

Topic 2 - Stronger Eyes and Better Numbers

1. A telescope is used to magnify objects that are distant. The eyepiece lens, through which you view the image is also called the ...
 - A. reflector
 - B. refractor
 - C. objective
 - D. ocular

2. A navigation device that ancient people used to measure altitude of stars in the night sky was the ...
 - A. sextant
 - B. astrolabe
 - C. quadrant
 - D. compass

3. Galileo's telescopic observations of the moons orbiting Jupiter, supported ...
 - A. Copernicus's Sun-centered model
 - B. Ptolemy's Earth-centered model
 - C. Kepler's Earth-centred model
 - D. Pythagorus' Sun-centred model

4. In order to get finer detail in a telescopic image, the telescope must improve its ...
 - A. ocular power
 - B. resolving power
 - C. telescopic power
 - D. reflective power

5. When molten glass is poured into a rotating mould it moves to the edges and solidifies. The technique that produces this reflecting mirror is called ...
 - A. tye-dying
 - B. spin-drying
 - C. mirror image
 - D. spin-casting

6. The first telescope designed was a ...
 - A. simple refracting telescope
 - B. compound refracting telescope
 - C. simple reflecting telescope
 - D. compound reflecting telescope

7. The technique of using a number of telescopes in combination is called ...
 - A. segmentation
 - B. mirror array
 - C. interferometry
 - D. radio-astronomy

8. The **Hubble Space Telescope** is a cylindrical reflecting telescope, 13 m long and 4.3 m in diameter. Because parts of this telescope can be removed and replaced it is considered to be ...
 - A. functional
 - B. modular
 - C. flexible
 - D. mobile

9. Kepler solved the problem of the epicycles by insisting that the orbits of the planets should be ...
 - A. elliptical
 - B. epicycled
 - C. circular
 - D. semi-circular

10. The tendency of a planet to move straight as it travels through the solar system is due to ...
 - A. size
 - B. shape
 - C. gravity
 - D. velocity