ASTR 1030 - FALL 2017 - EXAM #7 - WALLIN

VERSION 1

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 1
- 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.	SECTION = 0 Altitude and azimuth measure: (a) Positions on Earth
	 (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
2.	A star's declination is:
	 (a) The angle compass heading of a star measured by an observer. (b) The angle between the star and the horizon of the observer. (c) The distance it is above the Earth's surface. (d) The distance between the star and the Sun. (e) The angle bewteen the star and the Celestial equator. SECTIONNUMBER=0
3.	For this question, assume that Figure 3 shows the position of the Sun in Murfreesboro about an
	hour before Sunset. Which letter is closest to where the Sun will be in one hour? (a) Position A (b) Position B SECTIONNUMBER=0 (d) Position D
4.	Altitude and azimuth measure:
	 (a) Position of objects in the sky measured from the perspective of a particular observer. (b) Position on Earth. (c) Positions of objects in the sky which are the same for all observers. (d) Positions on the Moon. SECTIONNUMBER=0
5.	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
6.	The stars in a constellation are physically close to one another. (a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0 (b) False
7.	Constellations are close clusters of stars, all at about the same distance from the Sun. (a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0 (b) False
8.	In Figure 1 at the back of the test, which letter is closest to the constellation of Cassiopeia? (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D SECTIONNUMBER=2

9.	Where will the Sun be in two hours (a) A. (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	s? (c) C (d) D	(e) E
10.	How many constellations cover surf (a) 45 (b) 88 SECTIONNUMBER=0	face of the Celestial Sphere? (c) 120 (d) No one knows.	
11.	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
12.	Right ascension and declination me (a) Positions on Earth (b) Positions in the sky as seen le (c) Positions in the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0	ocally	
13.	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	stellation of Cassiopeia? (e) E
14.	-	easure: measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observ	_
15.	·	r and the Sun.	
16.	From the horizon to the observer's (a) Azimuth (b) Right Ascension SECTIONNUMBER=0	zenith is an angle of (c) Latitude (d) Declination	(e) Altitude

17	٨	star		_ 1	1:1	L	1.	·	
1 /	А	SLAI	r′S.	าลเ	T.11	E.116	10	15.	

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

SÈĆTIONNŬMBER=0

18. In Figure 1 a	t the back of the test, which letter i	s closest to the constellation of Draco?
(a) Δ	(c) C	(\mathbf{a}) E

 $\substack{\text{(b) B}\\\text{SECTIONNUMBER}=1}$ (d) D

19. The closest terrestrial analog to hours of right ascension is angle of longitude.

(b) False

(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0 20. The celestial sphere is divided into 88 modern constellations.

(b) False (a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0

21.	$\begin{array}{l} {\rm SECTION} = 1 \\ {\rm Altitude~and~azimuth~measure:} \end{array}$		
	(a) Positions on Earth(b) Positions in the sky as seen le	ocally	
	(c) Positions in the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0	e the same for all observers	
22.	A star's declination is:		
	 (a) The angle compass heading of (b) The angle between the star a (c) The distance it is above the I (d) The distance between the star a (e) The angle bewteen the star a SECTIONNUMBER=0 	nd the horizon of the observer. Earth's surface. r and the Sun.	:.
23.	For this question, assume that Fig	-	
	hour before Sunset. Which letter is (a) Position A	s closest to where the Sun will be (c) Position C	e in one hour? (e) Position E
	(b) Position B SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) Position D	(4)
24.	Altitude and azimuth measure:		
	 (a) Position of objects in the sky (b) Position on Earth. (c) Positions of objects in the sky (d) Positions on the Moon. SECTIONNUMBER=0 		
25.	Latitude and longitude measure:		
	(a) Positions on Earth(b) Positions in the sky as seen le(c) Positions in the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0		
26.	The stars in a constellation are phy	ysically close to one another.	
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	
27.	Constellations are close clusters of SECTIONNUMBER=0	stars, all at about the same dista (b) False	ance from the Sun.
28.	In Figure 1 at the back of the test		
	(a) A (b) B	(c) C (d) D	(e) E
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=2	(a) D	

29.	Where will the Sun be in two hours (a) A. (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	s? (c) C (d) D	(e) E
30.	How many constellations cover surface (a) 45 (b) 88 SECTIONNUMBER=0	face of the Celestial Sphere? (c) 120 (d) No one knows.	
31.	In figure 1 at the back of the test, (a) A SECTIONNUMBER=0	which letter is closest to the constant (c) C (d) D	ellation of Cepheus? (e) E
32.	Right ascension and declination media. (a) Positions on Earth (b) Positions in the sky as seen leading to the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0	ocally	
33.	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	stellation of Cassiopeia? (e) E
34.	-	easure: measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observ	=
35.		r and the Sun.	
36.	From the horizon to the observer's (a) Azimuth (b) Right Ascension SECTIONNUMBER=0	zenith is an angle of (c) Latitude (d) Declination	(e) Altitude

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

(e) The angle between the star and the Celestial equator.

	SEĆTIONNŪMBER=0		
38.	In Figure 1 at the back of the te	st, which letter is closest to the co	onstellation of Draco?
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=1	(d) D	
39.	The closest terrestrial analog to h	ours of right ascension is angle of	longitude.
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	

40. The celestial sphere is divided into 88 modern constellations.

(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0 (b) False

41.	SECTION = 2 Altitude and azimuth measure:		
	(a) Positions on Earth		
	(b) Positions in the sky as seen lo	v	
	(c) Positions in the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0	e the same for all observers	
42.	A star's declination is:		
	(a) The angle compass heading o	of a star measured by an observer	
	(b) The angle between the star a		
	(c) The distance it is above the I		
	(d) The distance between the star		
	(e) The angle bewteen the star a SECTIONNUMBER=0	and the Celestial equator.	
43.	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	
44.	Altitude and azimuth measure:		
	(a) Position of objects in the sky	mangured from the perspective of	of a particular observer
	(b) Position of Earth.	measured from the perspective e	n a particular observer.
	(c) Positions of objects in the sky	y which are the same for all obser	rvers.
	(d) Positions on the Moon.		
	SECTIONNUMBER=0		
45.	Latitude and longitude measure:		
	(a) Positions on Earth		
	(b) Positions in the sky as seen lo		
	(c) Positions in the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0	e the same for all observers	
46.	The stars in a constellation are phy	ysically close to one another.	
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	
	SECTIONNUMBER=0		
47.	Constellations are close clusters of		ance from the Sun.
	(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0	(b) False	
48.	In Figure 1 at the back of the test	t, which letter is closest to the co	enstellation of Cassiopeia?
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=2	(d) D	

49.	Where will the Sun be in two hours (a) A. (b) B	s? (c) C (d) D	(e) E
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0		
50.	How many constellations cover surf	face of the Celestial Sphere?	
	(a) 45	(c) 120	
	(b) 88 SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) No one knows.	
51.	In figure 1 at the back of the test,	which letter is closest to the const	ellation of Cepheus?
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E
	sectionnumber=0	(d) D	. ,
52.	Right ascension and declination me	easure:	
	(a) Positions on Earth(b) Positions in the sky as seen le(c) Positions in the sky which are SECTIONNUMBER=0		
53.	In Figure 1 at the back of the test	t, which letter is closest to the con	stellation of Cassiopeia?
	(a) A	(c) C	(e) E
	(b) B SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) D	
54.	Right ascension and declination me	easure:	
		measured from the perspective of y which are the same for all observed	=
55.	A star's azimuth is:		
	(a) The distance it is above the I	Earth's surface.	
	(b) The distance between the sta		
	(c) The angle bewteen the star a	nd the Celestial equator.	
	(d) The angle between the star a	nd the horizon of the observer.	
	(e) The angle compass heading of SECTIONNUMBER=0	f a star measured by an observer.	
56.	From the horizon to the observer's	zenith is an angle of	
	(a) Azimuth	(c) Latitude	(e) Altitude
	(b) Right Ascension SECTIONNUMBER=0	(d) Declination	

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57	Δ	star's	altiti	140	10.

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

SÈĆTIONNŬMBER=0

58. In Figure 1 at the back of the test, which letter is closest to the constellation of Draco?

(a) A

(c) C

(e) E

- (b) B SECTIONNUMBER=1
- (d) D

59. The closest terrestrial analog to hours of right ascension is angle of longitude.

(a) True SECTIONNUMBER=0 (b) False

60. The celestial sphere is divided into 88 modern constellations.

(a) True SECTION	NUMBER=0	(b) False		
1. B	5. A	9. E	13. E	17. A
2. E	6. B	10. B	14. C	18. B
3. E	7. B	11. E	15. E	19. A
4. A	8. E	12. C	16. C	20. A
1. 13, B	5. 12, A	9. 15, E	13. 1, E	17. 16, A
2. 18, E	6. 8, B	10. 6, B	14. 4, C	18. 19, B
3. 5, E	7. 11, B	11. 2, E	15. 17, E	19. 7, A
4. 3, A	8. 20, E	12. 14, C	16. 9, C	20. 10, A