Questions 14–17

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 14–17 on your answer sheet.*

14 examples of different ways in which the parallax principle has been applied

15 a description of an event which prevented a transit observation

16 a statement about potential future discoveries leading on from transit observations

17 a description of physical states connected with Venus which early astronomical instruments failed to overcome

Questions 18–21

Look at the following statements (Questions 18–21) and the list of people below.

*Match each statement with the correct person, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.*

*Write the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, in boxes 18–21 on your answer sheet.*

18 He calculated the distance of the Sun from the Earth based on observations of Venus with a fair degree of accuracy.

19 He understood that the distance of the Sun from the Earth could be worked out by comparing observations of a transit.

20 He realised that the time taken by a planet to go round the Sun depends on its distance from the Sun.

21 He witnessed a Venus transit but was unable to make any calculations.

List of People

A Edmond Halley

B Johannes Kepler

C Guillaume Le Gentil

D Johann Franz Encke

Questions 22–26

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 22–26 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE	*if the statement agrees with the information*
FALSE	*if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN	*if there is no information on this*

22 Halley observed one transit of the planet Venus.

23 Le Gentil managed to observe a second Venus transit.

24 The shape of Venus appears distorted when it starts to pass in front of the Sun.

25 Early astronomers suspected that the atmosphere on Venus was toxic.

26 The parallax principle allows astronomers to work out how far away distant stars are from the Earth.