

**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