## TEST REVIEW

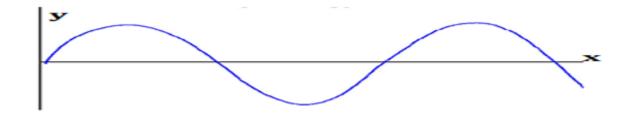
| Λ | a | m | Δ             | • |
|---|---|---|---------------|---|
|   |   |   | $\overline{}$ |   |

| 1. | A is a term used to describe the light giver by an object that only gives off emitted light, in other words it doesn't reflect light. |
|----|---|
| 2. | What is plotted on a blackbody curve?   |
| 3. | What can we determine with a blackbody curve?   |
| 4. | What does the peak wavelength tell us?  |
|    | Very hot objects appear in color.  Very cold objects appear in color  |
| 7. | Different colors of light have different energies which are caused by thewithin the atom.   |

|   | Different elements produce different that are unique enough to be considered a "fingerprint" of the element. |                          |   |  |  |
|---|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|
|   | separation of  |                          | nstrument used to observe<br>to examine the properties<br>various sources of light. |  |  |
|   | 10.  | Match the name with th   | ne image.   |  |  |
| ABSORP  | TION   |                          |   |  |  |
| CONTINU                                       | JOUS   |                          |   |  |  |
| EMISSIO                                       | N  |                          |   |  |  |
|   |  |                          |   |  |  |
|   |  | olor merge smoothly into | each other, this is called  |  |  |
| 12. Another name for an emissions spectrum is |  |                          |   |  |  |

|                          | 13. In an, lines appear to be missing. Those color lines are actually absorbed, so they appear as dark lines. |  |  |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| passed through a         | : (plural: spectra) The pattern light produces when a prism ing, as seen through a spectrograph               |  |  |  |
|                          | : A device that allows one to see a usually has a prism or diffraction grating inside                         |  |  |  |
|                          | : When light bends around an obstacle or opening like those in a diffraction grating.                         |  |  |  |
| 17<br>with very thin, pa | : Usually a piece of film covered rallel grooves  |  |  |  |
| 18                       | : Any object that produces light  |  |  |  |
| 19. Light can be         | a particle called   |  |  |  |
| 20. Light can be         | a wave called   |  |  |  |
| 21. As a wave, lig       | ght has two parts. What are they?   |  |  |  |
| 1)                       | 2)  |  |  |  |

22. Label the parts of the wave (wavelength, amplitude, crest, trough)



23. Equation for the speed of a wave =

Define frequency =

Define time period =

24. How are each type of spectra formed?

1)

2)

3)

25). What is the doppler effect?

26) How is the doppler effect used to find planets?