Name Date

Basics of Radio Astronomy

Final Quiz

- 1. The radio frequency static Karl Jansky observed in 1931 with his rudimentary radio frequency antenna peaked 4 minutes ______ each day, confirming for him that the source could not be the sun.
- Radio frequency radiation induces a weak ______ in a radio 2. telescope antenna.
- 3. Electromagnetic radiation travels through space at approximately km per second.
- The frequency of electromagnetic waves is given in units called . 4.
- Wavelength of electromagnetic energy is given in _____ or some decimal 5. fraction thereof.
- 6. As electromagnetic radiation spreads out from a source, the area it covers is proportional to the ______ of the distance the radiation has traveled.
- The property that primarily determines the effects of electromagnetic energy, and 7. therefore how we categorize it, is its _____.
- 8. Electromagnetic radiation in the frequency range just higher than x-rays is called

.

- The radio range includes the ______ (longest/shortest) wavelengths in 9. the electromagnetic spectrum.
- 10. The range of electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths slightly shorter than visible light is called ______.
- The range of electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths slightly longer than visible 11. light is called ______.
- 12. The GAVRT is currently capable of receiving radio waves in the and _____ bands.

- 13. Electromagnetic waves include both a(n) _____ and a(n) _____ and a(n) _____ vector at right angles to each other and to the direction of wave propagation.
- 14. The direction of the electric vector describes an electromagnetic wave's

_____·

- 15. The most important property of objects in determining the frequency of the radiation they emit is ______.
- 16. In the case of thermal radiation, the higher the temperature of an emitting object, the ______ energy is contained in its radiation.
- 17. An object that absorbs and re-emits all the energy that hits it is called a(n)
- 18. Wien's Law states that the peak amount of energy is emitted at ______ wavelengths for higher temperatures.
- 19. <u>unit of frequency bandwidth.</u> is defined as the energy received per unit area per
- 20. A plot of a brightness spectrum shows the brightness of radiation from a source plotted against the discrete ______ comprising that radiation.
- 21. Emissions due to temperature of an object, ionization of a gas, and line emissions from atoms are all examples of ______ radiation.
- 22. Neutral hydrogen emits radiation at a characteristic wavelength of _____ cm .
- 23. A region of interstellar space containing neutral hydrogen gas is called a(n) ______ region, while a region containing ionized hydrogen is called a(n) ______ region.
- 25. Unlike thermal radiation, the intensity of non-thermal radiation often _______ with frequency.

- 26. A dense molecular cloud that greatly amplifies and focuses radiation passing through it is called a _____.
- 27. The wavelengths of radiation that we can observe from the ground are limited by Earth's ______.
- 29. Complex organic molecules have been detected in space using the discipline of
- 30. The angle at which an electromagnetic wave is ______ from a surface equals the angle at which it impinged on that surface.
- 31. The ratio of the speed of electromagnetic energy in a vacuum to its speed in a given medium is that medium's ______.
- 32. Extraterrestrial objects seen near the horizon are actually (lower or higher) ______ than they appear.
- *33.* _______ is caused by electromagnetic waves from a source becoming out of phase as they pass through a dynamic medium such as Earth's atmosphere.
- 34. _______ is the effect produced when electromagnetic waves become circularly polarized in opposite directions as they pass through magnetic lines of force moving in the same direction as the waves.
- 35. Gravitational lensing is caused by the ______ of space around large masses.
- *36.* Doppler effect causes the frequency of waves from a receding object to appear (lower or higher) _____.
- 37. <u>discrete source within a quasar.</u> is the apparent faster-than-light motion of a
- 38. Occultations provide astronomers good opportunities to study any existing _______ of the occulting object.

39. A source of radiation whose direction can be identified is said to be a ______ source.

40. The origin of cosmic background radiation is believed to be ______

41. Cepheid variable stars with longer regular periods are more ______ than those with shorter regular periods.

42. The activity of the sun varies over about a(n) _____-year cycle.

43. Sunspots are (cooler or hotter) ______ than the surrounding surface of the sun.

44. The aurora that sometime appears in Earth's upper atmosphere are associated with solar _____.

45. A ______ is a rapidly spinning neutron star.

46. The predominant mechanism producing radiation from a radio galaxy is

47. The most distant objects so far discovered are _____.

48. The radio energy from most planets in the solar system is (thermal or non-thermal) ______ radiation.

49. On Jupiter, a compass needle would point _____.

50. The ______ is the region around a planet where the planet's magnetic field dominates the interplanetary field carried by the solar wind.

51. Surrounding Jupiter at approximately the orbit of Io is a strongly radiating

52. Radio telescopes are best placed in (high or low) _____ locations.

- 53. The great circle around Earth that is at every point the same distance from the north and south poles is called ______.
- 54. Great circles that pass through Earth's north and south poles are called

.

- 55. In Earth's coordinate system, the north-south component of a location is called
- 56. In Earth's coordinate system, longitude is measured from the ______.
- 57. A solar day is about 4 minutes (longer or shorter) ______ than a sidereal day.
- 58. The Earth's axis precesses around a complete circle having a 23.5 degree radius relative to a fixed point in space over a period of about _______.
- 59. A diagram that shows a 360° silhouette of the horizon as viewed from a particular location is called a(n) ______.
- 60. In all astronomical coordinate systems and in general usage, ______ is directly overhead and ______ is directly below the observer.
- 61. In the horizon system of coordinates, the horizontal component of an object's coordinates is given by the _____.
- 62. In the horizon system of coordinates, the vertical component of an object's coordinates is given by the ______.
- 63. In the equatorial coordinate system, an object's east-west component is given as its
- 64. In the equatorial coordinate system, an object's north-south component is given as its _____.

65. ______ is a date of reference used in sky almanacs to take into account slight variations in the celestial coordinates of objects due to the precession of Earth's axis.

- 66. The ______ is the plane formed by the orbit of Earth around the sun.
- 67. The reference in the ______ coordinate system is a plane through the sun parallel to the mean plane of the Milky Way galaxy.
- 68. In the Milky Way galaxy alone, the number of planetary systems could be on the order of ______.

69. The diameter of our galaxy is around ______ light years.

70. Astronomers estimate the age of the Universe to be on the order of 15 _____ years.