

Telescope Scavenger Hunt (Teacher)

Use the website <http://amazingspace.org/resources/explorations/groundup/> to complete this scavenger hunt.

1. [Telescopio](#) is the Greek word for telescope.
2. While he did not make the first telescope, [Galileo](#) was the first to point his telescope at the heavens.
3. Kepler made this improvement to the refracting telescope. [Kepler replaced the concave eyepiece with a convex lens. He also discovered that the lens should not be spherical.](#)
4. The maximum diameter of the refracting telescope was [40 inches](#).
5. [Isaac Newton](#) was a great scientist who, besides associating gravity with planetary motion, created the first reflecting telescope.
6. Distinguish between refracting and reflecting telescopes. [A refracting telescope uses a convex lens to bend light to a focal point. A reflecting telescope uses one or more mirrors to gather and reflect light to a focal point.](#)
7. Reflecting telescopes more commonly used in astronomy because [Newton found that replacing a lens with a mirror eliminated chromatic aberration since the light was not split into different wavelengths. Also reflecting telescopes could have greater magnification even with a smaller size and were much more powerful.](#)

8. Spherical aberration is caused by [multiple focal points from the same mirror](#). It was resolved by [using parabolic mirrors instead of spherical ones](#).
9. Atmospheric distortion can be reduced or avoided by [constructing a telescope at a high elevation or sending it into space](#).
10. What are some advantages of radio telescopes? [Radio telescopes can be used during the day as well as during cloudy or stormy weather. Radio waves reach the ground undistorted by the atmosphere.](#)
11. Celestial objects are blurry when we see them from earth because of [atmospheric distortion – the unpredictable bending of light as it passes through warm and cold pockets](#).
12. Name the four orbiting telescopes developed by NASA and what types of radiation they can detect.
 - a. [Hubble – Ultraviolet, visible, infrared](#)
 - b. [Compton Gamma Ray Observatory](#)
 - c. [CHANDRA X-ray Observatory](#)
 - d. [Spitzer Space Telescope – Infrared](#)
13. One disadvantage of space telescopes is [they are very expensive to build and launch. They cannot be as big as ground observatories. Upgrading them may be difficult or impossible](#).