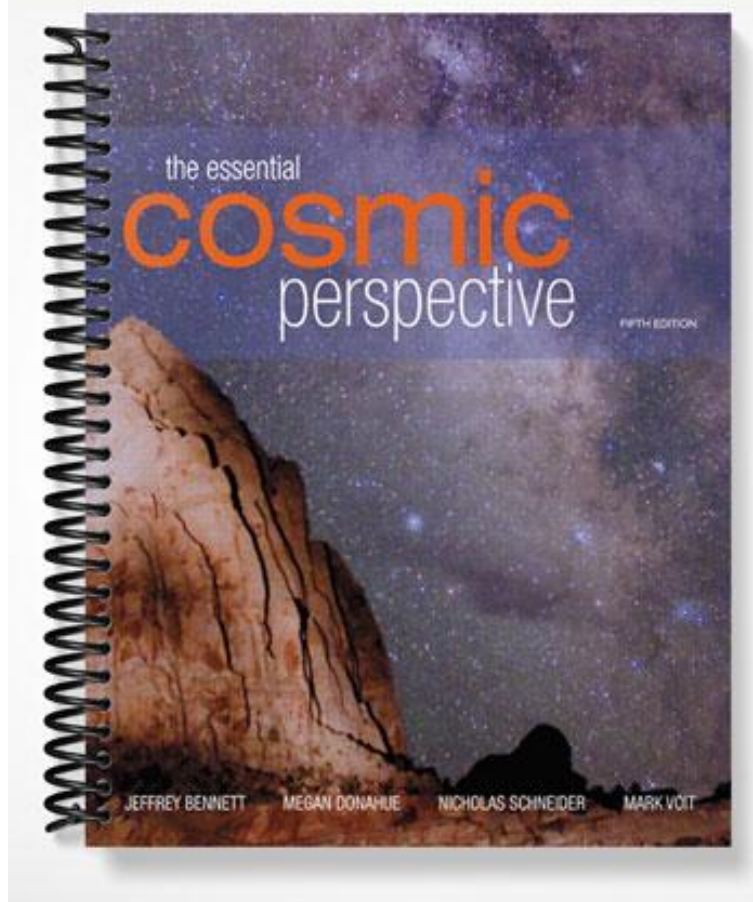


TEST BANK



MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which of the following statements about the celestial equator is true at *all* latitudes? 1) _____
- A) It cuts the dome of your local sky exactly in half.
 - B) It extends from your horizon due east, through your zenith, to your horizon due west.
 - C) It extends from your horizon due north, through your zenith, to your horizon due south.
 - D) It represents an extension of Earth's equator onto the celestial sphere.
 - E) It lies along the band of light we call the Milky Way.
- 2) When we look into the band of light in our sky that we call the Milky Way, can we see distant galaxies? Why or why not? 2) _____
- A) No, because the stars, gas, and dust of the Milky Way block us from seeing them.
 - B) Yes, they appear as small, fuzzy patches on the other side of our galaxy.
 - C) Yes, there are many other galaxies that we see inside the Milky Way.
 - D) No, because there are only galaxies above and below the plane of the Milky Way.
- 3) If it is midnight in New York, it is 3) _____
- A) midnight everywhere.
 - B) midnight in Sydney, Australia.
 - C) midnight in Los Angeles.
 - D) daytime in Sydney, Australia.
 - E) midday in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- 4) How many arcseconds are in one degree? 4) _____
- A) 360
 - B) 3,600
 - C) 10,000
 - D) 100
 - E) 60
- 5) What is a *circumpolar* star? 5) _____
- A) a star that makes a daily circle around the celestial sphere
 - B) a star that is close to the south celestial pole
 - C) a star that always remains above your horizon
 - D) a star that is close to the north celestial pole
 - E) A star that is visible from the Arctic or Antarctic circles
- 6) Which of the following statements about circumpolar stars is true at *all* latitudes? 6) _____
- A) You cannot see them from the Southern Hemisphere.
 - B) They always remain above your horizon.
 - C) Like all other stars, they rise in the east and set in the west.
 - D) They make relatively small circles, traveling clockwise around the

north celestial pole.

E) They are the stars close to the north celestial pole.

7) What makes the North Star, Polaris, special?

7) _____

- A) It is the brightest star in the sky.
- B) It appears very near the north celestial pole.
- C) It is the star directly on your northern horizon.
- D) It is the star straight overhead.
- E) It can be used to determine your longitude on Earth.

8) You are standing on Earth's equator. Which way is Polaris, the North star?

8) _____

- A) The answer depends on what time of day (or night) it is.
- B) directly overhead
- C) 30 degrees up, due West
- D) on the northern horizon
- E) The answer depends on whether it's winter or summer.

9) By locating the north celestial pole (NCP) in the sky, how can you determine your latitude?

9) _____

- A) The altitude of the NCP is the same as your latitude.
- B) The direction of the NCP is the same as your latitude.
- C) The altitude of the NCP is the same as your distance from the North Pole.
- D) The altitude of the NCP is your angular distance from the North Pole.
- E) The direction of the NCP is the angular distance from the North Pole.

10) Orion is visible on winter evenings but not summer evenings because of

10) _____

- A) interference from the full moon.
- B) the precession of Earth's axis.
- C) the location of Earth in its orbit.
- D) the tilt of Earth's axis.
- E) baseball on television.

11) Why is it summer in the Northern Hemisphere when it is winter in the Southern Hemisphere?

11) _____

- A) The Northern Hemisphere is "on top" of Earth and therefore receives more sunlight.
- B) It isn't: both hemispheres have the same seasons at the same time.
- C) The Northern Hemisphere is closer to the Sun than the Southern Hemisphere.
- D) The Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun and receives more direct sunlight.
- E) The Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun and receives more indirect sunlight.

12) Which of the following statements is *true*?

12) _____

- A) Both the Northern and Southern hemispheres receive the same amount of sunlight on the equinoxes.
- B) Both the Northern and Southern hemispheres receive the same

amount of sunlight on the solstices.

- C) The Northern Hemisphere receives the most direct sunlight on the summer solstice.
- D) The Southern Hemisphere receives the most direct sunlight on the summer solstice.
- E) Both A and C are true.
- 13) Which of the following statements about constellations is *false*? 13) _____
- A) There are only 88 official constellations.
- B) Some constellations can be seen from both the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
- C) Some constellations can be seen in both the winter and summer.
- D) Most constellations will be unrecognizable hundreds of years from now.
- E) It is possible to see all the constellations from Earth's equator.
- 14) Which of the following statements about lunar phases is *true*? 14) _____
- A) The full moon sometimes rises around midnight.
- B) It is possible to have two full moons during November, but not during December.
- C) The time between new moons is two weeks.
- D) It is possible to have two full moons during January, but not during February.
- E) The time from one new moon to the next new moon is the same as the time from first-quarter moon to third-quarter moon.
- 15) Which of the following is *not* a phase of the Moon? 15) _____
- A) half moon
- B) first-quarter moon
- C) full moon
- D) third-quarter moon
- E) new moon
- 16) When someone on Earth observes the Moon in the first-quarter phase, someone on the Moon facing Earth observes Earth in the 16) _____
- A) new Earth phase.
- B) full Earth phase.
- C) crescent Earth phase.
- D) first-quarter Earth phase.
- E) third-quarter Earth phase.
- 17) If the Moon is setting at 6 A.M., the phase of the Moon must be 17) _____
- A) third quarter.
- B) full.
- C) first quarter.
- D) waning crescent.
- E) new.
- 18) If the Moon is setting at noon, the phase of the Moon must be 18) _____
- A) waxing crescent.
- B) first quarter.
- C) third quarter.

- D) full.
- E) waning crescent.

- 19) If the Moon is rising at midnight, the phase of the Moon must be _____
A) waning crescent.
B) full.
C) third quarter.
D) first quarter.
E) waxing crescent.
- 20) At approximately what time would a full moon be on your meridian? _____
A) midnight
B) 6 A.M.
C) noon
D) 9 A.M.
E) 6 P.M.
- 21) At approximately what time would a first quarter moon rise? _____
A) 9 A.M.
B) noon
C) 6 P.M.
D) midnight
E) 6 A.M.
- 22) If the Moon rises around 3 A.M., its phase must be _____
A) full.
B) waxing crescent.
C) first quarter.
D) waning crescent.
E) third quarter.
- 23) In which direction does a quarter moon rise? _____
A) east
B) west
C) south
D) north
E) The Moon becomes a quarter moon only after it has risen and changed phase.
- 24) Which of the following statements about the Moon is true? _____
A) If you see a full Moon from North America, someone in South America would see a new moon.
B) The side of the Moon facing away from Earth is in perpetual darkness.
C) The Moon is visible only at night.
D) The Moon goes through a cycle of phases because it always has the same side facing Earth.
E) The Moon's distance from Earth varies during its orbit.
- 25) What effect or effects would be most significant if the Moon's orbital plane were exactly the same as the ecliptic plane? _____
A) Total solar eclipses would last much longer.

- B) Solar eclipses would be much more frequent.
- C) Solar eclipses would be much rarer.
- D) both A and C
- E) both B and C

- 26) What conditions are required for a solar eclipse? 26) _____
- A) The phase of the Moon must be full, and the Moon's orbital plane must lie in the ecliptic.
 - B) The phase of the Moon must be new, and the Moon's orbital plane must lie in the ecliptic.
 - C) The phase of the Moon must be new, and the nodes of the Moon's orbit must be nearly aligned with Earth and the Sun.
 - D) The phase of the Moon must be full, and the nodes of the Moon's orbit must be nearly aligned with Earth and the Sun.
 - E) The phase of the Moon can be new or full, and the nodes of the Moon's orbit must be nearly aligned with Earth and the Sun.
- 27) What conditions are required for a lunar eclipse? 27) _____
- A) The phase of the Moon must be new, and the Moon's orbital plane must lie in the ecliptic.
 - B) The phase of the Moon must be full, and the nodes of the Moon's orbit must be nearly aligned with Earth and the Sun.
 - C) The phase of the Moon must be full, and the Moon's orbital plane must lie in the ecliptic.
 - D) The phase of the Moon can be new or full, and the nodes of the Moon's orbit must be nearly aligned with Earth and the Sun.
 - E) The phase of the Moon must be new, and the nodes of the Moon's orbit must be nearly aligned with Earth and the Sun.
- 28) In addition to the conditions required for any solar eclipse, what must also be true in order for you to observe a *total* solar eclipse? 28) _____
- A) Earth must lie completely within the Moon's penumbra.
 - B) The Moon's penumbra must touch the area where you are located.
 - C) Earth must be near aphelion in its orbit of the Sun.
 - D) The Moon's umbra must touch the area where you are located.
 - E) Earth must lie completely within the Moon's umbra.
- 29) If part of the full moon passes through Earth's umbra, we will see a(n) 29) _____
- A) partial solar eclipse.
 - B) penumbral lunar eclipse.
 - C) total lunar eclipse.
 - D) partial lunar eclipse.
 - E) annular eclipse.
- 30) If the Moon is relatively far from Earth, so that its umbra does not reach Earth, someone directly behind the umbra will see 30) _____
- A) a partial lunar eclipse.
 - B) an annular eclipse.
 - C) a penumbral lunar eclipse.
 - D) no eclipse.
 - E) a partial solar eclipse.

- 31) When are eclipse seasons? 31) _____
- A) when the nodes of the Moon's orbit are nearly aligned with the Sun
 - B) when Earth, the Sun, and the Moon are exactly aligned for an eclipse
 - C) in the summer and winter
 - D) in the spring and fall
 - E) during an eclipse
- 32) The precession of the Moon's nodes means that 32) _____
- A) the vernal equinox will be in Aquarius in a few hundred years.
 - B) there is a lunar eclipse every 6 months.
 - C) there are never two solar eclipses in the same year.
 - D) there is a solar eclipse every 6 months.
 - E) the eclipse seasons occur less than 6 months apart.
- 33) Ancient people who knew the saros cycle could 33) _____
- A) completely predict every solar eclipse.
 - B) predict when an eclipse would happen, but not necessarily what type and where it would be visible.
 - C) predict when they'd see the next total solar eclipse in their area.
 - D) predict what type of eclipse would occur.
 - E) completely predict every lunar eclipse.
- 34) What happens during the apparent retrograde motion of a planet? 34) _____
- A) The planet appears to move eastward with respect to the stars over a period of many nights.
 - B) The planet moves backward through the sky.
 - C) The planet rises in the west and sets in the east.
 - D) The planet moves backward in its orbit around the Sun.
 - E) The planet moves through constellations that are not part of the zodiac.
- 35) What causes the apparent retrograde motion of the planets? 35) _____
- A) As Earth passes another planet, the other planet appears to move backward with respect to the background stars, but the planet's motion does not really change.
 - B) As Earth passes another planet, its gravitational pull slows down the other planet so that it appears to be traveling backward.
 - C) When planets are farther from the Sun, they move slower than when they are nearer the Sun; it is during this slower period that they appear to move backwards.
 - D) The other planets never really appear to move backward; the background stars shift due to Earth's revolution around the Sun.
 - E) Apparent retrograde motion is an illusion created by turbulence in Earth's atmosphere.
- 36) Which of the following never goes in retrograde motion? 36) _____
- A) Saturn
 - B) Venus
 - C) Mars
 - D) Jupiter

E) the Sun

- 37) Which of the following statements about parallax is *not* true? 37) _____
- A) Ancient astronomers were unable to measure parallax and used the absence of observed parallax as an argument in favor of an Earth-centered universe.
 - B) Measurement of stellar parallax allows us to determine distances to nearby stars.
 - C) The technique of stellar parallax was used by Hubble to determine that the Andromeda Galaxy (M 31) is about 2 million light-years away.
 - D) The existence of stellar parallax is direct proof that Earth orbits the Sun.
 - E) You can demonstrate parallax simply by holding up a finger and looking at it alternately from your left and right eyes.

- 38) Which of the following statements about stellar parallax is *true*? 38) _____
- A) The amount of parallax we see depends on how fast a star is moving relative to us.
 - B) The closer a star is to us, the more parallax it exhibits.
 - C) Stellar parallax was first observed by ancient Greek astronomers.
 - D) We observe all stars to exhibit at least a slight amount of parallax.
 - E) It takes at least 10 years of observation to measure a star's parallax.

- 39) We can't detect stellar parallax with naked-eye observations. Which of the following would make parallax easier to observe? 39) _____
- A) Speeding up the precession of Earth's axis
 - B) getting away from streetlights
 - C) increasing the size of Earth's orbit
 - D) speeding up Earth's orbital motion
 - E) slowing down Earth's orbital motion

- 40) Why were ancient peoples unable to detect stellar parallax? 40) _____
- A) They did not look for it.
 - B) They did not observe for long enough periods of time.
 - C) They did not have the ability to measure very small angles.
 - D) They did detect it, but they rejected the observations.
 - E) They could not see distant stars.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 41) In South Africa, it's usually quite warm around the time of the winter solstice and quite cool around the time of the summer solstice. 41) _____
- 42) You can find the tilt of Earth's axis by measuring the angle between your horizon and the North Star. 42) _____
- 43) The Milky Way can be seen only from the Northern Hemisphere. 43) _____
- 44) The seasons on Earth are caused by its elliptical orbit around the Sun. 44) _____
- 45) At midnight it is sometimes possible to observe the crescent moon on the meridian. 45) _____

- 46) It is possible to see the third-quarter moon near the western horizon at sunrise. 46) _____
- 47) It is possible to see the full moon rising just before sunrise. 47) _____
- 48) If you lived on the Moon, you'd see full Earth when we see new moon. 48) _____
- 49) It is possible to view the Moon in first-quarter phase the day after a total lunar eclipse. 49) _____
- 50) The Moon and the Sun are approximately the same angular size. 50) _____
- 51) A solar eclipse occurs only when the Moon is new. 51) _____
- 52) A lunar eclipse occurs only when the Moon is new. 52) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 53) *Models in Science:* Models play a central role in astronomy and science in general. Two models used extensively in this chapter are the celestial sphere and the heliocentric (Sun-centered) model for the solar system. Astronomers clearly believe that the celestial sphere model is *false* and the heliocentric model is *true*. Given this, why do you think astronomers persist in using the celestial sphere model to describe the night sky?
- 54) *Cognitive Dissonance?* You are talking to a friend who insists that the seasons are caused by a varying Earth-Sun distance over the course of a year. What other fact does your friend likely know that completely contradicts this view of how the seasons are caused? Can you think of other examples of two beliefs that many people feel are both true but which completely contradict each other? How does science view this situation?
- 55) *The Sidereal Day:* Using your wristwatch and observations of the night sky over the course of a few weeks, how can you demonstrate to a friend that 24 hours cannot be the true rotation period of the Earth (often called the sidereal day)? What assumptions do you make in this argument?
- 56) *Scientific Reasoning:* The scientific method requires that we put any hypothesis about how the universe works to the test by conducting observations of the natural world. Consider the Greek reaction to the idea of a heliocentric (Sun-centered) solar system. Why did most Greeks reject this hypothesis in favor of the geocentric (Earth-centered) model? Do you think that the Greeks were following a scientific form of reasoning to reach this conclusion? Does the fact that the Greeks reached the *wrong* conclusion affect your answer?

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

The choices below are for the following questions. For each question, choose the letter for the real motion that is responsible for the apparent motion as seen from Earth.

- A. Earth rotates once each day.
- B. Earth revolves around the Sun once each year.
- C. The direction of Earth's axis in space precesses with a period of 26,000 years.

D. Stars appear to move randomly in the local solar neighborhood.

E. The universe is expanding.

57) Polaris will no longer be the North Star 1,000 years from now. 57) _____

58) In the year A.D. 15,000, Vega will be a better north star than Polaris. 58) _____

59) The Big Dipper will look different 100,000 years from now than it does today. 59) _____

60) The Moon rises in the east and sets in the west. 60) _____

61) The stars of Orion's belt rise in the east and set in the west. 61) _____

62) A million years from now, Alpha Centauri will no longer be the nearest star system to our own. 62) _____

63) If Earth's axis had no tilt, would we still have seasons? Why or why not? 63) _____

64) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: If you had a very fast spaceship, you could travel to the celestial sphere in about 100 years. 64) _____

65) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: When I looked into the dark fissure of the Milky Way with my binoculars, I saw what must have been a cluster of distant galaxies. 65) _____

66) Why does the Milky Way appear as a *band* of light in the sky? 66) _____

67) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: Although all the known stars appear to rise in the east and set in the west, we might someday discover a star that will appear to rise in the west and set in the east. 67) _____

68) At what altitude and in what direction in your sky does the north or south celestial pole appear? 68) _____

69) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: My sign is Ursa Major because the Sun was in Ursa Major when I was born. 69) _____

70) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: Last night I saw Jupiter in the constellation Ursa Major. 70) _____

71) Answer each of the following questions for our local sky. 71) _____
A. Where is the north celestial pole in our sky?
B. Is Polaris a circumpolar star in our sky? Explain.
C. Describe the meridian in our sky.
D. Describe the celestial equator in our sky.

- 72) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: If you lived on the Moon, you'd see full Earth when we see new moon. 72) _____
- 73) Suppose you lived on the Moon near the center of the face that we see from Earth. During the phase of full moon, what phase would you see for Earth? Would it be day or night at your home? 73) _____
- 74) Suppose you lived on the Moon near the center of the face that we see from Earth. During the phase of new moon, what phase would you see for Earth? Would it be day or night at your home? 74) _____
- 75) Suppose you lived on the Moon near the center of the face that we see from Earth. At what phase of the Moon would you see sunset? What phase of Earth would you see at this time? 75) _____
- 76) Suppose you lived on the Moon near the center of the face that we see from Earth. At what phase of the Moon would you see sunrise? What phase of Earth would you see at this time? 76) _____
- 77) What would you see if you were on the near side of the Moon during a lunar eclipse? 77) _____
- 78) Why is the Moon not completely invisible (it appears as a very deep red color) to the naked eye during a total lunar eclipse? 78) _____
- 79) What would you see if you were on the near side of the Moon during a solar eclipse? 79) _____
- 80) Suppose the distance to the Moon were twice its actual value. Could we still have solar eclipses? If so, what type(s)? 80) _____
- 81) Consider the following statement, and explain whether or not it is sensible: Last night I saw Mars move westward through the sky in its apparent retrograde motion. 81) _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 82) About how many stars are visible to the naked eye on a clear, dark night away from city lights? 82) _____
 A) A couple thousand B) Several million
 C) A few hundred billion D) A few dozen
- 83) What do astronomers mean by a *constellation*? 83) _____
 A) A constellation is any random grouping of stars in the sky.
 B) A constellation is a group of stars that are all located in about the same place in space.
 C) A constellation is a group of stars related through an ancient story.
 D) A constellation is a region in the sky as seen from Earth.

- 84) What is the *ecliptic*? 84) _____
- A) The path the Sun appears to trace around the celestial sphere each year
 - B) A half-circle extending from your horizon due north, through your zenith, to your horizon due south
 - C) The Sun's daily path from east to west in our sky
 - D) The path traced by the Moon's shadow on Earth during a solar eclipse
- 85) What is the *celestial sphere*? 85) _____
- A) The celestial sphere is a model of how the stars are arranged in the sky relative to our Sun, which is in the middle of the sphere.
 - B) The celestial sphere is a model that shows the true locations in space of the Sun and a few thousand of the nearest stars.
 - C) The celestial sphere is a representation of how the entire sky looks as seen from Earth.
 - D) It represents a belief in an Earth-centered universe, and hence is no longer considered to have any use.
- 86) What do we mean when we talk about the *Milky Way* in our sky? 86) _____
- A) The bright stars of the constellations that lie along the ecliptic in our sky.
 - B) The spiral-shaped galaxy in which we live.
 - C) The whitish patch of light we see when we look toward the *center* of the Milky Way Galaxy.
 - D) The patchy band of light that outlines the *plane* of the Milky Way Galaxy as seen from Earth.
- 87) Which of the following statements does not use the term *angular size* or *angular distance* correctly? 87) _____
- A) The angular size of the Sun is about the same as that of the Moon.
 - B) The angular distance between those two bright stars in the sky is about 2 meters.
 - C) The angular distance between those two houses in the distance is 30 degrees.
 - D) You can use your outstretched hand against the sky to estimate angular sizes and angular distances.
- 88) Which of the following correctly describes the *meridian* in your local sky? 88) _____
- A) A half-circle extending from your horizon due east, through the north celestial pole, to your horizon due west
 - B) The point directly over your head
 - C) A half-circle extending from your horizon due north, through your zenith, to your horizon due south
 - D) A half-circle extending from your horizon due east, through your zenith, to your horizon due west
- 89) The point directly over your head is called _____. 89) _____
- A) the meridian
 - B) the zenith
 - C) the North Star
 - D) the north celestial pole

- 90) Stars that are visible in the local sky on any clear night of the year, at any time of the night, are called _____. 90) _____
A) bright B) celestial
C) seasonal D) circumpolar
- 91) We describe a location on *Earth's surface* by stating its _____. 91) _____
A) altitude and direction (or azimuth)
B) latitude and longitude
C) meridian and longitude
D) latitude and direction
- 92) If you are located in the Northern Hemisphere, which of the following correctly describes a relationship between the sky and your location? 92) _____
A) The altitude of the north celestial pole equals your latitude.
B) The longitude of the north celestial pole is circumpolar, and therefore crosses your zenith at the meridian.
C) The altitude of the north celestial pole equals your longitude.
D) The altitude of the celestial equator equals your latitude.
- 93) Which of the following best describes why we have seasons on Earth? 93) _____
A) The tilt of Earth's axis causes the northern hemisphere to be closer to the Sun than the southern hemisphere in summer, and visa versa in winter.
B) The tilt of Earth's axis causes different portions of the Earth to receive more or less direct sunlight at different times of year.
C) Earth's elliptical orbit means we are closer to the Sun and therefore receive more intense sunlight at some times of year than at others.
D) The varying speed of Earth in its orbit around the Sun gives us summer when we are moving fastest and winter when we are moving slowest.
- 94) Each choice below describes how a few astronomical phenomena are related to time periods. Which list is entirely correct? (Careful: Some lists are partially correct.) 94) _____
A) Earth's rotation defines a day.
The saros cycle of eclipses defines a month.
Earth's orbit defines a year.
Earth's cycle of axis precession takes 26,000 years.
B) Earth's rotation defines a day.
The cycle of the Moon's phases takes about a month.
Earth's orbit defines a year.
Earth's cycle of axis precession takes 26,000 years.
C) Earth's rotation defines a day.
The cycle of the Moon's phases takes about a week.
Earth's orbit defines a year.
Earth's cycle of axis precession defines a month.
D) Earth's rotation defines a day.
The Sun's rotation defines a week.
The Moon's rotation defines a month.
Earth's orbit defines a year.

as the 102)
center of
the
Milky
Way
Galaxy
(but still
at its
current
distance)
. How
would it
appear to
the eye
in that
case?

-

- A) It would be much brighter, because it would be illuminated by the many stars in the center of our galaxy.
- B) It would look about the same, but it would be harder to pick out because its cloud-like appearance would make it blend in with the cloud-like appearance of the Milky Way in our sky.
- C) We could not see it at all.
- D) It would look about the same, but would be in the constellation Sagittarius instead of Andromeda.

103) An angle of 1 arcsecond is _____.

103) _____

- A) about the width of a finger held at arm's length
- B) less than the thickness of a human hair held at arm's length
- C) slightly more than the width of a basketball held at arm's length
- D) about the width of your fist held at arm's length

104) When traveling north from the United States into Canada, you'll see the North Star (Polaris) getting _____.

104) _____

- A) brighter
- B) lower in the sky
- C) higher in the sky
- D) dimmer

105) Suppose you use the Southern Cross to determine that the south celestial pole appears 40 degrees above your horizon. Then you must be located at _____.

105) _____

- A) latitude 50 degrees south
- B) latitude 40 degrees south
- C) latitude 40 degrees north
- D) longitude 40 degrees

106) Suppose you are facing north and you see the Big Dipper close to your northern horizon, with Polaris (and the Little Dipper) above it. Where will you see the Big Dipper in six hours?

106) _____

- A) Directly above Polaris
- B) Still in the same place, below Polaris
- C) To the left of Polaris; that is, 90 degrees clockwise from its current position
- D) To the right of Polaris; that is, 90 degrees counterclockwise from its current position

- 107) In any particular place on Earth, certain constellations are visible in the evening only at certain times of the year because _____. 107) _____
- A) during some times of year, some constellations drop below the southern horizon
 - B) some constellations are circumpolar
 - C) on any particular night, we can only see stars that are directly opposite (180 degrees away from) the Sun in the sky
 - D) our evening view of space depends on where Earth is located in its orbit around the Sun
- 108) The Sun's path, as viewed from the equator, is highest in the sky on _____. 108) _____
- A) the winter solstice
 - B) the day when Earth is closest to the Sun
 - C) the summer solstice
 - D) the spring and fall equinoxes
- 109) Suppose Earth's axis tilt was significantly greater than its current 23.5 degrees, but Earth's rotation period and orbital period were unchanged. Which statement below would *not* be true? 109) _____
- A) Summers and winters would be more severe (for example, hotter and colder, respectively) than they are now.
 - B) The region of Earth where the Sun does not rise on the winter solstice would be larger (extending farther south) than it is now.
 - C) Polaris would not be our North star.
 - D) The length of each season (for example, the number of days from the summer solstice to the fall equinox) would be significantly longer than it is now.
- 110) If our year were twice as long (that is, if Earth took twice as many days to complete each orbit around the Sun), but Earth's rotation period and axis tilt were unchanged, then _____. 110) _____
- A) Earth would not have seasons
 - B) the cycle of precession would take 13,000 years instead of 26,000 years
 - C) the four seasons would each be twice as long as they are now
 - D) stars would take twice as long to rise and set
- 111) How does Earth's varying distance from the Sun affect our seasons? 111) _____
- A) It is responsible for the fact that the seasons are opposite in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
 - B) It makes summer warmer in the Northern Hemisphere than in the Southern Hemisphere.
 - C) It doesn't; Earth's orbital distance plays no significant role in the seasons.
 - D) It causes the seasons to be more extreme than they would be if the Earth's distance from the Sun were always the same.
- 112) Suppose you live in the United States and you see a crescent moon in your evening sky tonight. What will a friend in South America see tonight? 112) _____
- A) Your friend won't see the Moon tonight, because it is up only in

the morning.

- B) Your friend will see a first quarter moon.
- C) Your friend will see a gibbous moon.
- D) Your friend will also see a crescent moon.

- 113) Suppose it is full moon. What phase of Earth would someone on the Moon see at this time? 113) _____
- A) first quarter Earth
 - B) full Earth
 - C) Earth does not go through phases as seen from the Moon.
 - D) new Earth
- 114) It's 6AM and the Moon is at its highest point in your sky (crossing the meridian). What is the Moon's phase? 114) _____
- A) first quarter
 - B) full
 - C) new
 - D) third quarter
- 115) You observe a full moon rising at sunset. What will you see at midnight? 115) _____
- A) A full moon high in the sky
 - B) A third quarter moon
 - C) A waning gibbous moon
 - D) A first quarter moon
- 116) All the following statements are true. Which one explains the reason that there is *not* a solar eclipse at every new moon? 116) _____
- A) The nodes of the moon's orbit precess with an 18-year period.
 - B) The Moon goes through a complete cycle of phases about every 29 1/2 days.
 - C) The Moon is only about 1/4 as large as Earth in diameter.
 - D) The orbital plane of the Moon is tilted slightly (by about 5 degrees) to the ecliptic plane.
- 117) For most of history, the lack of observable stellar parallax was interpreted to mean that _____. 117) _____
- A) stars were too far away for parallax to be measured with available technology
 - B) Galileo's theories of the universe were essentially correct
 - C) stars must all lie at the same distance from Earth, on the celestial sphere
 - D) Earth is stationary at the center of the universe
- 118) During the period each year when we see Mars undergoing apparent retrograde motion in our sky, what is really going on in space? 118) _____
- A) Earth is catching up with and passing by Mars in their respective orbits.
 - B) Earth and Mars are getting closer together.
 - C) Earth and Mars are on opposite sides of the Sun.
 - D) Mars is moving around the Sun in the opposite direction from which Earth is moving around the Sun.
- 119) Suppose you see a photo showing Jupiter half in sunlight and half in shadow (that is, a first quarter Jupiter). This photo might have been taken by _____. 119) _____

- A) the Keck telescope on Mauna Kea, Hawaii
- B) the Hubble Space Telescope which orbits Earth
- C) the *Galileo* spacecraft which orbited Jupiter in the 1990s
- D) the Arecibo radio telescope in Puerto Rico

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) B
- 5) C
- 6) B
- 7) B
- 8) D
- 9) A
- 10) C
- 11) D
- 12) E
- 13) D
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) E
- 17) B
- 18) C
- 19) C
- 20) A
- 21) B
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) E
- 25) B
- 26) C
- 27) B
- 28) D
- 29) D
- 30) B
- 31) A
- 32) E
- 33) B
- 34) A
- 35) A
- 36) E
- 37) C
- 38) B
- 39) C
- 40) C
- 41) TRUE
- 42) FALSE
- 43) FALSE
- 44) FALSE
- 45) FALSE
- 46) FALSE
- 47) FALSE
- 48) TRUE
- 49) FALSE
- 50) TRUE
- 51) TRUE

- 52) FALSE
- 53) Will vary.
- 54) Will vary.
- 55) Will vary.
- 56) Will vary.
- 57) C
- 58) C
- 59) D
- 60) A
- 61) A
- 62) D
- 63) We would no longer have seasons, because the Sun's light would hit at the same angle all throughout the year, depending only on where you lived. The slight change in distance between Earth and the Sun during the year would not produce much of an effect.
- 64) This statement does not make sense because the celestial sphere is a concept and not a physical object.
- 65) This statement does not make sense because we cannot see through the band of light we call the Milky Way to external galaxies; the dark fissure is gas and dust blocking our view.
- 66) The solar system lies in the outer parts of the thin disk of a spiral galaxy. Thus when we look along the plane of the disk, we see large numbers of stars that, to the naked eye, merge into a band of light. When we look out of the plane of the disk, there are very few stars and the night sky is much darker.
- 67) This statement does not make sense. The stars aren't really rising and setting, they only appear to rise in the east and set in the west because Earth rotates.
- 68) Answers will vary with your latitude; latitude = altitude of NCP (or SCP in Southern Hemisphere).
- 69) Not sensible: The Sun appears only in the constellations of the zodiac-and Ursa Major is not one of these.
- 70) This statement does not make sense because Jupiter, like all the planets, is always found very close to the ecliptic in the sky. The ecliptic passes through the constellations of the zodiac, so Jupiter can appear to be only in one of the 12 zodiac constellations-and Ursa Major is not one of these.
- 71) A. Answers will vary with latitude; here is a sample for 40°N: The north celestial pole appears at an altitude of 40°, in the direction due north.
 B. Yes, for any location in the Northern Hemisphere; no, for any location in the Southern Hemisphere. Polaris is circumpolar because it never rises or sets in our sky. It makes a daily circle, less than 1° in radius, around the north celestial pole.
 C. The meridian is a half-circle that stretches from the due south point on the horizon, through the zenith, to the due north point on the horizon.
 D. Answers will vary with latitude; here is a sample answer for 40°N: The celestial equator is a half-circle that stretches from the due east point on the horizon, through an altitude of 50° due south, to the due west point on the horizon.
- 72) This is true, because at full moon Earth lies between the Sun and the Moon. Thus, an observer on the Moon would be looking at the night side of Earth.
- 73) During the full moon, it would be daytime and you would see the phase of new Earth.
- 74) During the new moon, it would be nighttime and you would see the phase of full Earth.
- 75) Sunset would occur at the Moon's third-quarter phase. You would see Earth in first-quarter phase at this time.
- 76) Sunrise would occur at the Moon's first-quarter phase. You would see Earth in third-quarter phase at this time.
- 77) During a lunar eclipse, you would see Earth pass in front of the Sun. It would be completely dark where you were.

- 78) The Moon shines through reflected light from the Sun and thus it becomes very dark during a lunar eclipse since the Moon lies within Earth's shadow at this time. However, some sunlight still gets through because it is bent (similar to the way a lens works) by Earth's atmosphere. We see the reflection of this faint light and thus the Moon is not completely invisible. (The bending of light is called *refraction* and the effect is strongest at long wavelengths. Thus it is most pronounced for red light and the eclipsed Moon appears dark red.)
- 79) During a solar eclipse, you would see a small circular shadow traveling across a portion of Earth's surface.
- 80) If the Moon were twice its actual distance from us, we would no longer be able to see total solar eclipses because the Moon would not be able to completely cover the surface of the Sun; however, we would still see partial and annular eclipses, although the Moon would not block as much of the Sun during these times.
- 81) This statement does not make sense because the apparent retrograde motion is noticeable only over many nights, not during a single night. (Of course, like all celestial objects, Mars moves from east to west over the course of every night.)
- 82) A
- 83) D
- 84) A
- 85) C
- 86) D
- 87) B
- 88) C
- 89) B
- 90) D
- 91) B
- 92) A
- 93) B
- 94) B
- 95) C
- 96) B
- 97) A
- 98) A
- 99) A
- 100) B
- 101) A
- 102) C
- 103) B
- 104) C
- 105) B
- 106) D
- 107) D
- 108) D
- 109) D
- 110) C
- 111) C
- 112) D
- 113) D
- 114) D
- 115) A
- 116) D
- 117) D

118) A
119) C