

Astronomy

Name _____

- _____ major contribution to astronomy is his extensive series of measurements of planetary positions.
A. Tycho Brahe's B. Galileo's C. Copernicus' D. Kepler's
- When does the full Moon phase occur?
A. When the Earth is between the Sun and the Moon
B. When the Sun is between the Earth and the Moon
C. When the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun
D. When the Moon and the Sun are on the celestial equator
- The largest planet is
A. Uranus B. Jupiter C. Saturn D. Venus
- Which planet is most like Venus in size and mass?
A. Earth B. Mars C. Mercury D. Neptune
- In the _____ models, the Sun is the center of the solar system.
A. Heliocentric B. Geocentric C. Biocentric D. Astrocentric
- The clouds of Venus are composed of _____.
A. Sulfuric acid droplets B. Dry ice crystals C. Water droplets D. Ice crystals
- The planet farthest from the sun in our Solar System is _____.
A. Mars B. Pluto C. Jupiter D. Neptune
- Why do sunspots appear dark?
A. They are transparent and let us see deeper, darker layers B. They emit no light
C. They are cooler than their surroundings D. They are shadows
- What body was located at the center of Ptolemy's model of the solar system?
A. the Sun B. the Moon C. the Earth D. the central fire
- Which of the following was NOT observed by Galileo?
A. sun spots B. a volcano on Mars C. phases of Venus D. moons of Jupiter
- How does the atmosphere of Mars compare to that of the Earth?
A. Mars's atmosphere is colder, drier, and lower in pressure
B. Mars's atmosphere is warmer, drier, and lower in pressure
C. Mars's atmosphere is colder, wetter, and higher in pressure
D. Mars's atmosphere is colder, drier, and higher in pressure
- A major reason for the size of volcanoes on Mars is
A. The lack of tectonic activity B. The rapid rotation rate (24.5 hours)
C. The large number of subsurface lakes D. The lack of an intense magnetic dynamo
- What can be said regarding Mercury's surface temperature?
A. It is the hottest surface in the solar system.
B. The surface has the largest temperature differences in the solar system
C. The temperatures remain fairly constant between day and night.
D. Mercury's atmosphere holds in large quantities of heat, producing a high surface temperature.
- The outermost layer of the atmosphere of the Sun is the
A. Chromosphere B. Corona C. Photosphere D. Transition region

15. Which of the following statements correctly describes the chemical composition of the Jovian and terrestrial planets?
- A. The Jovian planets more closely resemble the Sun and stars
 - B. The Jovian and terrestrial planets have similar compositions
 - C. The Jovian planets have a higher percentage of silicon and iron than terrestrial planets
 - D. The terrestrial planets have more hydrogen than the Jovian planets
16. Which of the following atmospheric gases accounts for the high surface temperature of Venus?
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Argon
 - C. Carbon dioxide
 - D. Hydrogen
17. What are spicules?
- A. Jets of gas shooting upward in the chromosphere
 - B. The dark cores of sunspots
 - C. Energetic particles produced in nuclear reactions in the Sun
 - D. Currents of hot gas in the interior of the Sun
18. Which planet is known to have a giant storm, a massive rotation of gases that appears as a red spot?
- A. Mars
 - B. Venus
 - C. Neptune
 - D. Jupiter
19. What word is used to describe the motion of the Earth around the Sun?
- A. Rotation
 - B. Circumnavigation
 - C. Revolution
 - D. Precession
20. Betelgeuse is a very bright star in the constellation of Orion. It is so bright because it is a:
- A. Red Giant
 - B. Pulsar
 - C. White Dwarf
 - D. Black Hole
21. Newton's major contribution to the understanding of the solar system was:
- A. a wealth of data and observations that recorded the motion of the stars and planets in detail.
 - B. observations through the telescope including sun spots and the phases of Venus.
 - C. the universal law of gravity, an explanation of the attraction of all matter.
 - D. the three laws of planetary motion including the elliptical orbits of the planets with the sun at one foci.
22. Epicycles, smaller circles within larger circles, were used by early astronomers to explain:
- A. the seasons
 - B. the apparent backward motion of the planets (retrograde motion)
 - C. the phases of Venus
 - D. the craters on the moon
23. During a lunar eclipse:
- A. the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth.
 - B. the Sun passes between the Moon and the Earth.
 - C. the Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon.
 - D. the Sun, Earth and the Moon form a triangle
24. Is it possible for the Moon and the Sun to appear in the sky at the same time?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
25. Is it possible to see Polaris, the North Star, if you are at the South pole?
- A. Only at certain times during the year
 - B. It would be possible except that during the day the sun is too bright
 - C. It is not possible

Astronomy - Key

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. C
10. B
11. A
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. A
25. C