

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Intro Astro Lab Prep Quiz: Lab 5: Planets

**Instructions:** There are 10 to 20 multiple-choice problems each worth 1 mark for a total of 10 to 20 marks altogether. Choose the **BEST** answer, completion, etc., and **DARKEN** fully the appropriate circle on the table provided below. Read all responses carefully. **NOTE** long detailed responses won't depend on hidden keywords: keywords in such responses are bold-faced capitalized.

This is a 10 minute quiz.

### Answer Table for the Multiple-Choice Questions

	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
1.	O	O	O	O	O	11.	O	O	O	O	O
2.	O	O	O	O	O	12.	O	O	O	O	O
3.	O	O	O	O	O	13.	O	O	O	O	O
4.	O	O	O	O	O	14.	O	O	O	O	O
5.	O	O	O	O	O	15.	O	O	O	O	O
6.	O	O	O	O	O	16.	O	O	O	O	O
7.	O	O	O	O	O	17.	O	O	O	O	O
8.	O	O	O	O	O	18.	O	O	O	O	O
9.	O	O	O	O	O	19.	O	O	O	O	O
10.	O	O	O	O	O	20.	O	O	O	O	O

005 qmult 00100 1 1 3 easy memory: geocentric solar system

1. Before circa 1500, everyone in the context of ancient-Greek-derived astronomy (i.e., in European and the Mideastern astronomy) and perhaps nearly everywhere else believed that the Solar System was:

a) heliocentric.    b) Venusocentric.    c) geocentric.    d) Martiocentric.    e) egocentric.

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (c)

**Wrong answers:**

a) Exactly wrong.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

005 qmult 00110 1 1 3 easy memory: epicycle models

2. Ancient Greek mathematical astronomers used \_\_\_\_\_ models to obtain quantitatively accurate predictions of celestial events.

a) flat Earth    b) ethereal sphere    c) epicycle    d) epic    e) pillar Earth

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (c)

**Wrong answers:**

b) These were used in Aristotelian cosmology which was never quantitatively predictive.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

005 qmult 00130 1 4 5 easy deducto-memory: Ptolemy

3. "Let's play *Jeopardy!* For \$100, the answer is: He created a complete epicycle model for the Solar System which continued to be used for astronomical prediction and was somewhat believed in for 13 centuries."

Who is \_\_\_\_\_, Alex?

- a) Aristotle (384–322 BCE)      b) Berossos, priest of Bel Marduk (3rd century BCE)  
 c) King Ptolemy I (c. 367–c. 283 BCE)      d) Cleopatra (69–30 BCE)  
 e) Ptolemy (circa 100–175 CE)

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (e)

**Wrong answers:**

- b) Berossos of Babylon (3rd century BCE) moved to the Greek island of Kos and founded a school astronomy/astrology (No-38–39).  
 c) The Macedonian dynasty of Egypt had many King Ptolemys but none were astronomers to my knowledge.  
 d) The gender should be the give away. Actually Cleopatra in after-legend was credited with arcane wisdom and is the apocryphal author of a work on alchemy I believe.  
 a) As Lurch would say AAAARGH.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

005 qmult 00160 1 1 1 easy memory: wrongness of epicycle models

4. The epicycle theory has two major deficiencies. It is \_\_\_\_\_ and it gives \_\_\_\_\_ of the solar system.
- a) wrong; no uniquely good model      b) right; a uniquely good model  
 c) right; no uniquely good model      d) wrong; a uniquely good model  
 e) right; two uniquely good models

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (a)

**Wrong answers:**

- b) Exactly wrong.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

005 qmult 00200 1 4 2 easy deducto-memory: Copernicus proposed heliocentric model

5. “Let’s play *Jeopardy!* For \$100, the answer is: This astronomer introduced into the permanent historical record the heliocentric model of the solar system as a well-supported hypothesis, and therefore as one that could not be ignored.”

Who is \_\_\_\_\_, Alex?

- a) Aristarchus of Samos (c. 310–c. 230 BCE)      b) Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543)  
 c) Galileo Galilei (1564–1642)      d) Johannes Kepler (1571–1630)  
 e) Isaac Newton (1642/3–1727)

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (b)

**Wrong answers:**

- a) Aristarchus was the first proposer of heliocentrism known to history, but we have only a little information about his ideas and no supporting evidence. He is a precursor.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

005 qmult 00210 1 1 4 easy memory: time interval between Ptolemy and Copernicus

6. The time interval from Ptolemy to Copernicus is about \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- a) negative 400      b) 250      c) 1200      d) 1400      e) 2000

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (d)

**Wrong answers:**

- a) The interval to Aristarchos of Samos (c. 310–c. 230 BCE).  
 b) The interval to Hypatia.  
 c) The interval to Ibn al-Shatir.  
 e) The interval to Mr. Spock?

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

005 qmult 00230 1 1 3 easy memory: solar system distances predicted in AU

7. The heliocentric theory allowed Copernicus to predict the locations of all the planets in units of the:
- a) meter.    b) kilometer.    c) astronomical unit.    d) mile.    e) light-year.

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (c)

**Wrong answers:**

- e) Oh, c'mon.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

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005 qmult 00300 1 1 1 easy memory: planetary configuration defined

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as an especially significant apparent position of a planet (i.e., its angular position position as see from Earth) relative to the Sun and the relationship of this apparent position to the 3-dimensional position of the planet in the solar system.
- a) planetary configuration    b) galactic coordinate    c) lunar mare    d) planetary orbit  
e) magnitude

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (a)

**Wrong answers:**

- c) As Lurch would say: AAAAAaaargh.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

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005 qmult 00310 1 1 5 easy memory: inferior/superior planet defined

9. A/An \_\_\_\_\_ planet is one whose orbital radius is lesser/greater than the Earth's orbital radius.
- a) elongated/compact    b) bad/good    c) raw/cooked    d) hot/cold  
e) inferior/superior

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (e)

**Wrong answers:**

- d) This too actually.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

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005 qmult 00322 1 1 4 easy memory: inferior/superior conjunction defined

10. An inferior/superior conjunction is when an inferior planet—a low, depraved planet—is in conjunction and is \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun.
- a) turned/rotated from    b) on the far/near side of    c) opposite/across from  
d) on the near/far side of    e) colder/hotter than

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (d)

**Wrong answers:**

- a) A nonsense answer.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

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005 qmult 00330 1 1 2 easy memory: syzygy defined

11. A syzygy is:

- a) when black is white and white is black.  
b) an alignment of three astronomical bodies in a gravitationally-bound system.  
c) when a planet is in conjunction and opposition simultaneously.  
d) an alignment of three bodies that also forms a right angle.  
e) when a door is both open and closed.

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (b)

**Wrong answers:**

- a) Since this is never how can there be a name for it?—well I guess there could be.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

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005 qmult 00340 1 1 2 easy memory: elongation defined

12. Elongation is the angle between:

- a) a planet and a planet.    b) a planet and the Sun.    c) the Sun and the Sun.  
d) opposition and conjunction.    e) conjunction and syzygy.

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (b)

**Wrong answers:**

- c) As Lurch would say AAAAAarrgh.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01

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005 qmult 00350 1 1 2 easy memory: greatest eastern/western elongation

13. Greatest or maximum eastern/western elongation occurs when an inferior planet is \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun.

- a) as far west/east as it can be on a given orbit from    b) as far east/west as it can be on a given orbit from  
c) at  $90^\circ$  east/west from    d) at  $90^\circ$  west/east from    e) in opposition to/conjunction with

**SUGGESTED ANSWER:** (b)

**Wrong answers:**

- c) Only a superior planet can be at  $90^\circ$  from the Sun.

**Redaction:** Jeffery, 2013jan01