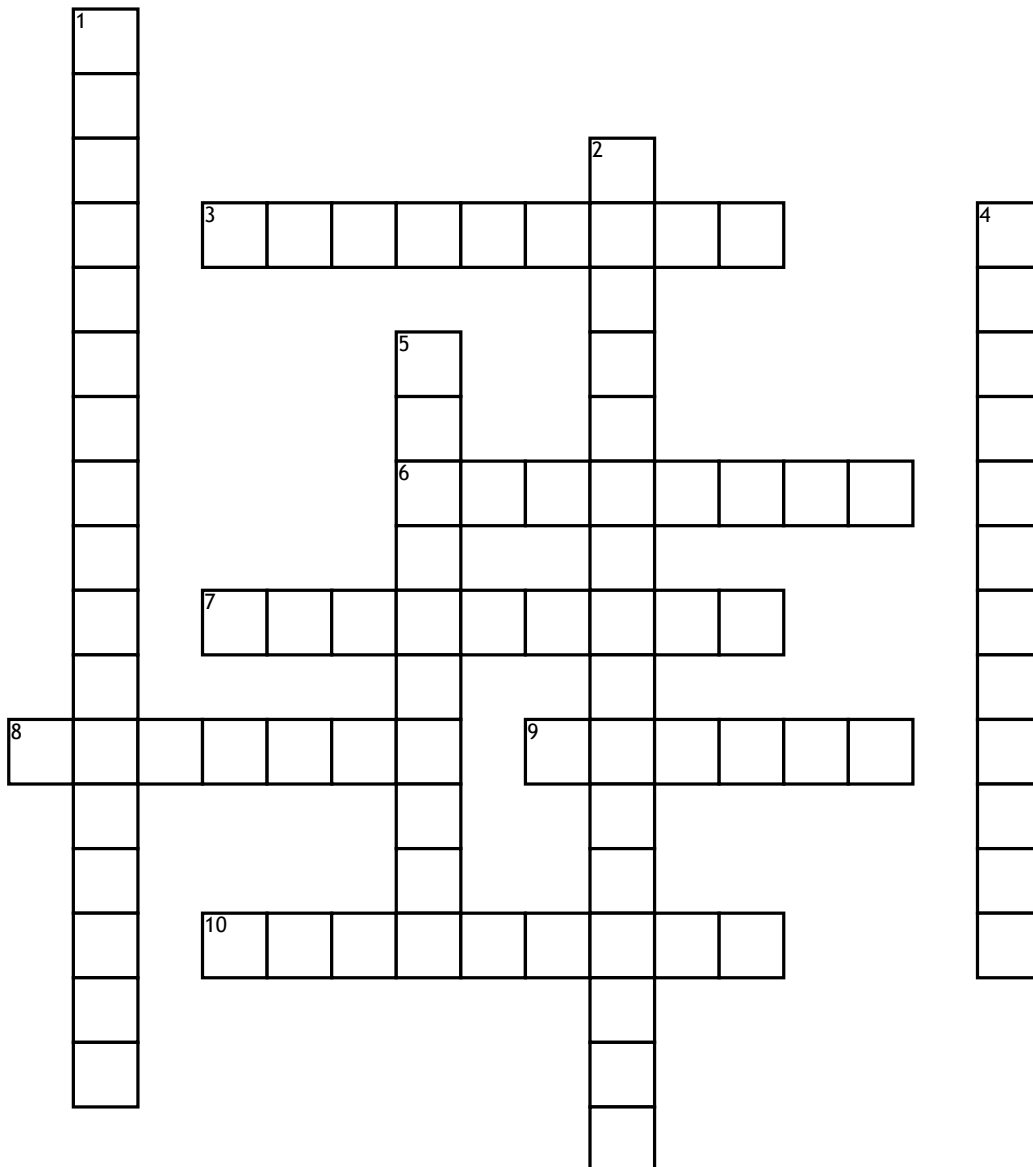


Science Vocabulary



Across

- 3. the displacement of the spectrum to shorter wavelengths in the light coming from distant celestial objects moving toward the observer.
- 6. the displacement of spectral lines toward longer wavelengths (the red end of the spectrum) in radiation from distant galaxies and celestial objects. This is interpreted as a Doppler shift that is proportional to the velocity of recession and thus to distance.
- 7. vary in magnitude or position in a regular manner around a central point.
- 8. Is the rapid expansion of matter from a state of extremely high density and temperature that according to current cosmological theories marked the origin of the universe.
- 9. a cloud of gas and dust in outer space visible in the night sky either as an instinct bright patch or as a dark silhouette against other luminous matter.

- 10. penetrating electromagnetic radiation of a kind arising from the radioactive decay of atomic nuclei.

Down

- 1. Infrared radiation is a type of electromagnetic radiation, as are radio waves, ultraviolet radiation, X-rays and microwaves. Infrared (IR) light is the part of the EM spectrum that people encounter most in everyday life, although much of it goes unnoticed. It is invisible to human eyes, but people can feel it as heat.
- 2. A disc galaxy is a galaxy characterized by a disc, a flattened circular volume of stars. These galaxies may or may not include a central non-disc-like region
- 4. an apparatus for producing and recording spectra for examination.
- 5. the graph showing the absolute magnitude plotted against the surface temperature for a group of stars