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Class: V **Sub.tec: Naina paswan**

Subject: SCIENCE **Date : 23/12/21(Thursday)**

BASED ON N.C.E.R.T PATTERN

LESSON: 14 SPACE EXPLORATION

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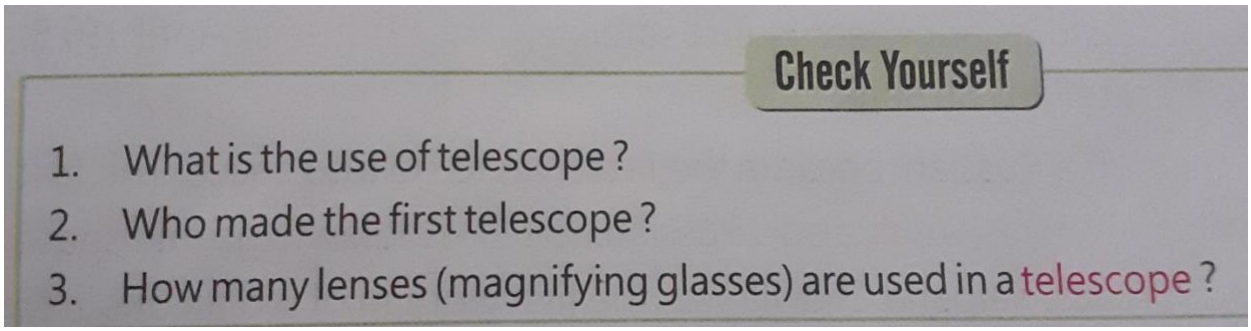

Check Yourself

1. What is the use of telescope ?
2. Who made the first telescope ?
3. How many lenses (magnifying glasses) are used in a telescope ?

ANSWERS:

Ans 1. telescope, device used to form magnified images of distant objects. The telescope is undoubtedly the most important investigative tool in astronomy. It provides a means of collecting and analyzing radiation from celestial objects, even those in the far reaches of the universe.

Ans 2. Several men laid claim to inventing the telescope, but the credit usually goes to Hans Lippershey, a Dutch lensmaker, in 1608.

Ans 3. The basic refracting telescope has two lenses. The first lens is called the objective lens. This lens is a convex lens that bends the incoming light rays to a focal point within the telescope. The second lens is called the eyepiece.

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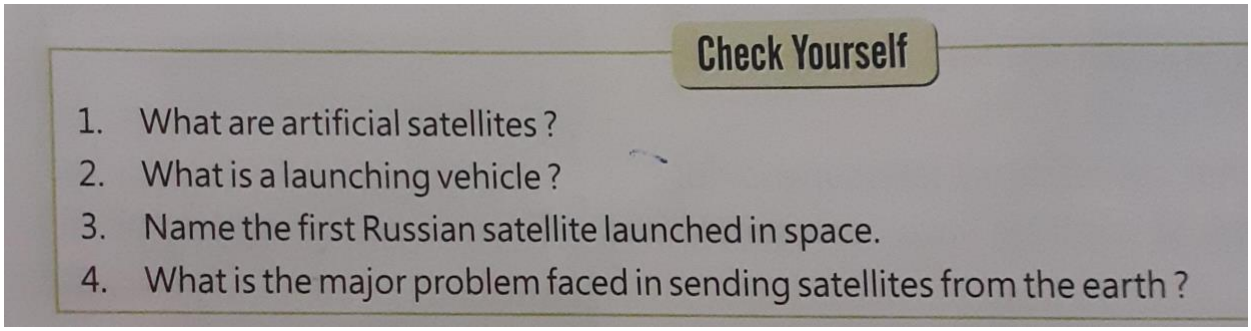

Check Yourself

1. What are artificial satellites ?
2. What is a launching vehicle ?
3. Name the first Russian satellite launched in space.
4. What is the major problem faced in sending satellites from the earth ?

ANSWERS:

Ans 1. An artificial satellite is an object that people have made and launched into orbit using rockets. There are currently over a thousand active satellites orbiting the Earth. The size, altitude and design of a satellite depend on its purpose.

Ans 2. A **launch vehicle or carrier rocket is a rocket-propelled vehicle used to carry a payload from Earth's surface to space, usually to Earth orbit or beyond. A launch system includes the launch vehicle, launch pad, vehicle assembly and fuelling systems, range safety, and other related infrastructure**.

Ans 3. The Sputnik 1 **spacecraft was the first artificial satellite successfully placed in orbit around the Earth and was launched from Baikonur Cosmodrome at Tyuratam (370 km southwest of the small town of Baikonur) in Kazakhstan, then part of the former Soviet Union**.

Ans 4. No more rocket. This is the problem of space debris **, and it's very real. The US Space Surveillance Network has eyes on 17,000 objects—each at least the size of a softball—hurtling around Earth at speeds of more than 17,500 mph; if you count pieces under 10 centimeters, it's closer to 500,000 objects**.