

# AstroWikipediaAstronomy

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Latex markup at

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# 1 Quiz

1. When did astronomy split between theoretical and observational branches?<sup>1</sup>
  - A. In the 19th century
  - B. In the 20th century**
  - C. After Galileo
  - D. In the last decade
  - E. In the 18th century
2. According to the Wikipedia Astronomy article, the first known efforts in the mathematical and scientific study of Astronomy began<sup>2</sup>
  - A. among the Babylonians**
  - B. among the Chinese
  - C. in south America
  - D. in ancient Greece
  - E. in central America
3. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as Antikythera?<sup>3</sup>
  - A. 300 years
  - B. 3000 years
  - C. 30 years
  - D. 1500 years**
  - E. 15,000 years
4. The saros cycle was about repeating cycles of<sup>4</sup>
  - A. planets
  - B. eclipses**
  - C. seasons



5. Who drew these sketches?<sup>5</sup>
  - A. Kepler
  - B. Aristotle
  - C. Ptolemy
  - D. Galileo**
  - E. Copernicus
6. In what century was parallax first used to measure the distance to a Star (other than our Sun)?<sup>6</sup>
  - A. 17th century
  - B. 19th century**

- C. 18th century
  - D. 20th century
  - E. 16th century
7. The largest galaxy in the local group is<sup>7</sup>
- A. ant-galaxy
  - B. Andromeda**
  - C. M52
  - D. Milky way
  - E. M-31
8. What two names are associated with the first new planet found (after those known by the ancients using the naked eye)<sup>8</sup>
- A. Neptune and the Alabama Streaker
  - B. Mercury and Friendship
  - C. Uranus and George's Star**
  - D. Mars and the Candy Bar
  - E. Pluto and Goofy
9. The historical record shows that in 1066 AD a supernovae was discovered by astronomers in ----- and -----<sup>9</sup>
- A. China and South America
  - B. Greece and North America
  - C. Greece and China
  - D. Greece and Central America
  - E. Egypt and China**
10. What does the Wikipedia 'Astronomy' call astrology? <sup>10</sup>
- A. the study of planetary cores
  - B. the belief that all people should learn astronomy
  - C. the belief system which claims that human affairs are correlated with the positions of celestial objects.**
  - D. the study of planetary atmospheres
  - E. the study of comets and asteroids
11. Cosmology is the study of<sup>11</sup>
- A. the universe as a whole**
  - B. the birth and death of stars
  - C. the oceans
  - D. the formation of the solar system
  - E. planetary atmospheres
12. What does the Wikipedia 'Astronomy' article say about astronomy and astrophysics<sup>12</sup>
- A. They are often in conflict
  - B. They must be in agreement or the result cannot be trusted
  - C. They often yield different results

**D. They are often considered to be synonymous**

E. They are often considered to be opposites

13. The geocentric theory put the Sun<sup>13</sup>

A. orbiting around the Moon

B. none of the above or below are true

C. at the center of the universe

D. at the center of the solar system

**E. in orbit around Earth**

14. In the 3rd century BC, Aristarchus of Samos estimated the size of<sup>14</sup>

**A. the Moon and Sun**

B. the Sun

C. Earth and the Sun

D. Earth and the Moon

E. the Moon

15. In the 19th century Fraunhofer and Kirchoff studied light from the Sun and found<sup>15</sup>

A. Mercury's shadow

B. a wobble that led to the discovery of new planets

**C. spectral lines and concluded that they were caused by the elements**

D. sunspots and the sunspot cycle

E. a golden ring

16. The ancient Greeks discovered (named) most of the constellations<sup>16</sup>

A. in the southern hemisphere

**B. in the northern hemisphere**

C. in both all hemispheres

D. in the western hemisphere

E. in the eastern hemisphere

17. When did astronomers establish that the Milky way is only one of many billions of galaxies in the universe?<sup>17</sup>

A. 14th century

B. 18th century

**C. 20th century**

D. 16th century

## 2 Attribution

### Notes

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