

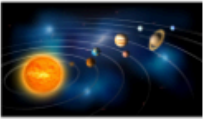
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Crash Course Astronomy #24: Light

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Light is a form of energy that travels in waves made up of _____ and magnetic fields.
2. The distance between wave crests is called _____.
3. The energy of light is tied to its _____—shorter ones have more energy.
4. The spread of colors based on wavelength is called a _____.
5. The light that our eyes can detect is called _____ light.
6. Light with a slightly shorter wavelength than visible violet light is called _____ light.
7. Light with the longest wavelengths is referred to as _____ waves.
8. The entire range of light wavelengths is called the _____ spectrum.
9. As the wavelength of light decreases, its _____ increases.
10. The kind of light an object emits depends on its _____.
11. Light with a shorter wavelength is referred to as "_____," while longer wavelength light is "redder."
12. Atoms are made up of three particles: protons, neutrons, and _____.
13. Electrons can only occupy specific energy levels; they move up when they _____ a precise amount of energy.
14. A _____ is a tool that can measure the precise wavelength of light and identify what an object is made of.
15. The phenomenon where light from an object moving away is stretched to longer wavelengths is called _____.

Crash Course Astronomy #24: Light KEY

1. Light is a form of energy that travels in waves made up of **electric** and magnetic fields.
2. The distance between wave crests is called **wavelength**.
3. The energy of light is tied to its **wavelength**—shorter ones have more energy.
4. The spread of colors based on wavelength is called a **spectrum**.
5. The light that our eyes can detect is called **visible** light.
6. Light with a slightly shorter wavelength than visible violet light is called **ultraviolet** light.
7. Light with the longest wavelengths is referred to as **radio** waves.
8. The entire range of light wavelengths is called the **electromagnetic** spectrum.
9. As the wavelength of light decreases, its **energy** increases.
10. The kind of light an object emits depends on its **temperature**.
11. Light with a shorter wavelength is referred to as "blue/," while longer wavelength light is "redder."
12. Atoms are made up of three particles: protons, neutrons, and **electrons**.
13. Electrons can only occupy specific energy levels; they move up when they **absorb** a precise amount of energy.
14. A **spectrometer** is a tool that can measure the precise wavelength of light and identify what an object is made of.
15. The phenomenon where light from an object moving away is stretched to longer wavelengths is called **redshift**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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