Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. WHat is the largest celestial body in our solar system?

a. Earth

b. Mars

c. Sun

d. Moon

Q2. What does the term “orbit” refer to?

a. A dance move

b. A term in mathematics

c. The dark side of a celestial body

d. The path one object takes around another

Q3. Which of these is a Noongar season?

a. Winter

b. Djilba

c. Autumn

d. Spring

Q4. What causes solar eclipses?

a. The Sun is between the Earth and Moon

b. Mars is between the Sun and Earth

c. Earth is between the Sun and Moon

d. The Moon between the Sun and Earth

Q5. How does the Moon affect tides on Earth?

a. Wind

b. Gravitational pull

c. Magnetic field

d. Doesn’t affect

Q6. What moon shape would you expect to see after a waxing quarter moon?

a. Waxing gibbous

b. Waning gibbous

c. Waxing crescent

d. Waning crescent

Short Answer Questions

Q7. Explain the difference between the terms "rotation" and "revolution".

Q8. Complete the table below by drawing the shape of each moon.

New Moon	Crescent Moon	Quarter Moon	Gibbous Moon	Full Moon

Q9. What do the terms "waxing" and "waning" refer to?

Q10. In the space below, draw a labelled diagram of the Earth, Sun, and Moon, showing their orbits and rotations.

Extended Abstract Questions

Q11. Many people believe that the reason we have different seasons is due to how close the Earth is to the sun, however this is false - it is actually related to the fact that the Earth is on a tilt.

a) In the space below, include a diagram of the Earth showing its tilt. In the same picture, include the sun and show how the sunlight hits the Earth on this tilt.

b) Using your diagram above, describe how the amount of sunlight on the Earth causes different seasons to occur.

c) Explain why the northern hemisphere experiences different seasons to the southern hemisphere.

d) Using the Western or Noongar seasons as an example, what are some of the differences that can occur in an ecosystem when the seasons change? Provide examples.

Q12. When a celestial body is in the way of the light coming from the sun, it can cause an eclipse to occur.

a) Explain what the terms "umbra" and "penumbra" refer to.

b) In the space below, draw what a lunar eclipse looks like, labelling the umbra and penumbra.

c) Explain how a solar eclipse differs from a lunar eclipse.

d) In the space below, draw a labelled diagram of a solar eclipse.