

B	I	N	G	O
When sound bounces off the walls of a large room the repeated reflections create _____.	A mirror creates a clear image because it reflects light in a _____ direction.	Glass allows most light waves to _____ through it.	When a material takes in wave energy instead of reflecting it the wave is _____.	Sound travels faster in solids than in _____.
Black clothing absorbs more _____ energy from sunlight than white clothing.	When light slows down in water its direction _____.	The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of _____.	A smooth surface causes regular reflection while a rough surface causes _____ reflection.	When light bends as it moves from air into water it is called _____.
When wave energy is absorbed it is often converted into _____ energy (heat)	A straw appearing bent in a glass of water is an example of _____.	FREE	Low-frequency sound waves diffract more than _____-frequency sound waves.	Materials that do not allow light to pass through them are called _____.
When a wave moves from a slower medium into a faster medium it bends _____ the normal.	Refraction happens because the wave changes _____ when entering a new medium.	Transparent materials mostly allow light to be _____.	Hearing someone around a corner is possible because sound waves _____.	The angle at which a wave hits a surface is called the angle of _____.
An example of reflection is hearing an _____ in a canyon.	When a wave bounces off a surface it is called _____.	Diffraction is easiest to observe when waves pass through a _____ opening.	When waves spread out after passing through a small opening this behavior is called _____.	Foam panels in recording studios are used to reduce sound by increasing _____.

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Sound travels faster in solids than in _____.	If a wave moves from air into glass and slows down its wavelength becomes _____ _____.	When light bends as it moves from air into water it is called _____.	The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of _____.	When light slows down in water its direction _____ _____.

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