

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - ASTRONOMY

47 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Astronomy #6: Telescopes

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/mYhy7eaazIk?si=x182kj1-L45M6enAi>

1. The main purpose of a telescope is to make things easier to see by gathering _____.
2. The light-gathering component of a telescope is called the _____.
3. The area of the objective increases as the square of its _____.
4. When light passes through different materials and changes direction, this is called _____.
5. Refracting telescopes use _____ to bend and focus light.
6. One effect of using a lens in a telescope is that the image appears _____.
7. The ability of a telescope to distinguish between two close objects is called _____.
8. If you magnify an image more than the telescope can resolve, the result is a blurry _____.
9. Telescopes that use mirrors instead of lenses are called _____.
10. Unlike lenses, mirrors can be supported from the _____, allowing for larger designs.
11. Before buying a telescope, it is often recommended to try using _____ first.
12. Some telescopes are built to detect forms of light the human eye cannot see, such as _____ or X-rays.
13. Large metal dishes are often used in radio astronomy to focus _____ waves.
14. The development of sensitive digital detectors has enabled the era of _____ astronomy.
15. In addition to resolution, telescopes allow astronomers to collect more light and see _____ objects.

Crash Course Astronomy #6: Telescopes KEY

1. The main purpose of a telescope is to make things easier to see by gathering *light*.
2. The light-gathering component of a telescope is called the *objective*.
3. The area of the objective increases as the square of its *radius*.
4. When light passes through different materials and changes direction, this is called *refraction*.
5. Refracting telescopes use *lenses* to bend and focus light.
6. One effect of using a lens in a telescope is that the image appears *upside-down*.
7. The ability of a telescope to distinguish between two close objects is called *resolution*.
8. If you magnify an image more than the telescope can resolve, the result is a blurry *mush*.
9. Telescopes that use mirrors instead of lenses are called *reflectors*.
10. Unlike lenses, mirrors can be supported from the *back*, allowing for larger designs.
11. Before buying a telescope, it is often recommended to try using *binoculars* first.
12. Some telescopes are built to detect forms of light the human eye cannot see, such as *infrared* or X-rays.
13. Large metal dishes are often used in radio astronomy to focus *radio* waves.
14. The development of sensitive digital detectors has enabled the era of *remote* astronomy.
15. In addition to resolution, telescopes allow astronomers to collect more light and see *fainter* objects.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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