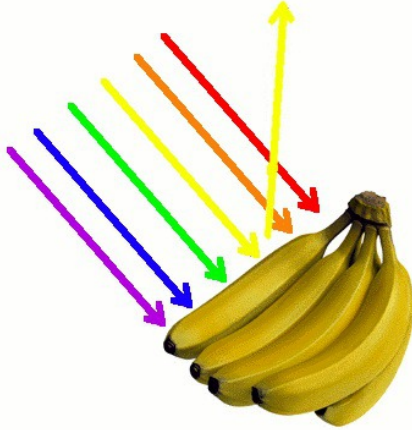


1. Absorption



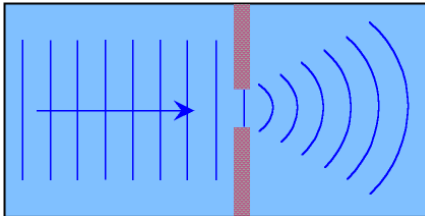
waves are taken in and changed to heat

2. Analog



Continuous (wave form) signals.

3. Diffraction



Occurs when an object causes a wave to change direction and bend around it

4. Digital

analog

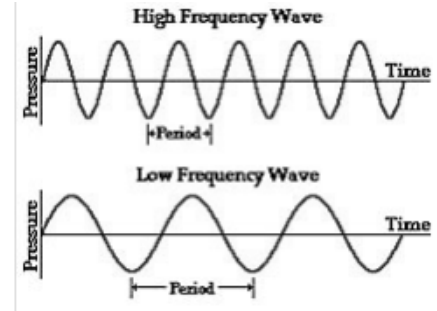


digital



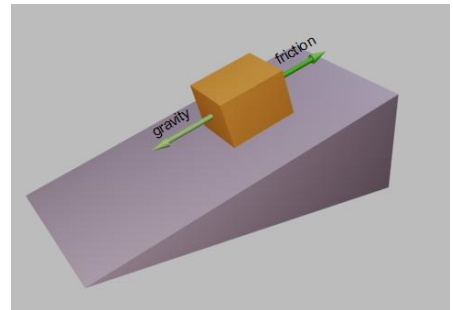
A system of discrete states: high or low, on or off, 1 or 0.

5. frequency



the number of wavelengths that pass a point in a given time

6. Friction



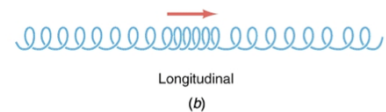
A force that opposes motion

7. kinetic energy



energy of motion

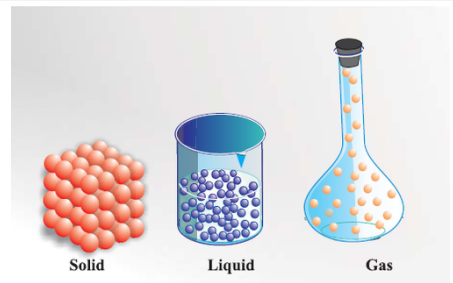
8. longitudinal wave



Copyright 1988 by John Wiley and Sons, Inc. All rights reserved.

matter moves parallel to direction energy is traveling

9. medium



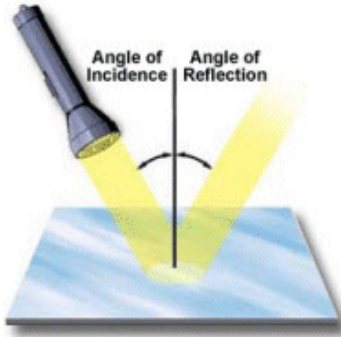
Material through which a wave travels

10. **potential energy**



stored energy

11. **Reflection**



The bouncing back of a wave when it hits a surface through which it cannot pass.

12. **Refraction**



the bending of a wave as it enters a new medium

13. **Scattering**



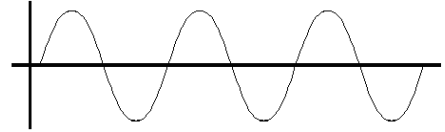
reflection of light in all directions

14. **Speed**



The distance an object travels per unit of time

15. **transverse wave**



Matter moves at right angle to direction energy is traveling

16. **Velocity**



Speed in a given direction