ASTR 1030 - FALL 2017 - EXAM #7 - WALLIN

VERSION 0

Instructions (Read carefully):

- 1. ABSOLUTELY NO TALKING OR PHONE USE!
- 2. Do not open the exam until you are directed to do so by your instructor!
- 3. Write your name, M#, and your clicker Device ID on the cover sheet below.
- 4. Read and sign the Honor Code Certification below.
- 5. Use your M# for your ID on the clicker.
- 6. This is test version 0
- 7. Read the questions carefully.
- 8. Mark all your answers on the paper exam and THEN enter them in your clicker after you have completed the exam with a pen/pencil.
- 9. When you have completed the exam, turn in the exam to the LA at the front of the room and have your picture ID ready for inspection.
- 10. GOOD LUCK!!!
 - Print your name:
 - M #:
 - Clicker Device ID:

Honor Code Certification

I certify that I have abided by the MTSU honor code in taking this examination. The work on this exam is my own. I have received no assistance from other persons in completing this exam.

Signature:

1.	$\begin{array}{l} \text{SECTION} = 0 \\ \text{In } \textbf{Figure 1} \text{ at the back of the test} \end{array}$	t, which le	etter is closest to the const	sellation of Cassiopeia?
	(a) A (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	(c) C (d) D	((e) E
2.	In figure 1 at the back of the test, (a) A (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	which lette (c) C (d) D		lation of Cepheus? (e) E
3.	Altitude and azimuth measure:			
	 (a) Position on Earth. (b) Position of objects in the sky (c) Positions of objects in the sky (d) Positions on the Moon. SECTIONNUMBER=0 			
4.	Right ascension and declination me	easure:		
	 (a) Position on Earth. (b) Position of objects in the sky (c) Positions of objects in the sky (d) Positions on the Moon. SECTIONNUMBER=0 		= = =	_
5.	For this question, assume that Fig hour before Sunset. Which letter is		•	
	(a) Position A (b) Position B SECTIONNUMBER=0	(c) Posit (d) Posit		(e) Position E
6.	How many constellations cover sur	face of the	e Celestial Sphere?	
	(a) 45 (b) 88	(c) 120 (d) No o	ne knows.	
	(b) 88 SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) 110 0.	ne knows.	
7.	The closest terrestrial analog to ho (a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	ours of right (b) False		gitude.
8.	The stars in a constellation are phy	ysically clo	ose to one another.	
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	,	
9.	From the horizon to the observer's	zenith is a	an angle of	
	(a) Azimuth (b) Declination SECTIONNUMBER=0	(c) Right (d) Altit		(e) Latitude
10.	The celestial sphere is divided into	88 moder	n constellations.	
	(a) True	(b) False	,	

	nstellations are close clusters of stars, all at about the same distance from the Sun. (b) False CTIONNUMBER=0
12. Lat	citude and longitude measure:
(b (c	a) Positions on Earth b) Positions in the sky as seen locally c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers CTIONNUMBER=0
13. Alti	itude and azimuth measure:
(a	a) Positions on Earth

SECTIONNUMBER=0

14. Right ascension and declination measure:

(b) Positions in the sky as seen locally

- (a) Positions on Earth
- (b) Positions in the sky as seen locally
- (c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers SECTIONNUMBER=0

(c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers

15. Where will the Sun be in two hours?

(a) A. (c) C (e) E

(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0 (d) D

- 16. A star's altitude is:
 - (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
 - (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
 - (c) The angle between the star and the Celestial equator.
 - (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.
 - (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer.

SÈĆTIONNŬMBER=0

- 17. A star's azimuth is:
 - (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
 - (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
 - (c) The angle bewteen the star and the Celestial equator.
 - (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.
 - (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer. SECTIONNUMBER=0

18.	A star's declination is:				
	 (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface. (b) The distance between the star and the Sun. (c) The angle bewteen the star and the Celestial equator. (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer. (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer. SECTIONNUMBER=0 				
19.	In Figure 1 at the back of the tea	st, which letter is closest to the	e constellation of Draco?		
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E		
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=1	(d) D			
20.	In Figure 1 at the back of the te	st, which letter is closest to the	e constellation of Cassiopeia?		
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E		
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=2	(d) D			

21.	SECTION = 1 In Figure 1 at the back of the test (a) A (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	t, which letter is closest to the con (c) C (d) D	estellation of Cassiopeia? (e) E
22.	In figure 1 at the back of the test, (a) A (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	which letter is closest to the const (c) C (d) D	ellation of Cepheus? (e) E
23.	Altitude and azimuth measure:		
	-	measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observ	=
24.	Right ascension and declination me	easure:	
	-	measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observed	=
25.	For this question, assume that Fig	•	
	hour before Sunset. Which letter is (a) Position A (b) Position B SECTIONNUMBER=0	s closest to where the Sun will be i (c) Position C (d) Position D	in one hour? (e) Position E
26.	How many constellations cover surf	face of the Celestial Sphere?	
	(a) 45 (b) 88 SECTIONNUMBER=0	(c) 120(d) No one knows.	
27.	The closest terrestrial analog to ho	urs of right ascension is angle of lo	ongitude.
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	
28.	The stars in a constellation are phy (a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	ysically close to one another. (b) False	
29.	From the horizon to the observer's (a) Azimuth (b) Declination SECTIONNUMBER=0	zenith is an angle of (c) Right Ascension (d) Altitude	(e) Latitude
30.	The celestial sphere is divided into	88 modern constellations.	

(b) False

 $\mathop{\rm SECTIONNUMBER}_{\textstyle =0}$

31.	Constellations are close clusters of stars, all at about the same distance from the Sun. (a) True (b) False
32.	Latitude and longitude measure:
	 (a) Positions on Earth (b) Positions in the sky as seen locally (c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers SECTIONNUMBER=0
33.	Altitude and azimuth measure:
	(a) Positions on Earth

- 34. Right ascension and declination measure:
 - (a) Positions on Earth

SECTIONNUMBER=0

(b) Positions in the sky as seen locally

(b) Positions in the sky as seen locally

(c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers SECTIONNUMBER=0

(c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers

- 35. Where will the Sun be in two hours?
 - (a) A. (c) C (e) E

(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0 (d) D

- 36. A star's altitude is:
 - (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
 - (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
 - (c) The angle between the star and the Celestial equator.
 - (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.
 - (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer.

SÈĆTIONNŬMBER=0

- 37. A star's azimuth is:
 - (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
 - (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
 - (c) The angle bewteen the star and the Celestial equator.
 - (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.
 - (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer. SECTIONNUMBER=0

38.	A star's declination is:				
	(a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.				
	(b) The distance between the	star and the Su	ın.		
	(c) The angle bewteen the sta	ar and the Celes	stial equator.		
	(d) The angle compass heading	ng of a star mea	sured by an observer.		
	(e) The angle between the sta SECTIONNUMBER=0	ar and the horiz	on of the observer.		
39.	In Figure 1 at the back of the	test, which lett	er is closest to the constellation of Draco?		
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E		
	SECTIONNUMBER=1	(d) D			
40.	In Figure 1 at the back of the	test, which lett	er is closest to the constellation of Cassiopeia?		
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E		
	SECTIONNUMBER=2	(d) D			

41.	SECTION = 2 In Figure 1 at the back of the test (a) A (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	t, which letter is closest to the con (c) C (d) D	estellation of Cassiopeia? (e) E
42.	In figure 1 at the back of the test, (a) A (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	which letter is closest to the constant (c) C (d) D	ellation of Cepheus? (e) E
43.	Altitude and azimuth measure:		
	-	measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observed	=
44.	Right ascension and declination me	easure:	
	· ,	measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observed	•
45.	For this question, assume that Fig hour before Sunset. Which letter is	-	
	(a) Position A	(c) Position C	(e) Position E
	(b) Position B SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) Position D	
46.	How many constellations cover surf	face of the Celestial Sphere?	
	(a) 45	(c) 120	
	(b) 88 SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) No one knows.	
47.	The closest terrestrial analog to ho	urs of right ascension is angle of lo	ongitude.
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	21010440
48.	The stars in a constellation are phy	visically close to one another.	
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	
49.	From the horizon to the observer's	zenith is an angle of	
	(a) Azimuth	(c) Right Ascension	(e) Latitude
	(b) Declination SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) Altitude	
50.	The celestial sphere is divided into	88 modern constellations.	

(b) False

 $\mathop{\rm SECTIONNUMBER}_{\textstyle =0}$

51. Constellations are close clusters of stars, all at about the same distance from the Sun
(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0 (b) False
52. Latitude and longitude measure:
(a) Positions on Earth
(b) Positions in the sky as seen locally
(c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers SECTIONNUMBER=0
53. Altitude and azimuth measure:
(a) Positions on Earth
(b) Positions in the sky as seen locally
(c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers SECTIONNUMBER=0
54. Right ascension and declination measure:
(a) Positions on Earth
(b) Positions in the sky as seen locally
(c) Positions in the sky which are the same for all observers

56. A star's altitude is:

(a) A.

SECTIONNUMBER=0

(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0

55. Where will the Sun be in two hours?

- (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
- (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
- (c) The angle between the star and the Celestial equator.
- (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.

(c) C

(d) D

(e) E

(e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer.

SÈCTIONNUMBER=0

- 57. A star's azimuth is:
 - (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
 - (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
 - (c) The angle bewteen the star and the Celestial equator.
 - (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.
 - (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer. SECTIONNUMBER=0

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58.	Α	star	S.	declination	1S:

- (a) The distance it is above the Earth's surface.
- (b) The distance between the star and the Sun.
- (c) The angle bewteen the star and the Celestial equator.
- (d) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer.
- (e) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer.

SÈĆTIONNŬMBER=0

59. In Figure 1 at the back of	of the test, which letter is o	closest to the constellation of Draco
(a) A	(c) C	(e) E
(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=1	(d) D	

60. In Figure 1 at the back of the test, which letter is closest to the constellation of Cassiopeia? (a) A (c) C (e) E (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=2 (d) D 1. E 9. E 13. B 17. D 5. E 2. E 6. B 10. A 14. C 18. C 3. B 7. A 11. B 15. E 19. B 4. C 8. B 12. A 16. E 20. E

17. 17, D 1. 1, E 5. 5, E 9. 9, E 13. 13, B 2. 2, E 10. 10, A 14. 14, C 18. 18, C 6. 6, B 3. 3, B 15. 15, E 19. 19, B 7. 7, A 11. 11, B 20. 20, E 4. 4, C 8. 8, B 12. 12, A 16. 16, E