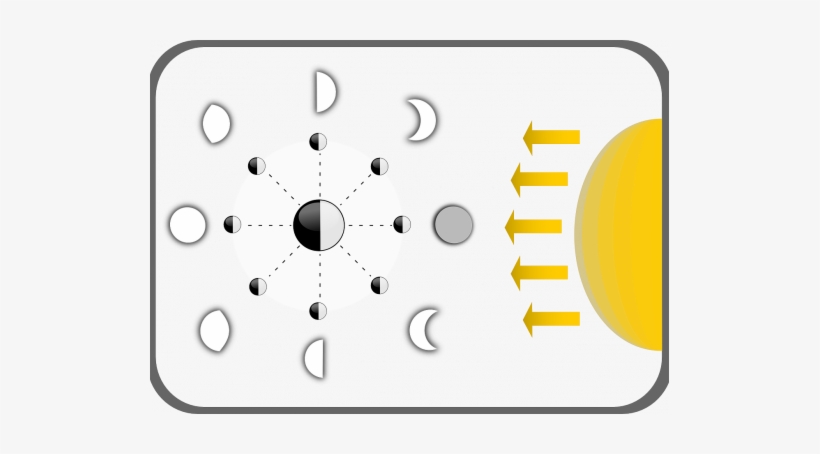
**Astronomy Test Review**

1. What is the name of the line of longitude that measures 0 degrees?
2. What is the name of the line of latitude that measures 0 degrees?
3. Explain why when its summer in Winnipeg Canada, its winter in Sydney Australia.
4. The geocentric view can be described as
5. Theory that the earth orbits around the sun
6. Theory that the earth orbits around the moon
7. Theory that the sun orbits around Jupiter
8. Theory that the sun orbits around the earth
9. The heliocentric view can be described as
10. Theory that the earth orbits around the sun
11. Theory that the earth orbits around the moon
12. Theory that the earth orbits around Jupiter
13. Theory that the sun orbits around the sun
14. An elliptic orbit is an orbit that is in what shape?
15. Circle
16. Square
17. Oval
18. Linear
19. What is the name given to the two days of the year when we have equal amounts of daytime and nighttime?
20. Solstice
21. Equinox
22. Earth day
23. Harvest moon
24. What is the Earths tilt?
25. 98 degrees
26. 50 degrees
27. 14.5 degrees
28. 23.5 degrees



Please use the above image to answer the following five questions.

1. What are the coordinates of Santiago Chile?
2. 19 degrees S, 65 degrees W
3. 16 degrees S, 47 degrees W
4. 34 degrees S, 71 degrees W
5. 10 degrees S, 66 degrees W
6. 0 degrees, 77 degrees W
7. What are the coordinates of Quito Ecuador?
8. 19 degrees S, 65 degrees W
9. 16 degrees S, 47 degrees W
10. 34 degrees S, 71 degrees W
11. 10 degrees S, 66 degrees W
12. 0 degrees, 77 degrees W
13. What are the coordinates of Brasilia Brazil?
14. 19 degrees S, 65 degrees W
15. 16 degrees S, 47 degrees W
16. 34 degrees S, 71 degrees W
17. 10 degrees S, 66 degrees W
18. 0 degrees, 77 degrees W
19. What are the coordinates of Caracas Venezuela?
20. 19 degrees S, 65 degrees W
21. 16 degrees S, 47 degrees W
22. 34 degrees S, 71 degrees W
23. 10 degrees S, 66 degrees W
24. 0 degrees, 77 degrees W
25. What are the coordinates of Sucre Bolivia?
26. 19 degrees S, 65 degrees W
27. 16 degrees S, 47 degrees W
28. 34 degrees S, 71 degrees W
29. 10 degrees S, 66 degrees W
30. 0 degrees, 77 degrees W
31. Please label the 8 phases of the moon. Note that the dark moon on the right is the “new moon”



1. How long is the lunar cycle?
2. One week
3. One year
4. One month
5. One day
6. The term “waxing” refers to when the moon is
7. Becoming larger (visually)
8. Becoming smaller (visually)
9. Getting hotter
10. Getting colder
11. The term “waning” refers to when the moon is
12. Becoming larger (visually)
13. Becoming smaller (visually)
14. Getting hotter
15. Getting colder
16. Scientists are predicting that in England next week the earth will pass perfectly in between the sun and the moon, casting a shadow on the moon. What is this called?
17. Lunar eclipse
18. Solar eclipse
19. Solar solstice
20. Lunar solstice
21. What star is the last star on the Little Dipper constellation?
22. Orion
23. Europa
24. Ursa Major
25. Polaris (north star)
26. Why is the north star always pointing north
27. The south pole points directly at it
28. The north pole points directly at it
29. It lines up perfectly with the equator all year round
30. It sits directly over Selkirk
31. The unit of measure we use measure the distance between galaxies is
32. Kilometers
33. Light years
34. Feet
35. Astronomical Units
36. The unit of measure we use to measure the distance between planets in our solar system
37. Kilometers
38. Light years
39. Feet
40. Astronomical Units
41. How many kilometers is one Astronomical Unit?
42. 150
43. 100 million
44. 150 million
45. 100 billion
46. Define a light year
47. 4.0 AUs is equal to how many km?
48. 45 million km
49. 600 million km
50. 765 million km
51. 1380 million km
52. 10.2 AUs is equal to how many km?
53. 45 million km
54. 480 million km
55. 765 million km
56. 1,530 million km
57. 1.5 AUs is equal to how many km?
58. 225 million km
59. 480 million km
60. 765 million km
61. 1380 million km
62. 750 million km is equal to how many AUs?
63. 5 AU
64. 7 AU
65. 5.8 AU
66. 3.33 AU
67. 120 million km is equal to how many AUs?
68. 0.8 AU
69. 7 AU
70. 5.8 AU
71. 3.33 AU
72. 500 million km is equal to how many AUs?
73. 0.8 AU
74. 7 AU
75. 5.8 AU
76. 3.33 AU
77. The four terrestrial planets are
78. Mars, Jupiter, Earth and Mercury
79. Earth, Pluto, Mars and Venus
80. Earth, Mercury, Venus and Mars
81. Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus
82. The Sun’s mass mostly consists of which two elements?
83. Hydrogen and Helium
84. Hydrogen and Neon
85. Helium and Neon
86. Iron and Hydrogen

1. The four Jovial planets are
2. Mars, Jupiter, Earth and Mercury
3. Earth, Pluto, Mars and Venus
4. Earth, Mercury, Venus and Mars
5. Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus
6. List the 8 planets in order starting with Mercury.
7. What do planets need to orbit around to be considered a planet?
8. Another planet
9. A Moon
10. A Star
11. An Asteroid
12. Why is Venus considered Earth’s twin planet?
13. List 3 characteristics that the four terrestrial planets share
14. What is the main reason Venus is our hottest planet?
15. It is the closest planet to the sun
16. It has a thick atmosphere full of carbon dioxide
17. It has no atmosphere
18. It is the largest planet
19. What is the largest planet in our solar system?
20. What is the smallest planet in our solar system?
21. What is the only planet in the solar system that can sustain life?
22. What are 3 characteristics that all 4 Jovial planets share?
23. What planet has a red spot which is a giant storm that’s been active for over 400 years?
24. Saturn
25. Earth
26. Venus
27. Jupiter
28. Which planet has an axis tilted to 98 degrees?
29. Earth
30. Mars
31. Neptune
32. Uranus
33. Please compare Meteoroids, Meteors and Meteorites. What makes them each different?
34. What two forces work together to keep objects in orbit?
35. Gravity and Inertia
36. Gravity and Nuclear Fusion
37. Friction and Centripetal force
38. Pressure and Nuclear Fusion
39. Where are most of our solar system’s asteroids found?
40. Oort cloud
41. Asteroid belt
42. Orbiting Jupiter
43. Orbiting Pluto
44. What was theorized to have impacted the earth 65 million years ago, causing the extinction of dinosaurs.
45. Meteorite
46. Comet
47. Impact with another Mars size planet
48. Asteroid
49. What is the main difference between a planet and a dwarf planet?
50. Which of the following is considered a dwarf planet
51. Jupiter
52. The moon
53. Europa
54. Pluto
55. A shooting star is another name for a
56. Meteor
57. Asteroid
58. Comet
59. Meteoroid
60. Comets are primarily made up of
61. Dust
62. Ice
63. Rock
64. All of the above
65. How do we know that Halley’s comet orbits the sun approximately every 76 years?
66. We have a GPS tracker on it
67. Humans have recorded its occurrence for hundreds of years
68. Based on its mass
69. Based on its composition
70. What is a Stellar Nebula made up of?
71. During nuclear fusion, what element fuses together to produce helium?
72. In billions of years, the sun will die off and turn into a
73. Red Super Giant
74. Black Hole
75. White Dwarf
76. Neutron Star
77. Which element can be made in our sun?
78. Gold
79. Lithium
80. Tin
81. Silver
82. Why are we unable to see a blackhole? Please Explain
83. What are the names of the two different object that may form at the end of a massive star’s life cycle?

86. Although Saturn and Jupiter contain much of same material that the sun contains, nuclear fusion does not occur. Why is this?
87. Neutron stars have such a high pressure that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merge together forming Neutrons.
88. Hydrogen and helium
89. Protons and electrons
90. Electrons and plasma
91. Carbon and phosphorus