

Quizbank/Test

From Wikiversity

Astronomy midterm Test 1 Study Guide

This document should proper pagebreaks if printed using your browser's print option. On Chrome, Explorer, and Firefox, this option is available in the upper right hand corner of your screen. But, pagebreaks do not render properly if you use "Printable version" on Wikiversity's Print/export option on the left-hand sidebar.

At the end of this document

Attribution for the quizzes identifies where the questions were obtained
Study guide' links reading materials and/or relevant equations.

Astronomy midterm Test 1 Study Guide-v1s1

1. When did astronomy split between theoretical and observational branches?

- a) In the last decade
- b) In the 20th century
- c) In the 18th century
- d) After Galileo
- e) In the 19th century

2. What does the Wikipedia 'Astronomy' call astrology?

- a) the belief that all people should learn astronomy
- b) the belief system which claims that human affairs are correlated with the positions of celestial objects.
- c) the study of planetary atmospheres
- d) the study of planetary cores
- e) the study of comets and asteroids

3. Cosmology is the study of

- a) the oceans
- b) the formation of the solar system
- c) the universe as a whole
- d) the birth and death of stars
- e) planetary atmospheres

4. What does the Wikipedia 'Astronomy' article say about astronomy and astrophysics

- a) They are often considered to be opposites
- b) They must be in agreement or the result cannot be trusted
- c) They are often in conflict
- d) They often yield different results
- e) They are often considered to be synonymous

5. The geocentric theory put the Sun

- a) in orbit around Earth
- b) at the center of the solar system
- c) none of the above or below are true
- d) at the center of the universe
- e) orbiting around the Moon

6. In the 3rd century BC, Aristarchus of Samos estimated the size of

- a) the Moon and Sun
- b) Earth and the Moon
- c) the Sun
- d) Earth and the Sun
- e) the Moon

7. In the 19th century Fraunhofer and Kirchoff studied light from the Sun and found

- a) a wobble that led to the discovery of new planets
- b) a golden ring
- c) Mercury's shadow
- d) sunspots and the sunspot cycle
- e) spectral lines and concluded that they were caused by the elements

8. The ancient Greeks discovered (named) most of the constellations

- a) in the eastern hemisphere
- b) in the southern hemisphere
- c) in both all hemispheres
- d) in the northern hemisphere
- e) in the western hemisphere

9. When did astronmers establish that the Milky way is only one of many billions of galaxies in the universe?

- a) 16th century
- b) 14th century
- c) 20th century
- d) 18th century

10. According to the Wikipedia Astronomy article, the first known efforts in the mathematical and scientific study of Astronomy began

- a) among the Babylonians
- b) in south America
- c) in central America
- d) among the Chinese
- e) in ancient Greece

11. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as Antikythera?

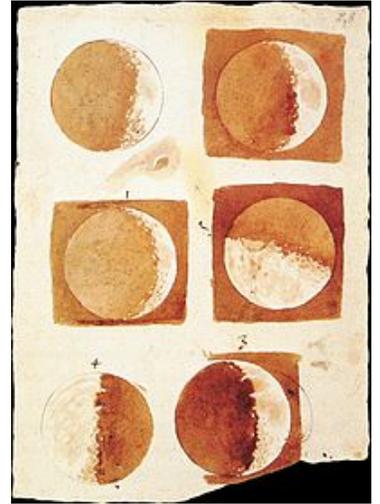
- a) 1500 years
- b) 300 years
- c) 3000 years
- d) 30 years
- e) 15,000 years

12. The saros cycle was about repeating cycles of

- a) seasons
- b) planets
- c) eclipses

13. Who drew these sketches?

- a) Galileo
- b) Aristotle
- c) Ptolemy
- d) Kepler
- e) Copernicus



14. In what century was parallax first used to measure the distance to a Star (other than our Sun)?

- a) 17th century
- b) 19th century
- c) 16th century
- d) 20th century
- e) 18th century

15. The largest galaxy in the local group is

- a) M52
- b) Andromeda
- c) M-31
- d) ant-galexxy
- e) Milky way

16. What two names are associated with the first new planet found (after those known by the ancients using the naked eye)

- a) Uranus and George's Star
- b) Pluto and Goofy
- c) Mercury and Friendship
- d) Neptune and the Alabama Streaker
- e) Mars and the Candy Bar

17. The historical record shows that in 1066 AD a supernovae was discovered by astronomers in _____ and _____

- ___ a) Egypt and China
- ___ b) Greece and North America
- ___ c) Greece and Central America
- ___ d) Greece and China
- ___ e) China and South America

18. What is this?

- ___ a) the magnetic field of Venus
- ___ b) a dying star
- ___ c) a supernovae remnant
- ___ d) the magnetic field of Saturn
- ___ e) colliding galaxies



19. Wihlem Conrad Rontgen, a pioneer in X-rays is famous for his photo of

- ___ a) a double star
- ___ b) Barnard's star
- ___ c) The Sun
- ___ d) a supernovae
- ___ e) his wife

20. Earth based infrared observatories tend to be located in

- ___ a) where the air is cold
- ___ b) near the north and south poles
- ___ c) underground
- ___ d) near the equator
- ___ e) where the air is dry

21. The shortest wavelength of electromagnetic radiation is associated with

- a) blue light
- b) gamma rays
- c) infrared
- d) ultra violet
- e) X-rays

22. What are the blue things in this figure?

- a) one galaxy
- b) none of these is correct
- c) a globular cluster
- d) a cluster of galaxy
- e) an open cluster of stars



23. Most of the _____ that astronomers observe from Earth is seen in the form of synchrotron radiation, which is produced when electrons oscillate around magnetic fields.

- a) energy
- b) meteorites
- c) photons
- d) radio waves
- e) meteors

24. Most gamma rays are

- a) from hot stars
- b) from the Sun
- c) from cold stars
- d) in bursts
- e) the Andromeda galaxy

25. Studies in the infrared are useful for objects that are

- a) cold
- b) in other galaxies
- c) inside the solar system
- d) associated with supernovae
- e) in our own galaxy

26. The best place to observe neutrinos is

- a) near the north and south poles
- b) near the equator
- c) where the air is dry
- d) underground
- e) where the air is cold

27. An active galaxy is emitting a significant amount of its energy from _____

- a) nuclear fission
- b) nuclear fusion
- c) magnetism
- d) exploding stars
- e) gravity

28. The Wikipedia article *Sidereus Nuncius* suggests that the inventor of the telescope was likely to be

- a) none of these
- b) Galileo
- c) a Chinese scientist
- d) A Greek scholar
- e) a lensmaker

29. Galileo called his telescope

- a) the liberator
- b) an optical cannon
- c) the magic eye
- d) a mistake
- e) a double magnifying glass

30. The "terminator" for Galileo was

- a) his trial for heresy
- b) the equator
- c) sunrise or sunset
- d) the division between east and west
- e) the most distant star he could see

31. Galileo used the terminator to

- a) observe the wobble of the Moon's orbit
- b) correlate color with whether the region had mountains
- c) compensate for stellar parallax
- d) deduce the color beneath the dust layer
- e) none of these

32. Galileo used the terminator to

- a) publicize his ideas
- b) correlate dark and light regions with terrain
- c) measure the height of mountains
- d) compensate for stellar parallax
- e) two of these

33. What statement is FALSE about Galileo and the Median Stars

- a) Galileo named them after a famous and wealthy family
- b) motion could be observed after observing a moon for just one hour
- c) they are actually moons
- d) they were lined up
- e) they were described by Aristotle

34. The title of Galileo's book, *Sidereus Nuncius*, is often translated as _____, but it is probably more proper to translate it as _____

- a) the motion of the earth - - the location of the earth
- b) Starry messenger - - Starry message
- c) the moons of Jupiter
- d) the Moon close up - - the Moon through a telescope
- e) the motion of the stars - - the location of the stars

35. The Wikipedia article, *Sidereus Nuncius*, points out that what the ancient Greek scientist thought was a cloudy star was really

- a) the rings of Saturn
- b) a supernovae remnant
- c) a planetary nebula
- d) many faint stars
- e) a comet

36. Galileo's naming of the "Medicean Stars"

- a) two of these are true
- b) broke an agreement he made with the Pope to stop writing about astronomy
- c) caused his house arrest
- d) was controversial because stars were supposed to be named after Roman gods
- e) might have earned him a promotion

37. When the German astronomy Marius provided evidence that he (Marius) had first seen the moons of Jupiter, Galileo

- a) didn't care; he was a true scientist
- b) pointed out that the telescope Marius was using could not have seen the Moons
- c) used his political contacts to ensure that he (Galileo) would get credit
- d) won the argument using his knowledge of calendars
- e) appealed to the Pope

38. Prior to the publication of *Sidereus Nuncius*, the Church

- a) had given Galileo a commission to look into the Copernican heliocentric system
- b) none of these are true (according to the Wikipedia permalink to *Sidereus Nuncius*.)
- c) was unaware of any controversy concerning the Copernican heliocentric system
- d) had outlawed all discussion of the Copernican heliocentric system
- e) accepted the Copernican heliocentric system as strictly mathematical and hypothetical

39. The Ptolemaic system was geocentric.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

40. The Ptolemaic system was heliocentric.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

41. Most ancient Roman and most medieval scholars thought the Earth was flat.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

42. Evidence for the Copernican system is that the Earth does not seem to move.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

43. The ancient Greeks believed in circular orbits, causing them to devise the epicycle and the deferent.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

44. Copernicus was a university-trained Catholic priest dedicated to astronomy.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

45. In the late 16th century, Tycho Brahe invented his system to resolve philosophical and what he called "physical" problems with the geocentric theory.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

46. Copernicus shared his heliocentric theory with colleagues decades before he died.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

47. In the late 16th century, Tycho Brahe invented his system to resolve philosophical and what he called "physical" problems with the heliocentric theory.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

48. An argument used to support the geocentric model held that heavenly bodies, while perhaps large, were able to move quickly.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

49. Tycho tended to favor religious arguments over scientific arguments when justifying his opinions about the geocentric/heliocentric controversy.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

50. Tycho was the first to propose an earth-orbiting sun had planets in orbit around the Sun.

a) TRUE

b) FALSE

51. At noon a 1st quarter moon would be

a) overhead

b) below the horizon

c) western horizon

d) eastern horizon

52. At 6pm a new moon would be

a) eastern horizon

b) below the horizon

c) overhead

d) western horizon

53. At 6am a full moon would be

a) overhead

b) western horizon

c) eastern horizon

d) below the horizon

54. At 6pm a 1st quarter moon would be

a) below the horizon

b) overhead

c) western horizon

d) eastern horizon

55. At midnight a third quarter moon would be

- a) eastern horizon
- b) overhead
- c) below the horizon
- d) western horizon

56. At noon a new moon would be

- a) eastern horizon
- b) below the horizon
- c) overhead
- d) western horizon

57. At 6pm a third quarter moon would be

- a) eastern horizon
- b) below the horizon
- c) overhead
- d) western horizon

58. At noon a third quarter moon would be

- a) western horizon
- b) overhead
- c) eastern horizon
- d) below the horizon

59. At 6am a 1st quarter moon would be

- a) overhead
- b) western horizon
- c) eastern horizon
- d) below the horizon

60. At 6am a new moon would be

- a) overhead
- b) below the horizon
- c) western horizon
- d) eastern horizon

Key to Astronomy midterm Test 1 Study Guide-v1s1

1. When did astronomy split between theoretical and observational branches?
 - a) In the last decade
 - + b) In the 20th century
 - c) In the 18th century
 - d) After Galileo
 - e) In the 19th century

2. What does the Wikipedia 'Astronomy' call astrology?
 - a) the belief that all people should learn astronomy
 - + b) the belief system which claims that human affairs are correlated with the positions of celestial objects.
 - c) the study of planetary atmospheres
 - d) the study of planetary cores
 - e) the study of comets and asteroids

3. Cosmology is the study of
 - a) the oceans
 - b) the formation of the solar system
 - + c) the universe as a whole
 - d) the birth and death of stars
 - e) planetary atmospheres

4. What does the Wikipedia 'Astronomy' article say about astronomy and astrophysics
 - a) They are often considered to be opposites
 - b) They must be in agreement or the result cannot be trusted
 - c) They are often in conflict
 - d) They often yield different results
 - + e) They are often considered to be synonymous

5. The geocentric theory put the Sun

- + a) in orbit around Earth
- b) at the center of the solar system
- c) none of the above or below are true
- d) at the center of the universe
- e) orbiting around the Moon

6. In the 3rd century BC, Aristarchus of Samos estimated the size of

- + a) the Moon and Sun
- b) Earth and the Moon
- c) the Sun
- d) Earth and the Sun
- e) the Moon

7. In the 19th century Fraunhofer and Kirchoff studied light from the Sun and found

- a) a wobble that led to the discovery of new planets
- b) a golden ring
- c) Mercury's shadow
- d) sunspots and the sunspot cycle
- + e) spectral lines and concluded that they were caused by the elements

8. The ancient Greeks discovered (named) most of the constellations

- a) in the eastern hemisphere
- b) in the southern hemisphere
- c) in both all hemispheres
- + d) in the northern hemisphere
- e) in the western hemisphere

9. When did astronmers establish that the Milky way is only one of many billions of galaxies in the universe?

- a) 16th century
- b) 14th century
- + c) 20th century
- d) 18th century

10. According to the Wikipedia Astronomy article, the first known efforts in the mathematical and scientific study of Astronomy began

- + a) among the Babylonians
- b) in south America
- c) in central America
- d) among the Chinese
- e) in ancient Greece

11. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as Antikythera?

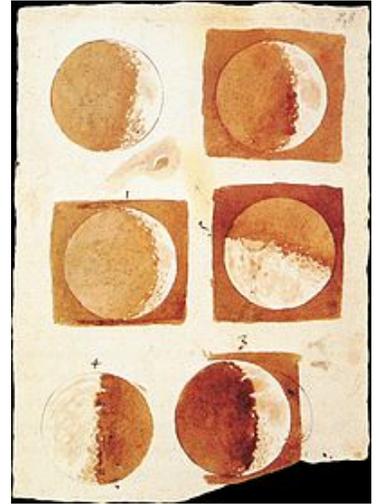
- + a) 1500 years
- b) 300 years
- c) 3000 years
- d) 30 years
- e) 15,000 years

12. The saros cycle was about repeating cycles of

- a) seasons
- b) planets
- + c) eclipses

13. Who drew these sketches?

- + a) Galileo
- b) Aristotle
- c) Ptolemy
- d) Kepler
- e) Copernicus



14. In what century was parallax first used to measure the distance to a Star (other than our Sun)?

- a) 17th century
- + b) 19th century
- c) 16th century
- d) 20th century
- e) 18th century

15. The largest galaxy in the local group is

- a) M52
- + b) Andromeda
- c) M-31
- d) ant-galexxy
- e) Milky way

16. What two names are associated with the first new planet found (after those known by the ancients using the naked eye)

- + a) Uranus and George's Star
- b) Pluto and Goofy
- c) Mercury and Friendship
- d) Neptune and the Alabama Streaker
- e) Mars and the Candy Bar

17. The historical record shows that in 1066 AD a supernovae was discovered by astronomers in _____ and _____

- + a) Egypt and China
- b) Greece and North America
- c) Greece and Central America
- d) Greece and China
- e) China and South America

18. What is this?

- a) the magnetic field of Venus
- + b) a dying star
- c) a supernovae remnant
- d) the magnetic field of Saturn
- e) colliding galaxies



19. Wihlem Conrad Rontgen, a pioneer in X-rays is famous for his photo of

- a) a double star
- b) Barnard's star
- c) The Sun
- d) a supernovae
- + e) his wife

20. Earth based infrared observatories tend to be located in

- a) where the air is cold
- b) near the north and south poles
- c) underground
- d) near the equator
- + e) where the air is dry

21. The shortest wavelength of electromagnetic radiation is associated with

- a) blue light
- + b) gamma rays
- c) infrared
- d) ultra violet
- e) X-rays

22. What are the blue things in this figure?

- + a) one galaxy
- b) none of these is correct
- c) a globular cluster
- d) a cluster of galaxy
- e) an open cluster of stars



23. Most of the _____ that astronomers observe from Earth is seen in the form of synchrotron radiation, which is produced when electrons oscillate around magnetic fields.

- a) energy
- b) meteorites
- c) photons
- + d) radio waves
- e) meteors

24. Most gamma rays are

- a) from hot stars
- b) from the Sun
- c) from cold stars
- + d) in bursts
- e) the Andromeda galaxy

25. Studies in the infrared are useful for objects that are

- + a) cold
- b) in other galaxies
- c) inside the solar system
- d) associated with supernovae
- e) in our own galaxy

26. The best place to observe neutrinos is

- a) near the north and south poles
- b) near the equator
- c) where the air is dry
- + d) underground
- e) where the air is cold

27. An active galaxy is emitting a significant amount of its energy from _____

- a) nuclear fission
- b) nuclear fusion
- c) magnetism
- d) exploding stars
- + e) gravity

28. The Wikipedia article *Sidereus Nuncius* suggests that the inventor of the telescope was likely to be

- a) none of these
- b) Galileo
- c) a Chinese scientist
- d) A Greek scholar
- + e) a lensmaker

29. Galileo called his telescope

- a) the liberator
- + b) an optical cannon
- c) the magic eye
- d) a mistake
- e) a double magnifying glass

30. The "terminator" for Galileo was

- a) his trial for heresy
- b) the equator
- + c) sunrise or sunset
- d) the division between east and west
- e) the most distant star he could see

31. Galileo used the terminator to

- a) observe the wobble of the Moon's orbit
- + b) correlate color with whether the region had mountains
- c) compensate for stellar parallax
- d) deduce the color beneath the dust layer
- e) none of these

32. Galileo used the terminator to

- a) publicize his ideas
- b) correlate dark and light regions with terrain
- c) measure the height of mountains
- d) compensate for stellar parallax
- + e) two of these

33. What statement is FALSE about Galileo and the Median Stars

- a) Galileo named them after a famous and wealthy family
- b) motion could be observed after observing a moon for just one hour
- c) they are actually moons
- d) they were lined up
- + e) they were described by Aristotle

34. The title of Galileo's book, *Sidereus Nuncius*, is often translated as _____, but it is probably more proper to translate it as _____

- a) the motion of the earth - - the location of the earth
- + b) Starry messenger - - Starry message
- c) the moons of Jupiter
- d) the Moon close up - - the Moon through a telescope
- e) the motion of the stars - - the location of the stars

35. The Wikipedia article, *Sidereus Nuncius*, points out that what the ancient Greek scientist thought was a cloudy star was really

- a) the rings of Saturn
- b) a supernovae remnant
- c) a planetary nebula
- + d) many faint stars
- e) a comet

36. Galileo's naming of the "Medicean Stars"

- + a) two of these are true
- b) broke an agreement he made with the Pope to stop writing about astronomy
- c) caused his house arrest
- d) was controversial because stars were supposed to be named after Roman gods
- e) might have earned him a promotion

37. When the German astronomy Marius provided evidence that he (Marius) had first seen the moons of Jupiter, Galileo

- a) didn't care; he was a true scientist
- b) pointed out that the telescope Marius was using could not have seen the Moons
- c) used his political contacts to ensure that he (Galileo) would get credit
- + d) won the argument using his knowledge of calendars
- e) appealed to the Pope

38. Prior to the publication of *Sidereus Nuncius*, the Church

- a) had given Galileo a commission to look into the Copernican heliocentric system
- b) none of these are true (according to the Wikipedia permalink to *Sidereus Nuncius*.)
- c) was unaware of any controversy concerning the Copernican heliocentric system
- d) had outlawed all discussion of the Copernican heliocentric system
- + e) accepted the Copernican heliocentric system as strictly mathematical and hypothetical

39. The Ptolemaic system was geocentric.

- + a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

40. The Ptolemaic system was heliocentric.

- a) TRUE
- + b) FALSE

41. Most ancient Roman and most medieval scholars thought the Earth was flat.

- a) TRUE
- + b) FALSE

42. Evidence for the Copernican system is that the Earth does not seem to move.

- a) TRUE
- + b) FALSE

43. The ancient Greeks believed in circular orbits, causing them to devise the epicycle and the deferent.

+ a) TRUE

- b) FALSE

44. Copernicus was a university-trained Catholic priest dedicated to astronomy.

+ a) TRUE

- b) FALSE

45. In the late 16th century, Tycho Brahe invented his system to resolve philosophical and what he called "physical" problems with the geocentric theory.

- a) TRUE

+ b) FALSE

46. Copernicus shared his heliocentric theory with colleagues decades before he died.

+ a) TRUE

- b) FALSE

47. In the late 16th century, Tycho Brahe invented his system to resolve philosophical and what he called "physical" problems with the heliocentric theory.

+ a) TRUE

- b) FALSE

48. An argument used to support the geocentric model held that heavenly bodies, while perhaps large, were able to move quickly.

+ a) TRUE

- b) FALSE

49. Tycho tended to favor religious arguments over scientific arguments when justifying his opinions about the geocentric/heliocentric controversy.

- a) TRUE

+ b) FALSE

50. Tycho was the first to propose an earth-orbiting sun had planets in orbit around the Sun.

- a) TRUE
- + b) FALSE

51. At noon a 1st quarter moon would be

- a) overhead
- b) below the horizon
- c) western horizon
- + d) eastern horizon

52. At 6pm a new moon would be

- a) eastern horizon
- b) below the horizon
- c) overhead
- + d) western horizon

53. At 6am a full moon would be

- a) overhead
- + b) western horizon
- c) eastern horizon
- d) below the horizon

54. At 6pm a 1st quarter moon would be

- a) below the horizon
- + b) overhead
- c) western horizon
- d) eastern horizon

55. At midnight a third quarter moon would be

- + a) eastern horizon
- b) overhead
- c) below the horizon
- d) western horizon

56. At noon a new moon would be

- a) eastern horizon
- b) below the horizon
- + c) overhead
- d) western horizon

57. At 6pm a third quarter moon would be

- a) eastern horizon
- + b) below the horizon
- c) overhead
- d) western horizon

58. At noon a third quarter moon would be

- + a) western horizon
- b) overhead
- c) eastern horizon
- d) below the horizon

59. At 6am a 1st quarter moon would be

- a) overhead
- b) western horizon
- c) eastern horizon
- + d) below the horizon

60. At 6am a new moon would be

- a) overhead
- b) below the horizon
- c) western horizon
- + d) eastern horizon

Attribution (for quiz questions) under CC-by-SA license

[http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Astronomy_\(wikipedia\)/Quiz01&oldid=1387156](http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Astronomy_(wikipedia)/Quiz01&oldid=1387156)
[https://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Astronomy_\(wikipedia\)/Quiz02&oldid=1387715](https://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Astronomy_(wikipedia)/Quiz02&oldid=1387715)
https://en.wikiversity.org/wiki/Astronomy_college_course/Wikipedia_Sidereus_Nuncius/Quiz01
http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Ptolemy,_Copernicus_and_Tycho_systems/Quiz01&oldid=1388143
[http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Lunar_Phases/Quiz\(simple\)&oldid=1388138](http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Lunar_Phases/Quiz(simple)&oldid=1388138)

Study guide

<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy&oldid=586057527>
http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sidereus_Nuncius&oldid=587554840
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:Guy_vandegrift/Astronomy_college_course/Ptolemy,_Copernicus_and_Tycho_systems
http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Astronomy_college_course/Lunar_Phases&oldid=1190185

Retrieved from "<http://en.wikiversity.org/w/index.php?title=Quizbank/Test&oldid=1390128>"

-
- This page was last modified on 5 June 2015, at 11:09.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.