**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Wave Bingo Questions**

1. This type of motion describes whenever a wave bounces up and down until a force moves its mass almost to the original position.
2. Waves move the fastest through this type of matter because their molecules are the closest together.
3. This term refers to the number of times a wave passes a certain point in a certain amount of time.
4. This type of wave interaction happens when a wave goes through two different mediums and the object can look bent.
5. This type of wave is also known as compressional.
6. This type of wave interference results in a larger wave with a larger amplitude.
7. This term describes the highest point on a wave.
8. This term describes the lowest point in a wave.
9. This term describes the height of the wave from the rest to the maximum position and increase as energy increases.

10. This is a point on a standing wave where there is no vibration and there is complete destructive interference.

11. This type of wave interference occurs when an wave hits a boundary it cannot go through and then goes the opposite direction.

12. This type of wave moves the same direction as the medium.

13. This type of motion describes when a wave has vibrations where energy fades out as the energy is transferred from one object to another.

14. This is the place on a standing wave where there is maximum vibration and has complete constructive interference.

15. This refers to what a wave travels through in matter or space.

16. This type of wave interaction occurs when a wave meets a boundary or opening and the direction changes as it passes through the opening.

17. This term refers to the time it takes for a wave to go through one cycle.

18. This term refers to any wave that requires a medium to travel

19. This type of wave moves perpendicular to the direction of the medium.

20.Waves most the slowest through this state of matter because the molecules are the farthest apart.

21. This type of wave is produced when waves moving forward interact with the same waves moving backwards.

22. This type of interference results in a wave with a smaller amplitude and less energy.

23. This term refers to the length from any point on a wave to an identical point on the next wave.

Other things to look at: labeling parts of waves (transverse, longitudinal, and standing), drawing constructive and destructive interference, drawing reflection at free boundaries/attached boundaries, drawing refraction, drawing diffraction, definition of energy & wave