|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TYPES OF WAVES | USES | HAZARDS |
| Radio Waves | * Carry radio and television waves | * None |
| Microwaves | * Microwave ovens * Cellular Phone Communications * Radar | * Could cause health issues at very high exposures |
| Infrared Radiation (Rays) | * Heat Lamps * Incubators * Photography | * Burn your skin |
| Visible Light | * Sight | * Bright light can damage eyes |
| Ultraviolet Radiation (Rays) | * Helps skin cells to produce Vitamin D * Needed for healthy bones and teeth | * Too much can burn your skin * Too much can damage your eyes * Too much can cause skin cancer |
| X-Rays | * View bones and teeth * Find cracks in buildings | * Can cause cancer |
| Gamma Rays | * Examine the body’s internal structures | * Can cause cancer |

***ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM RADIATION FOLDABLE***

***REFRACTING VS REFLECTING TELESCOPES FOLDABLE***

DRAW THE DIAGRM ON THE INSIDE OF THE FLAP; DESCRIPTION ON THE BOTTOM



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (INSIDE THE FLAP)  http://www.indepthinfo.com/telescopes/images/refracting-telescope.jpg | (INSIDE THE FLAP)  **REFLECTING TELESCOPE**  http://www.derbyastronomy.org/images/NewtonianReflectorDiagram.jpg |
| **This telescope uses a convex lens to gather and focus light. (Convex lens is thicker in the middle than the edges)**  **This telescope uses two convex lenses, one at each end of a long tube. Light enters through the objective lens. The smaller lens is the eyepiece lens, and it magnifies the image.** | **In 1668, Issac Newton built the first reflecting telescope. It uses a curved mirror to collect and focus light. The curved mirror focuses the light. A larger mirror means the telescope can collect more light.** |