Name_____ Date _____

Vocabulary: Information Theory—the big idea

Use these words to answer the questions.

A. code	G. impact	M. voyager	S. launch	Y. spectacular
B. soar	H. freezing	N. circuit	T. target	Z. highlight
C. astonishing	I. gadget	O. shun	U. satellite	AA. prestigious
D. cram	J. capture	P. vague	V. guarantee	BB. interfere
E. exposure	K. capacity	Q. absolute	W. devise	CC. feat
F. physics	L. spacecraft	R. crumple	X. crisps	DD. redundant

_____ 1. The temperature in space

_____ 2. To fly high into the sky

_____ 3. To reject someone/to have nothing to do with them

_____ 4. To compress into a small space

_____ 5. Unclear/ not precise

_____ 6. Important/ famous

_____ 7. A space probe sent to photograph planets in space

_____ 8. To send a rocket into space

_____ 9. Amazing/ awesome/ visually impressive

_____ 10. Potato chips/ crackers/ crunchy snacks

Complete the following questions by writing True or False in the blank.

_____ 11. The concept of describing something as true or false was the starting point for Shannon in his attempts to send messages over distances.

_____ 12. Products have now been developed which can convey more information than Shannon had anticipated as possible.

_____ 13. The amount of information that can be sent in a given time period is determined with reference to the signal strength and noise level.

_____ 14. Scientists believed that both the sensors and circuits on the Voyager would last for many more years.

_____ 15. Shannon sought to become famous by inventing the theory of data transmission.

_____ 16. A laser projection beam was used to transmit the message at the speed of light.

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_____ 17. Despite the efforts of NASA scientists, the probe did not receive the signal.

_____ 18. The voyager space probe was designed to take photos of Mercury, Venus and the Sun.

_____ 19. The key aim of Shannon's research was to send a probe into space.

_____ 20. A factor that affects the transmission of information is called noise.

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