflection
 - B refraction
 - C diffraction
 - D resonance
- 8 Waves combine to produce a smaller or zero-amplitude wave in a process called
- A destructive interference.
 - B constructive interference.
 - C reflection.
 - D refraction.
- 9 Mechanical waves are classified according to
- A their size.
 - B their shape.
 - C how they move.
 - D their source.
- 10 Why do you see lightning from a distant storm before you hear thunder?
- A The thunder is produced after the lightning.
 - B Your eyes react faster than your ears.
 - C Light travels faster than sound.
 - D Sound travels faster than light.