

1. **Earth's Polar circumference is about:**
 - a. 40,008 km
 - b. 12,714 km
 - c. 12,756 km
 - d. 40,075 km

2. **Earth's Equatorial circumference is about:**
 - a. 12,714 km
 - b. 12,756 km
 - c. 40,075 km
 - d. 40,008 km

3. _____ is an angular distance north or south of the equator, measured from the center of Earth.
 - a. Parallel
 - b. Latitude
 - c. Meridian
 - d. Longitude

4. **A line connecting all points along the same latitudinal angle is a _____.**
 - a. Parallel
 - b. Latitude
 - c. Meridian
 - d. Longitude

5. **The _____ is about (23.5 degrees north parallel) and is the most extreme northern parallel that experiences perpendicular rays of the Sun at local noon. When the Sun arrives overhead at this location, it marks the first day of summer in each hemisphere.**
 - a. Arctic Circle
 - b. Antarctic Circle
 - c. Tropic of Capricorn
 - d. Tropic of Cancer

6. **The _____ is about (23.5 degrees south parallel) and is the most extreme southern parallel that experiences perpendicular rays of the Sun at local noon. When the Sun arrives overhead at this location, it marks the first day of summer in each hemisphere.**
 - a. Arctic Circle
 - b. Antarctic Circle
 - c. Tropic of Capricorn
 - d. Tropic of Cancer

7. **During the northern hemisphere's Summer the _____ experiences 24 hours of uninterrupted _____.**
 - a. Arctic; night
 - b. Antarctic; day
 - c. Antarctic; night
 - d. Equator; day

8. _____ is an angular distance east or west of a point on Earth's surface, measured from the center of the Earth
- Parallel
 - Latitude
 - Meridian
 - Longitude
9. A line connecting all points along the same longitude is called a _____.
- Declination
 - Meridian
 - Latitude
 - Parallel
10. Longitude is the name of the angle, meridian names the line, and both indicate distance east or west of an arbitrary: _____ designated as 0 degrees.
- Prime Time
 - Equator
 - Prime meridian
 - International Date Line
11. A _____ is any circle of Earth's circumference whose center coincides with the center of the Earth.
- great circle
 - small circle
12. In contrast to meridians, only one parallel is a great circle, which is the: _____.
- Arctic Parallel
 - Equatorial Parallel
 - Antarctic Parallel
 - Tropic of Cancer
13. What is the celestial sphere?
- An observatory dome.
 - The Sun.
 - The Earth.
 - The imaginary sphere of the sky, on which stars lie.
14. What is the celestial equator?
- A band of constellations through which the planets and Sun appear to move.
 - The line that the sun traces across the celestial sphere.
 - An imaginary line in the sky, directly above the Earth's equator.
 - The cycle of lunar phases.
15. What do we call the line that the Sun traces across the celestial sphere?
- The celestial equator.
 - The Mason-Dixon Line.
 - The extension of the Earth's equator on the celestial sphere.
 - The ecliptic.

- 16 What causes the change of the constellations with the seasons?**
- It is caused by the Earth's motion around the Sun.
 - It is caused as the constellations move amongst themselves.
 - This is merely an illusion caused as the length of the day changes.
 - The cycle of lunar phases.
- 17 If you see a bright "star" in the sky, how could you tell whether it is a star or a planet?**
- Planets are too dim to be seen without a telescope.
 - Planets are round, stars have five points.
 - Planets always appear right next to the Moon.
 - Look at it several days later--if it's a planet, it will move across the background stars.
- 18 What is meant by the phrase "angular size"?**
- An object's diameter.
 - How big an object looks, expressed as an angle.
 - The distance around an object.
 - The angle between two circular objects.
- 19 If you triple your distance from an object, what happens to its angular size?**
- It decreases by one half.
 - It stays the same.
 - It reduces to one third what it was.
 - It increases by a factor of nine.
- 20 Which of the following is a contribution that Eratosthenes made to astronomy?**
- He determined the circumference of the Earth.
 - He discovered epicycles.
 - He discovered his Three Laws (of Planetary Motion).
 - He was the first person known to have pointed a telescope at the sky.
- 21 Which of the following is a contribution that Kepler made to astronomy?**
- He determined the size of the Earth.
 - He discovered epicycles.
 - He discovered his Three Laws (of Planetary Motion).
 - He discovered four moons (or satellites) of Jupiter.
- 22 Three factors that affect the appearance of the sky are: the time of night, the time of the year and ?**
- Latitude.
 - Longitude.
 - Right Ascension.
 - Declination.
- 23 If you were at a latitude 30 degrees North, the North celestial pole would be _____ above the northern horizon.**
- 60 degrees
 - 150 degrees
 - 30 degrees
 - 0 degrees

- 24** As the Earth turns, completing one 360 degree rotation every 24 hours, the stars march across the heavens at the rate of _____ per hour.
- 10 degrees
 - 15 degrees
 - 30 degrees
 - 45 degrees
- 25** The Sun and the other stars are all orbiting the centre of the Milky Way galaxy (MWG); the Sun takes about _____ years to complete one orbit.
- 365 million years
 - 500 million years
 - 100 million years
 - 250 million years
- 26** The celestial equivalent of latitude is called: _____ and the equivalent of longitude is called: _____.
- DEC; R.A.
 - R. A.; DEC
 - Right Ascension; Declination
 - Prime Meridian; Right Ascension
- 27** Polaris will not always be the Pole Star. In about 11,000 years' time the north celestial pole will lie near _____ in the constellation Lyra.
- Aldebaran
 - Betelgeuse
 - Vega
 - Arcturus
- 28** The wobbling of the Earth in space is termed: _____.
- Angular momentum
 - Precession
 - Tangential acceleration
 - Tilting
- 29** The Earth's north and south poles describe a large circle on the sky, taking about _____ years to return to their starting places.
- 1,000
 - 13,000
 - 7,000
 - 26,000
- 30** The distance from the Sun to the Earth is _____.
- One light year
 - One Astronomical Unit
 - Two A.U.
 - 6,370 km