

Quizbank/Test

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 - 1.3 AstroTest2-v1s2
 - 1.3.1 Key to AstroTest2-v1s2
 - 1.4 AstroTest2-v2s2
 - 1.4.1 Key to AstroTest2-v2s2

AstroTest2

If you are reading this as a Wikiversity page, proper pagebreaks should result 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.

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

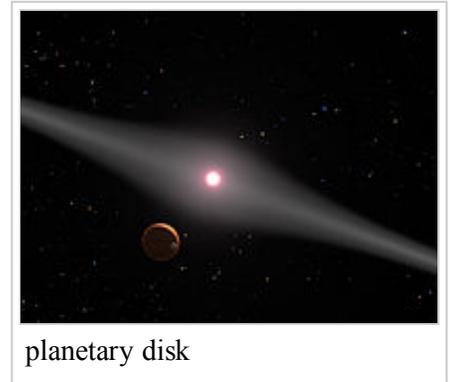
Attribution for the quizzes identifies where the questions were obtained

Study guide links reading materials and/or relevant equations.

AstroTest2-v1s1

1. In this hypothetical image of a sun-like star we see a bright band of dust that we on Earth call zodiacal light. It is due to sunlight reflecting off dust in the

- a) Kuiper belt
- b) magnetic sun's magnetic field
- c) Oort Cloude
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planetary disk

2. At midnight a waning gibbous moon would be }

- a) high in western sky
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- a) 500 million years old
- b) 50 billion years old
- c) 50 million years old
- d) 5 million years old
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4. Cavendish finally measured G by carefully weighing the force between

- a) Sun and Moon
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- c) Earth and Moon
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- e) Earth and Sun

5. Newton was able to use the motion of the Moon to calculate the universal constant of gravity, G

- a) true
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6. The frost line is situated approximately

- a) 5 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center
- b) 5 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- c) 10 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
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7. Pluto is classified as

- a) a dwarf planet with no natural satellites
- b) an asteroid belt object
- c) a natural satellite of Neptune
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8. The four smaller inner planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, also called the terrestrial planets, are primarily composed of ___ and ___.

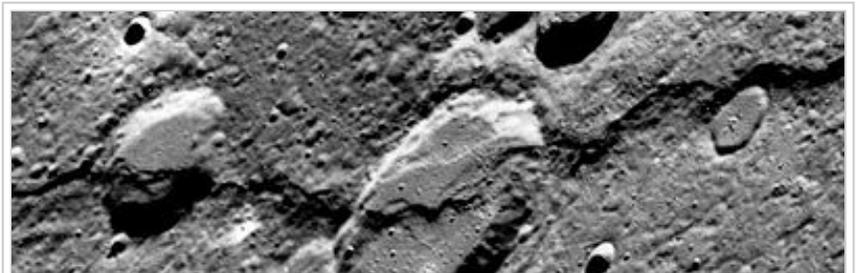
- a) ice and rock
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horizontal crack

11. When the faster moving Earth overtakes a slower planet outside Earth's orbit

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- a) 1
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15. If the universe is mostly hydrogen, why aren't terrestrial planets made of mostly hydrogen?

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16. At 6pm a waxing gibbous moon would be }

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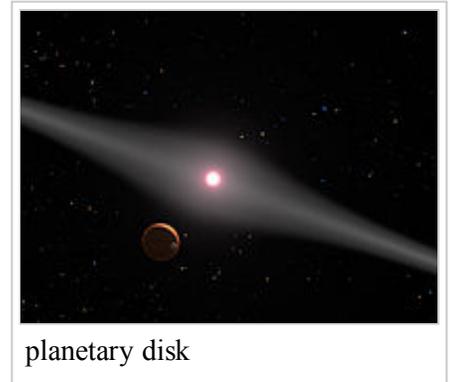
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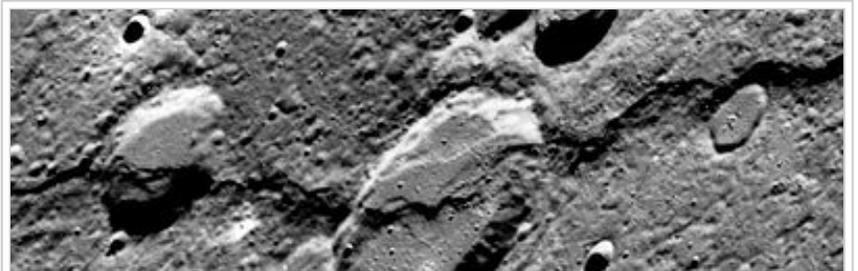
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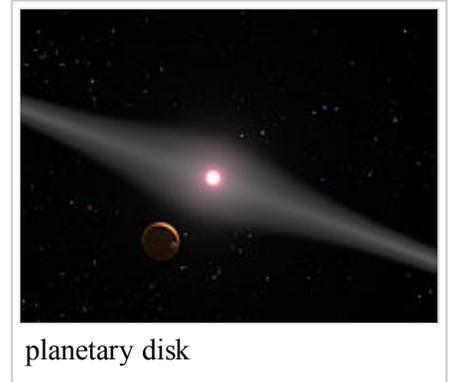
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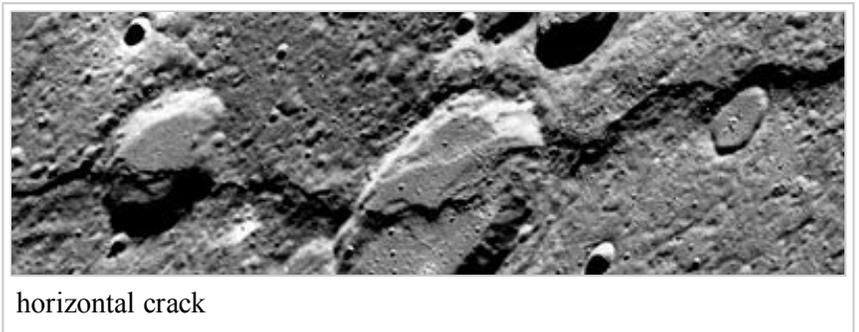
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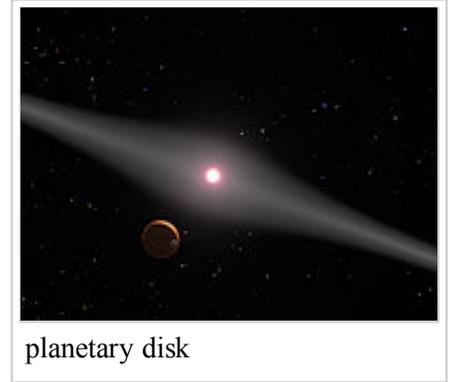
- a) 1
- + b) 12
- c) 6
- d) 24
- e) 3

19. In Kepler's era, astronomy was usually considered a part of mathematics

- + a) true
- b) false

20. In this hypothetical image of a sun-like star we see a bright band of dust that we on Earth call zodiacal light. It is due to sunlight reflecting off dust in the

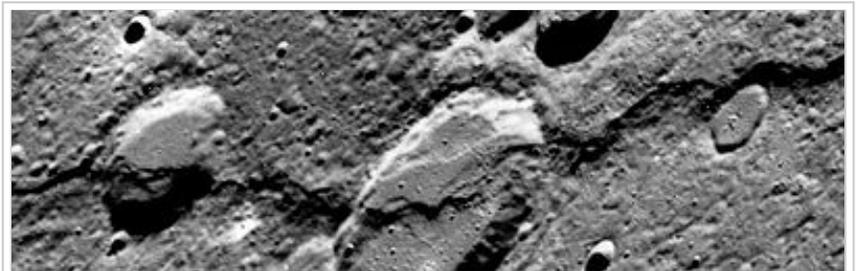
- a) Van Allen belt
- b) magnetic sun's magnetic field
- c) Oort Cloude
- d) Kuiper belt
- + e) ecliptic plane



planetary disk

21. The horizontal crack along the center of figure is a

- a) meander
- b) propodal
- c) antipodal
- d) rille
- + e) scarp



horizontal crack

22. Very far from the sun, the heliosphere

- + a) becomes weaker than the interstellar wind
- b) becomes the magnetosphere
- c) spins in the opposite direction
- d) reverses direction
- e) never ends

23. At 3pm a full moon would be}

- a) western horizon
- b) nadir
- c) below the western horizon
- d) high in eastern sky
- + e) below the eastern horizon

24. _____ motion is in the usual direction, and _____ is motion that has temporarily reversed itself.

- a) indirect; direct
- b) direct; elliptical
- + c) direct; retrograde
- d) elliptical; retrograde
- e) retrograde; direct

25. At noon a waning gibbous moon would be}

- + a) below the western horizon
- b) overhead
- c) nadir
- d) high in western sky
- e) western horizon

26. Kepler incorporated religious arguments and reasoning into his work

- + a) true
- b) false

27. According to Wikipedia, if all the mass of the asteroid belt were combined to one object, it's mass would _____ times less than Earth's mass.

- a) 100
- b) 1
- c) 10
- + d) 1,000
- e) 10,000

28. Newton was able to use the motion of the Moon to calculate the universal constant of gravity, G

- a) true
- + b) false

29. Currently there are 7 billion people on Earth, if that ever increases to 10 billion people, for every person on Earth there will be _____ stars in the Milky Way galaxy.

- + a) 20
- b) 2
- c) 2000
- d) 200

30. *Planet* comes from the Greek word for 'wanderer'.

- + a) true
- b) false

31. The revolution of Haley's comet around the Sun is nearly circular.

- a) true
- + b) false

32. The frost line is situated approximately

- a) 10 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center
- + b) 5 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- c) 10 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- d) 5 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center

33. The AU is

- a) the most distant Kuiper object from the Sun
- b) the size of Oort's cloud
- c) a measure of the brightness of a planet
- + d) the distance from the Sun to Earth
- e) the distance from Earth to the Moon

34. In Kepler's era, astronomy closely linked to astrology

- + a) true
- b) false

35. Cavendish finally measured G by carefully weighing the force between

- a) Earth and Sun
- b) Earth and Moon
- + c) two lead balls
- d) Sun and Moon
- e) Jupiter and moons

AstroTest2-v1s2

1. If the universe is mostly hydrogen, why aren't terrestrial planets made of mostly hydrogen?

- a) thermonuclear fusion in the protosun turned the hydrogen into helium
- b) tidal forces from Jupiter prevented accretion
- c) These planets lie inside the frost line for hydrogen
- d) tidal forces between the terrestrial planets prevented accretion
- e) tidal forces from the Sun prevented accretion

2. In Kepler's era, astronomy closely linked to astrology

- a) true
- b) false

3. The revolution of Haley's comet around the Sun is opposite that of the 8 planets.

- a) true
- b) false

4. The frost line is situated approximately

- a) 5 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- b) 5 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center
- c) 10 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- d) 10 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center

5. At noon a waning gibbous moon would be }

- a) nadir
- b) high in western sky
- c) below the western horizon
- d) overhead
- e) western horizon

6. Pluto is classified as

- a) a dwarf planet with no natural satellites
- b) an asteroid belt object
- c) a natural satellite of Uranus
- d) a natural satellite of Neptune
- e) a dwarf planet and a trans-Neptunian object.

7. In Kepler's era, physics (how and why things moved) was usually considered a part of natural philosophy

- a) true
- b) false

8. The Sun and Earth are about

- a) 50 billion years old
- b) 5 million years old
- c) 500 million years old
- d) 5 billion years old
- e) 50 million years old

9. According to Wikipedia, if all the mass of the asteroid belt were combined to one object, its mass would _____ times less than Earth's mass.

- a) 1,000
- b) 10,000
- c) 100
- d) 10
- e) 1

10. As a planet orbits the Sun, the Sun is situated midway between the two focal points of the ellipse

- a) true
- b) false

11. Mercury's atmosphere consists mostly of

- a) oxygen
- b) hydrogen
- c) nitrogen
- d) carbon dioxide
- e) helium

12. A planet that is very, very far from the Sun would be in retrograde for approximately ____ months.

- a) 12
- b) 1
- c) 3
- d) 24
- e) 6

13. The revolution of Haley's comet around the Sun is nearly circular.

- a) true
- b) false

14. At midnight a waning gibbous moon would be}

- a) eastern horizon
- b) western horizon
- c) high in western sky
- d) below the western horizon
- e) high in eastern sky

15. In what sequence did Mercury's weird terrain and Caloris basin form?

- a) The weird terrain was formed approximately 2 billions years before the Caloris basin
- b) The weird terrain was formed a few millions years after the Caloris basin
- c) The weird terrain was formed almost immediately after the Caloris basin
- d) The weird terrain was formed approximately 2 billions years after the Caloris basin
- e) The were formed at exactly the same time

16. All planets lie within a nearly flat disc called the _____ plane

- a) ecliptic
- b) interstellar
- c) angular
- d) fissile
- e) retrograde

17. In astrophysics, what is accretion?

- a) the condensation of volatiles as a gas cools
- b) the growth in size of a massive star as its outer atmosphere expands
- c) the increase in temperature and pressure of a star as it collapses from its own gravity
- d) the growth of a massive object by gravitationally attracting more matter
- e) the growth of a comet's tail as it comes close to the Sun

18. At 6pm a waxing gibbous moon would be }

- a) nadir
- b) eastern horizon
- c) high in eastern sky
- d) western horizon
- e) below the western horizon

19. At 6pm a waxing crescent moon would be }

- a) western horizon
- b) overhead
- c) high in western sky
- d) nadir
- e) eastern horizon

20. Antipodal to Caloris Basin is

- a) a scarp
- b) a silicon deposits
- c) an iron/nickel deposit
- d) a water deposits
- e) weird terrain

21. The force of (gravitational) attraction between you and a friend is small because neither of you possess significant mass

a) true

b) false

22. Very far from the sun, the heliosphere

a) never ends

b) becomes weaker than the interstellar wind

c) reverses direction

d) becomes the magnetosphere

e) spins in the opposite direction

23. Which of the following list is properly ranked, starting with objects closest to the Sun?

a) Asteroid belt, Oort's cloud, Kuiper belt

b) Kuiper belt, Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt

c) Kuiper belt, Asteroid belt, Oort's cloud

d) Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt

e) Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt, Oort's cloud

24. Under what conditions would a planet not seem to rise in the east and set in the west?

a) if the observer is below the equator

b) if the planet is in retrograde motion

c) if the planet is in elliptical motion

d) if the planet is in direct motion

e) if the observer is near the north or south poles

25. When Kepler's studies at the university were over, what he really wanted to do was

- a) visit Rome
- b) become a minister
- c) visit Athens
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26. Which planet has more days between two consecutive retrogrades?

- a) They are all equal
- b) Earth
- c) Mars
- d) Saturn
- e) It depends on the season

27. When the faster moving Earth overtakes a slower planet outside Earth's orbit

- a) two of these are true
- b) retrograde motion occurs
- c) tidal forces can be observed on Earth
- d) all of these are true
- e) tidal forces can be observed on the planet

28. *Planet* comes from the Greek word for 'wanderer'.

- a) true
- b) false

29. According to Wikipedia _____ and _____ are referred to as volatiles.

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- c) acids and bases
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30. In this hypothetical image of a sun-like star we see a bright band of dust that we on Earth call zodiacal light. It is due to sunlight reflecting off dust in the

- a) Oort Cloude
- b) Kuiper belt
- c) Van Allen belt
- d) ecliptic plane
- e) magnetic sun's magnetic field



planetary disk

31. Roughly how much bigger is a the Sun than a gas planet?

- a) 30
- b) 3
- c) 300
- d) 10
- e) 100

32. At 9pm a third quarter moon would be }

- a) high in eastern sky
- b) below the western horizon
- c) high in western sky
- d) nadir
- e) below the eastern horizon

33. Cavendish finally measured G by carefully weighing the force between

- a) Sun and Moon
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- c) Jupiter and moons
- d) two lead balls
- e) Earth and Sun

34. In Kepler's era, astronomy was usually considered a part of mathematics

- a) true
- b) false

35. At 9am a waxing crescent moon would be }

- a) nadir
- b) eastern horizon
- c) high in eastern sky
- d) overhead
- e) below the western horizon

Key to AstroTest2-v1s2

1. If the universe is mostly hydrogen, why aren't terrestrial planets made of mostly hydrogen?

- + a) thermonuclear fusion in the protosun turned the hydrogen into helium
- b) tidal forces from Jupiter prevented accretion
- c) These planets lie inside the frost line for hydrogen
- d) tidal forces between the terrestrial planets prevented accretion
- e) tidal forces from the Sun prevented accretion

2. In Kepler's era, astronomy closely linked to astrology

- + a) true
- b) false

3. The revolution of Haley's comet around the Sun is opposite that of the 8 planets.

- + a) true
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- + a) 5 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- b) 5 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center
- c) 10 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- d) 10 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center

5. At noon a waning gibbous moon would be }

- a) nadir
- b) high in western sky
- + c) below the western horizon
- d) overhead
- e) western horizon

6. Pluto is classified as

- a) a dwarf planet with no natural satellites
- b) an asteroid belt object
- c) a natural satellite of Uranus
- d) a natural satellite of Neptune
- + e) a dwarf planet and a trans-Neptunian object.

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- + a) 1,000
- b) 10,000
- c) 100
- d) 10
- e) 1

10. As a planet orbits the Sun, the Sun is situated midway between the two focal points of the ellipse

- a) true
- + b) false

11. Mercury's atmosphere consists mostly of

- a) oxygen
- + b) hydrogen
- c) nitrogen
- d) carbon dioxide
- e) helium

12. A planet that is very, very far from the Sun would be in retrograde for approximately ____ months.

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- d) 24
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18. At 6pm a waxing gibbous moon would be }

- a) nadir
- b) eastern horizon
- + c) high in eastern sky
- d) western horizon
- e) below the western horizon

19. At 6pm a waxing crescent moon would be }

- a) western horizon
- b) overhead
- + c) high in western sky
- d) nadir
- e) eastern horizon

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- a) a scarp
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- c) Kuiper belt, Asteroid belt, Oort's cloud
- d) Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt
- + e) Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt, Oort's cloud

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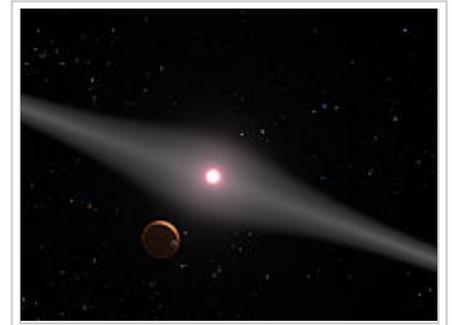
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- b) planets and moons
- c) acids and bases
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- e) asteroids and terrestrial planets

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- a) Oort Cloude
- b) Kuiper belt
- c) Van Allen belt
- + d) ecliptic plane
- e) magnetic sun's magnetic field



planetary disk

31. Roughly how much bigger is a the Sun than a gas planet?

- a) 30
- b) 3
- c) 300
- + d) 10
- e) 100

32. At 9pm a third quarter moon would be }

- a) high in eastern sky
- b) below the western horizon
- c) high in western sky
- d) nadir
- + e) below the eastern horizon

33. Cavendish finally measured G by carefully weighing the force between

- a) Sun and Moon
- b) Earth and Moon
- c) Jupiter and moons
- + d) two lead balls
- e) Earth and Sun

34. In Kepler's era, astronomy was usually considered a part of mathematics

- + a) true
- b) false

35. At 9am a waxing crescent moon would be }

- a) nadir
- + b) eastern horizon
- c) high in eastern sky
- d) overhead
- e) below the western horizon

AstroTest2-v2s2

1. All planets lie within a nearly flat disc called the _____ plane
- a) fissile
 - b) retrograde
 - c) angular
 - d) ecliptic
 - e) interstellar
2. A planet that is very, very far from the Sun would be in retrograde for approximately ____ months.
- a) 3
 - b) 12
 - c) 6
 - d) 1
 - e) 24
3. When the faster moving Earth overtakes a slower planet outside Earth's orbit
- a) all of these are true
 - b) two of these are true
 - c) retrograde motion occurs
 - d) tidal forces can be observed on the planet
 - e) tidal forces can be observed on Earth

4. Mercury's atmosphere consists mostly of

- a) hydrogen
- b) helium
- c) nitrogen
- d) oxygen
- e) carbon dioxide

5. The force of (gravitational) attraction between you and a friend is small because neither of you possess significant mass

- a) true
- b) false

6. Very far from the sun, the heliosphere

- a) becomes weaker than the interstellar wind
- b) never ends
- c) spins in the opposite direction
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7. If the universe is mostly hydrogen, why aren't terrestrial planets made of mostly hydrogen?

- a) thermonuclear fusion in the protosun turned the hydrogen into helium
- b) These planets lie inside the frost line for hydrogen
- c) tidal forces between the terrestrial planets prevented accretion
- d) tidal forces from the Sun prevented accretion
- e) tidal forces from Jupiter prevented accretion

8. At 9am a waxing crescent moon would be}

- a) nadir
- b) eastern horizon
- c) high in eastern sky
- d) overhead
- e) below the western horizon

9. *Planet* comes from the Greek word for 'wanderer'.

- a) true
- b) false

10. Pluto is classified as

- a) a dwarf planet with no natural satellites
- b) a natural satellite of Neptune
- c) a natural satellite of Uranus
- d) a dwarf planet and a trans-Neptunian object.
- e) an asteroid belt object

11. The frost line is situated approximately

- a) 10 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- b) 5 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- c) 5 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center
- d) 10 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center

12. As a planet orbits the Sun, the Sun is situated midway between the two focal points of the ellipse

- a) true
- b) false

13. At 6pm a waxing gibbous moon would be}

- a) below the western horizon
- b) eastern horizon
- c) western horizon
- d) nadir
- e) high in eastern sky

14. At noon a waning gibbous moon would be}

- a) below the western horizon
- b) nadir
- c) high in western sky
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15. When Kepler's studies at the university were over, what he really wanted to do was

- a) work with Newton
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16. In Kepler's era, astronomy was usually considered a part of mathematics

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17. In what sequence did Mercury's weird terrain and Caloris basin form?

- a) They were formed at exactly the same time
- b) The weird terrain was formed approximately 2 billions years before the Caloris basin
- c) The weird terrain was formed almost immediately after the Caloris basin
- d) The weird terrain was formed approximately 2 billions years after the Caloris basin
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- b) 30
- c) 100
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- b) 50 million years old
- c) 50 billion years old
- d) 5 billion years old
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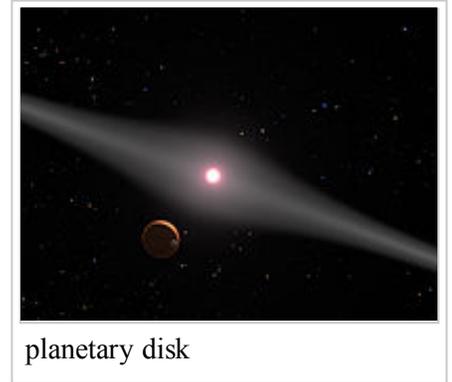
- a) overhead
- b) nadir
- c) high in western sky
- d) eastern horizon
- e) western horizon

24. At 9pm a third quarter moon would be }

- a) high in eastern sky
- b) below the western horizon
- c) nadir
- d) high in western sky
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- c) Kuiper belt, Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt
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- e) Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt

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Key to AstroTest2-v2s2

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- a) a dwarf planet with no natural satellites
- b) a natural satellite of Neptune
- c) a natural satellite of Uranus
- + d) a dwarf planet and a trans-Neptunian object.
- e) an asteroid belt object

11. The frost line is situated approximately

- a) 10 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- + b) 5 times as far from the Sun as the Earth is from the Sun
- c) 5 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center
- d) 10 times as far from the Earth as the Earth's surface is from its center

12. As a planet orbits the Sun, the Sun is situated midway between the two focal points of the ellipse

- a) true
- + b) false

13. At 6pm a waxing gibbous moon would be}

- a) below the western horizon
- b) eastern horizon
- c) western horizon
- d) nadir
- + e) high in eastern sky

14. At noon a waning gibbous moon would be}

- + a) below the western horizon
- b) nadir
- c) high in western sky
- d) overhead
- e) western horizon

15. When Kepler's studies at the university were over, what he really wanted to do was

- a) work with Newton
- b) work with Tycho
- + c) become a minister
- d) visit Rome
- e) visit Athens

16. In Kepler's era, astronomy was usually considered a part of mathematics

- + a) true
- b) false

17. In what sequence did Mercury's weird terrain and Caloris basin form?

- a) They were formed at exactly the same time
- b) The weird terrain was formed approximately 2 billions years before the Caloris basin
- + c) The weird terrain was formed almost immediately after the Caloris basin
- d) The weird terrain was formed approximately 2 billions years after the Caloris basin
- e) The weird terrain was formed a few millions years after the Caloris basin

18. In Kepler's era, astronomy closely linked to astrology

- + a) true
- b) false

19. In Kepler's era, physics (how and why things moved) was usually considered a part of natural philosophy

- + a) true
- b) false

20. The revolution of Haley's comet around the Sun is nearly circular.

- a) true
- + b) false

21. Roughly how much bigger is the Sun than a gas planet?

- a) 300
- b) 30
- c) 100
- + d) 10
- e) 3

22. The Sun and Earth are about

- a) 5 million years old
- b) 50 million years old
- c) 50 billion years old
- + d) 5 billion years old
- e) 500 million years old

23. At 6pm a waxing crescent moon would be }

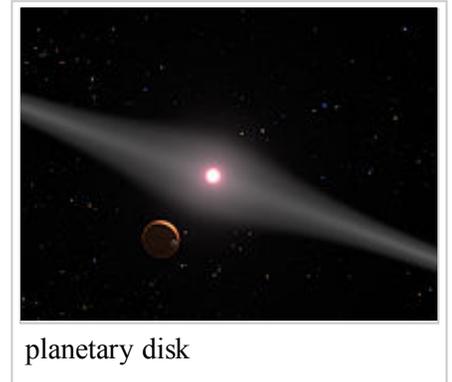
- a) overhead
- b) nadir
- + c) high in western sky
- d) eastern horizon
- e) western horizon

24. At 9pm a third quarter moon would be }

- a) high in eastern sky
- b) below the western horizon
- c) nadir
- d) high in western sky
- + e) below the eastern horizon

25. In this hypothetical image of a sun-like star we see a bright band of dust that we on Earth call zodiacal light. It is due to sunlight reflecting off dust in the

- + a) ecliptic plane
- b) magnetic sun's magnetic field
- c) Oort Cloude
- d) Van Allen belt
- e) Kuiper belt



26. According to Wikipedia, if all the mass of the asteroid belt were combined to one object, it's mass would _____ times less than Earth's mass.

- + a) 1,000
- b) 100
- c) 1
- d) 10,000
- e) 10

27. Cavendish finally measured G by carefully weighing the force between

- + a) two lead balls
- b) Sun and Moon
- c) Earth and Moon
- d) Earth and Sun
- e) Jupiter and moons

28. At midnight a waning gibbous moon would be}

- + a) high in eastern sky
- b) western horizon
- c) below the western horizon
- d) high in western sky
- e) eastern horizon

29. In astrophysics, what is accretion?

- a) the increase in temperature and pressure of a star as it collapses from its own gravity
- b) the condensation of volatiles as a gas cools
- + c) the growth of a massive object by gravitationally attracting more matter
- d) the growth in size of a massive star as its outer atmosphere expands
- e) the growth of a comet's tail as it comes close to the Sun

30. The revolution of Haley's comet around the Sun is opposite that of the 8 planets.

- + a) true
- b) false

31. Which planet has more days between two consecutive retrogrades?

- a) They are all equal
- b) It depends on the season
- + c) Mars
- d) Earth
- e) Saturn

32. According to Wikipedia _____ and _____ are referred to as volatiles.

- a) acids and bases
- + b) ices and gasses
- c) planets and moons
- d) electrons and protons
- e) asteroids and terrestrial planets

33. Under what conditions would a planet not seem to rise in the east and set in the west?

- a) if the planet is in direct motion
- b) if the planet is in retrograde motion
- + c) if the observer is near the north or south poles
- d) if the planet is in elliptical motion
- e) if the observer is below the equator

34. Which of the following list is properly ranked, starting with objects closest to the Sun?

- a) Asteroid belt, Oort's cloud, Kuiper belt
- b) Kuiper belt, Asteroid belt, Oort's cloud
- c) Kuiper belt, Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt
- + d) Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt, Oort's cloud
- e) Oort's cloud, Asteroid belt, Kuiper belt

35. Antipodal to Caloris Basin is

- a) a silicon deposits
- b) a water deposits
- c) an iron/nickel deposit
- d) a scarp
- + e) weird terrain

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