

# Quizbank/Test

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## Contents

- 1 AstroTest1Sample
  - 1.1 AstroTest1Sample-v1s1
    - 1.1.1 Key to AstroTest1Sample-v1s1
  - 1.2 AstroTest1Sample-v2s1
    - 1.2.1 Key to AstroTest1Sample-v2s1
  - 1.3 AstroTest1Sample-v1s2
    - 1.3.1 Key to AstroTest1Sample-v1s2
  - 1.4 AstroTest1Sample-v2s2
    - 1.4.1 Key to AstroTest1Sample-v2s2

## AstroTest1Sample

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### **This document contains either a study guide OR pairs of exams taken from the same exam bank**

If two exams have the same s-number, then v1 and v2 have the same questions, presented in different (random) order.

Exams with different s-numbers have different questions and may not have the same difficulty.

Click items in the table of contents and appropriate page should be reached. This feature should allow you to print only those pages that you need.

### **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.

**AstroTest1Sample-v1s1**

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

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

2. The Ptolemaic system was heliocentric.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

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

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

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

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

5. At 6am a third quarter moon would be

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

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

7. Galileo used the terminator to

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

8. 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) spectral lines and concluded that they were caused by the elements
- c) a golden ring
- d) sunspots and the sunspot cycle
- e) Mercury's shadow

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

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

10. At midnight a 1st quarter moon would be

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

11. The Ptolemaic system was geocentric.

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

12. At 6pm a new moon would be

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

13. At noon a full moon would be

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

14. The shortest wavelength of electromagnetic radiation is associated with

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

15. Most gamma rays are

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

16. At midnight a new moon would be

- a) western horizon
- b) overhead
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17. Earth based infrared observatories tend to be located in

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

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

- a) cold
- b) associated with supernovae
- c) inside the solar system
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19. What two names are associated with the first new planet found (after those known by the ancients using the naked eye)

- a) Neptune and the Alabama Streaker
- b) Pluto and Goofy
- c) Mercury and Friendship
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20. The ancient Greeks believed in circular orbits, causing them to devise the epicycle and the deferent.

- a) TRUE
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- a) broke an agreement he made with the Pope to stop writing about astronomy
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- a) in orbit around Earth
- b) orbiting around the Moon
- c) at the center of the solar system
- d) at the center of the universe
- e) none of the above or below are true

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

- a) they are actually moons
- b) motion could be observed after observing a moon for just one hour
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27. Cosmology is the study of

- a) the formation of the solar system
- b) the universe as a whole
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- d) planetary atmospheres
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- a) Milky way
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31. How many years did it take before Europe made a device as sophisticated as Antikythera?

- a) 3000 years
- b) 30 years
- c) 1500 years
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- a) in the northern hemisphere
- b) in the southern hemisphere
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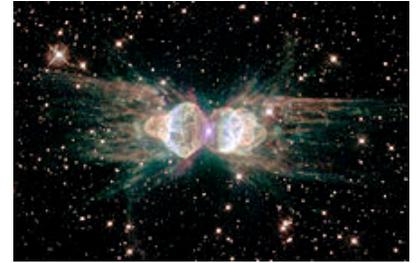
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- a) TRUE
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- + e) in the northern hemisphere

33. 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

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

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

35. Most gamma rays are

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

**AstroTest1Sample-v1s2**

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

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

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

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

3. An active galaxy is emitting a significant amount of its energy from \_\_\_\_\_

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

4. Earth based infrared observatories tend to be located in

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

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

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

6. At 6am a third quarter moon would be

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

7. The largest galaxy in the local group is

- a) M-31
- b) M52
- c) Milky way
- d) Andromeda
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8. In what century was parallax first used to measure the distance to a Star (other than our Sun)?

- a) 19th century
- b) 17th century
- c) 18th century
- d) 20th century
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9. Galileo used the terminator to

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

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- a) measure the height of mountains
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11. What is this?

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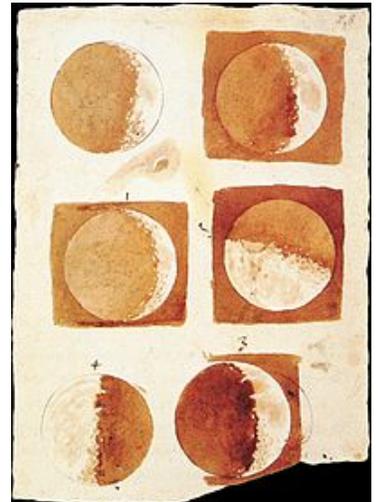
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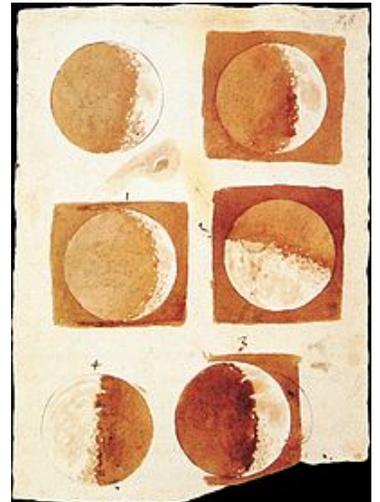
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**AstroTest1Sample-v2s2**

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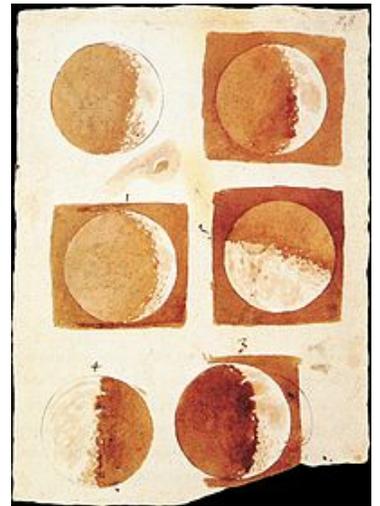
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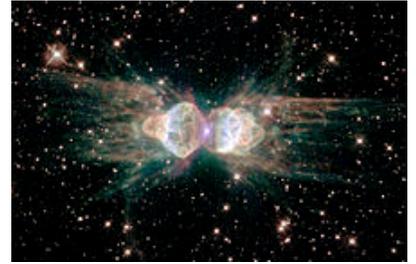
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- a) TRUE
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**Key to AstroTest1Sample-v2s2**

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- a) below the horizon
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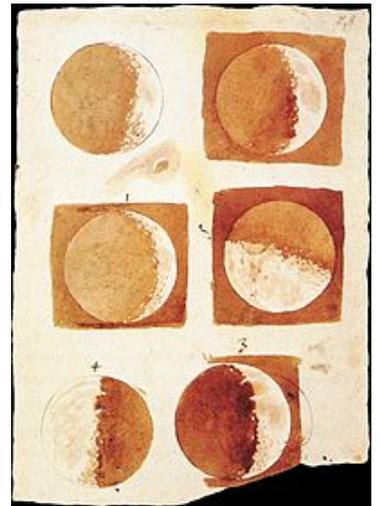
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- + c) two of these
- d) correlate dark and light regions with terrain
- e) publicize his ideas

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

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

28. At 6pm a third quarter moon would be

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

29. Earth based infrared observatories tend to be located in

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

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

- a) TRUE
- + b) FALSE

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

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

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

- a) TRUE
- + b) FALSE

33. An active galaxy is emitting a significant amount of its energy from \_\_\_\_\_

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

34. What is this?

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



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

- + a) TRUE
- b) FALSE

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