

Physics 1051. Planetary Astronomy

Exam II REVIEW.

Waves and Spectroscopy

1. Which of these properties for waves on a string are measured in length units (e.g., meters, mm, etc)? (Circle more than one.)
(a) speed (b) frequency (c) amplitude (d) wavelength (e) polarization
2. Which type of electromagnetic radiation has the longest wavelength?
(a) Radio (b) visible (c) ultraviolet (d) infrared
(e) gamma rays
3. What are the colors contained in white light, ordered from low to high frequency? (First letter only. Give at least six colors.)
4. Which type of electromagnetic radiation has the lowest frequency?
(a) Radio (b) visible (c) ultraviolet (d) infrared (e) gamma rays
5. Which type of electromagnetic radiation has the highest frequency?
(a) Radio (b) visible (c) ultraviolet (d) infrared
(e) gamma rays
6. Name a behavior of light which is characteristic of waves but not particles.

7. Which of these is a type of electromagnetic radiation which is harmful to living tissues? (Circle one)
(a) gamma rays b) infrared c) radio d) visible light e) cosmic rays
8. The temperature of an ideal blackbody can be measured from the _____ its spectrum.
(a) emission lines in
(b) absorption lines in
(c) peak intensity of
(d) wavelength of peak intensity for
(e) width of absorption lines in

9. The pitch of a train horn will drop as the train passes because of the _____ effect.
10. The spectrum of a star moving away from us will be _____ compared to a similar star at rest.
 - (a) redshifted
 - (b) blueshifted
 - (c) neither redshifted or blueshifted
 - (d) brighter
 - (e) dimmer
11. The spectrum of a star moving toward us will be _____ compared to a similar star at rest.
 - (a) redshifted
 - (b) blueshifted
 - (c) neither redshifted or blueshifted
 - (d) brighter
 - (e) dimmer
12. The amount of radiation leaving a blackbody depends on temperature raised to the _____ power.
 - (a) 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th (e) 5th
13. Varying the current flowing through a lightbulb will change the filaments temperature and allow one to demonstrate _____.
 - (a) Wien's law (b) Stefan's Law (c) Kirchoff's laws (d) Wien's law and Stefan's law
 - (e) Newton's law

Light and telescopes

1. The following are designs of reflecting telescopes except the
 - (a) refractor (b) Newtonian (c) Prime focus (d) Cassegrain (e) Coude
2. In the _____ design of reflecting telescope, there is a hole through the center of the primary.
 - (a) Cassegrain (b) refractor (c) Prime (d) Coudé (e) Newtonian
3. Diffraction and refraction are examples of _____.
 - (a) telescopic imperfections (b) tricks of the eye (c) wave properties of light (d) particle properties of light
 - (e) energy

4. Light comes in discrete 'pieces' of energy called _____
- (a) Joules (b) keppers (c) Planck's (d) photons (e) bullets
5. Besides visible light, the type of electromagnetic radiation which is least absorbed by the Earth's atmosphere is _____.
- (a) radio waves (b) X-rays (c) gamma-rays (d) cosmic-rays (e) infrared waves
6. Which wave property of light is often measured in nanometers and is related to color?
- (a) frequency (b) energy (c) wavelength (d) c, the speed of light (e) redshift

Ch. 16 The Sun

1. What is the temperature of the Sun's surface (the photosphere)?
- (a) 600 K (b) 2000 K (c) 3800 K (d) 5800 K (e) 10,000 K
2. The average temperature of the surface of the Sun is closest to _____.
- (a) 512 K (b) 1600 K (c) 5800 K (d) 16,000 K (e) 30,000 K
3. The temperature of the gases in the Sun's atmosphere are highest in the _____
- (a) transition region
(b) photosphere
(c) chromosphere
(d) corona
(e) tecate
4. This layer of the Sun's atmosphere includes gas with temperatures ranging from 15,000 K to about 1,000,000 K.
- (a) photosphere (b) radiative zone (c) transition region (d) chromosphere
(e) convective zone
5. The Sun has _____ rotation.
- (a) no detectable
(b) extremely fast
(c) inversely chaotic
(d) time-varying
(e) differential
6. Above the radiative zone of the Sun is a zone where heat is transferred upward by bulk motion of gas, a process called _____.

- (a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) projection (e) reflection
7. The Sun generates all of its energy in a region called the _____.
- (a) core (b) fun zone (c) radiative zone (d) convective zone (e) nucleus
8. The most powerful, short-lived explosions on the Sun's surface are called _____.
- (a) coronal holes (b) flares (c) prominences (d) filaments (e) fusion
9. Which of these surface features on the Sun is the most short-lived?
- (a) sunspots (b) flares (c) supergranules (d) prominences (e) coronal holes
10. When a gas is maintaining a stable, spherical shape, gravity is balanced by _____
- (a) temperature (b) pressure (c) density (d) frictional forces (e) electrical sources
11. Evidence for convection on the Sun is seen in bubble-like features about 1000 km across called _____
- (a) flares (b) Texans (c) granules (d) prominences (e) sunspots
12. The inhibition (prevention) of convection in regions of strong magnetic fields gives rise to _____
- (a) sunspots (b) prominences (c) flares (d) granules (e) the sunspot cycle
13. The Sun's chromosphere is more difficult to observe (fainter) than the photosphere because it is _____
- (a) more colorful (b) cooler (c) farther away (d) more diffuse (less dense)
(e) eclipsed by the Sun
14. What is the deepest layer that we can see of the Sun in visible wavelengths?
- (a) corona (b) chromosphere (c) photosphere (d) convective zone (e) radiative zone
15. Which layer of the Sun emits most of the photons that reach our eyes directly?
- (a) corona (b) chromosphere (c) photosphere (d) convective zone
(e) radiative zone
16. T or F. The density and temperature in the solar corona are much higher than in the photosphere.
17. Name a region of the Sun's atmosphere that produces an emission line spectrum, in accordance with Kirchoff's laws.

18. The nearest star to the Earth can be easily resolved by telescopes. It is called _____.

19. The *number* of sunspots on the Sun increases and decreases with a period of about _____.
20. The latitude of sunspots on the Sun increases and decreases with a period of about _____.
21. After one, 11 year sunspot cycle, things are back to the starting state except that the _____ of the sunspot pairs is reversed.
22. The CME's from the Sun can lead to _____ on Earth.
 - (a) coronas (b) annihilation (c) auroras (d) migraines (e) helioseismology
23. What is the name of the particular nuclear fusion process that provides most of the Sun's power?

24. T or F. Since neutrinos can pass through light years of lead without obstruction, we can't construct a neutrino detector on Earth.

Ch. 6. Solar System Overview

1. T or F. The total mass of all the planets is about half the mass of the Sun.
2. T or F. Some terrestrial planets have no Moons.
3. T or F. *Curiosity* is a rover that recently landed on Venus.
4. T or F. A planet with a density of 5000 kg/m^3 most likely has a gaseous composition.
5. (2pts) Name 4 types of objects in our solar system, excluding the planets (and things on the planets).
_____, _____, _____, _____
6. All of the following are properties of terrestrial planets except _____.
 - (a) high density (b) possessing many moons (c) close to the Sun (d) lacking ring systems (e) Earth-like composition
7. On which of the terrestrial planets are surface features most easily seen from an Earth-based telescope?
 - (a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Mars (d) Jupiter (e) Saturn
8. When we divide a planet's mass by its volume, we get _____.
 - (a) the planet's average density
 - (b) the planet's central density
 - (c) the planet's uncompressed density
 - (d) 1100 kg/m^3 for all terrestrials

- (e) its average pressure
9. Which type of planet, Jovian or Terrestrial, has the higher ... (1 pt each)
- (a) spin rate? (J or T)_____?
 - (b) mass? (J or T)_____?
 - (c) radius? (J or T)_____?
 - (d) distance from the Sun? (J or T)_____?
 - (e) density? (J or T)_____?
10. (1 pt) The spacecraft that was sent to *primarily* observe Jupiter was _____.
- (a) Cassini (b) Venera (c) Magellan (d) Messenger (e) Galileo
11. (1 pt) A spacecraft that was sent to observe Venus was _____.
- (a) Cassini (b) Venera (c) Magellan (d) Messenger (e) Galileo
12. (1pt) Without dust, the nebular theory for the solar system had trouble explaining _____.
- (a) CCW orbits of planets (b) coplanar orbits of planets (c) a star at the center
 - (d) how the gas could begin clumping together (e) the rotation of the Sun
13. (1pt) The flattening of the solar nebula and its increase in spin during collapse are related to the conservation of _____.
- (a) energy (b) momentum (c) angular momentum (d) mass (e) spin
14. (1pt) The terrestrial planets tend to be made out of high-melting point materials, while the Jovian planets contain mostly gases and low-melting point materials. This is the gist of the _____.
- (a) Master Plan (b) Descarte theory (c) Jovian dichotomy (d) composition theory
 - (e) condensation sequence
15. (1pt) The condensation sequence predicts that the inner planets will be made out of
- (a) high melting point materials
 - (b) iron, not silicates
 - (c) silicates, not iron
 - (d) low melting point materials
 - (e) water and ammonia
16. The age of the solar system, as measured by radioactive dating of the oldest meteorites, is _____ years.
- (a) 4.6 billion (b) 12 billion (c) 4.5 million (d) 12 thousand (e) 46 billion

17. Which of these solar system objects are found far from the Sun and high in mass?
- (a) Jovian planets (b) the solar wind (c) terrestrial planets (d) Pluto
(e) Alpha Centauri

Ch. 7. Planet Earth

1. Which layer of the Earth's atmosphere contains most of its mass?
- (a) troposphere (b) lithosphere (c) mesosphere (d) stratosphere
(e) ionosphere
2. Which layer of the Earth's atmosphere contains most of the clouds and weather?
- (a) troposphere (b) lithosphere (c) mesosphere (d) stratosphere
(e) ionosphere
3. The fraction of the Earth's atmosphere that is made up of CO₂ is _____
- (a) in-between that on Venus and Mars (b) lower than that on Venus and Mars (c)
higher than on Venus and Mars (d) steadily decreasing (e) over 99%
4. The _____, which extends far above the ionosphere, helps protect us from energetic charged particles from space (cosmic rays).
5. (1pt) The Earth's core is subdivided into _____ parts. (Note: "core" not "interior".)
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 (e) 6
6. (1pt) The color of the rainbow that is scattered most effectively by air molecules is _____.
- (a) red (b) orange (c) yellow (d) green (e) violet
7. The best way to reveal the outlines of crustal plates on the Earth is a map of _____.
- (a) the continents (b) earthquake epicenters (c) islands (d) the oceans (e)
lines of latitude
8. Which property is unique to the Earth among the terrestrial planets.
- (a) clouds (b) the greenhouse effect (c) a dense core (d) plate tectonics (e)
volcanos
9. The type of seismic wave which can propagate through the Earth's mantle but NOT through the liquid core is the _____
- (a) P wave (b) S wave (c) L wave (d) sine wave (e) N wave
10. Which type of seismic wave can not penetrate through the outer core? _____

11. The analysis of seismic waves has shown us that the Earth _____
- (a) is rotating
 - (b) has a creamy, caramel center
 - (c) has a liquid inner core
 - (d) has a liquid outer core
 - (e) has a magnetic inner core
12. The driving force behind plate techtonics is thought to be _____ in the Earth's mantle.
- (a) radioactivity (b) rotation (c) convection (d) differentiation (e) flooding
13. If we trace the Earth's continental drift backward in time for 200 million years, we find _____
- (a) no change from today (b) one large continent, dubbed Pangaea (c) no mountain chains (d) the oceans are much smaller (e) a time when the crust was molten
14. The stage of planetary development which involves the sinking of dense material to the core is called _____
- (a) differentiation (b) cratering (c) flooding (d) slow surface erosion (e) weathering
15. T or F. So long as CO₂ makes up less than 1% of Earth's atmosphere there is no danger of global warming.
16. During the early development of Earth, the densist materials sank to the core in a process called _____
- (a) differentiation (b) cratering (c) flooding (d) slow surface erosion (e) weathering

EXTRA (1pt): The last video I showed you about the Sun was a montage of images from/about the _____ satellite.

Ch. 8 The Moon and Mercury

1. The theory of the Moon's formation which is most widely accepted is the _____ hypothesis.
- (a) fission/"daughter" (b) co-accretion/"sister" (c) capture (d) large-impact (e) moon
2. The main difference between the surfaces of the near and far sides of the Moon is _____
- (a) the far side has fewer maria (b) the far side is always dark (c) there are no craters on the far side (d) the far side has no mountains

3. T or F. Mercury at its brightest is brighter than Venus.
4. Mercury rotates _____ times relative to the stars in the time it takes to make 2 orbits around the Sun.
(a) 1.5 (b) 0.666 (c) 0.5 (d) 2.0 (e) 3.0
5. Mercury rotates _____ times with respect to the Sun during one revolution.
(a) 1.5 (b) 0.666 (c) 0.5 (d) 2.0 (e) 3.0
6. T or F. Mercury's weak magnetic field is consistent with its nearly complete lack of the element iron.
7. Radio observations of Mercury revealed hot spots on its surface which are caused by _____.
(a) recent meteorite impacts (b) outgassing (c) highly reflective materials (d) the spin-orbit resonance and its eccentric orbit (e) differentiation

Ch. 9 Venus

8. The surface temperature on Venus is about _____ while the average on Earth is about 290 K.
(a) 200 K (b) 373 K (c) 560 K (d) 730 K (e) 990 K
9. T or F. There is strong circumstantial evidence that active volcanism continues on Venus.
10. T or F. Venus at its brightest is brighter than Jupiter.
11. The lack of small craters on the surface of Venus is attributed to _____.
(a) clouds of planetesimals in the early solar system (b) the greenhouse effect (c) the breakup of meteoroids by the atmosphere (d) chance (e) sulfuric acid
12. The rotation of Venus was first deduced correctly by the broadening of radio signals reflected back to Earth. The change of the signal's frequency caused by the motion of the signal source is called the _____ effect.
(a) photoelectric (b) Zeeman (c) Coriolis (d) Diamond ring (e) Doppler
13. The orangish tinge of Venus is caused by compounds of _____, while the reddish color of Mars is caused by compounds of _____.
(a) iron, sulfur (b) sulfur, iron (c) oxygen, sulfur (d) sulfur, carbon (e) carbon, sulfur

Miscellaneous Questions on Terrestrial Planets

14. On the surface of this terrestrial body, an unprotected human would not explode but implode (contract) because of the high pressure.

(a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) Earth (d) Mars (e) the Moon

15. On some planets the atmosphere acts like a heat blanket, preventing infrared radiation from escaping. This is called _____.

16. Seen from above the solar system, the terrestrial planet that rotates clockwise is _____.

(a) Mercury (b) Venus (c) the Moon (d) Mars (e) Earth

17. (4pts) Write down either Mercury, the Moon, Venus, Earth, or Mars next to each term which relates to them.

_____ scarps

_____ rilles and maria

_____ Aphrodite Terra

_____ Venera spacecraft

_____ runaway greenhouse effect

_____ Viking spacecraft

_____ Spirit and Opportunity rovers

_____ Messenger spacecraft

18. (4pts) Write down either Mercury, the Moon, Venus, Earth, or Mars next to each term which relates to them.

_____ Margaret Meade

_____ Ishtar Terra

_____ Mare Orientale

_____ Caloris Basin

_____ rayed crater Copernicus

_____ Lava domes and coronae

_____ Hadley Rille

_____ Hollows

19.

20. In general, the oldest regions on a planet's or moon's surface are those with _____.

(a) white ices (b) volcanoes (c) many impact craters (d) rivers (e) deep basins

21. (2pts) Name four of the five factors that determine how bright a planet (like Venus) appears from the Earth.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____