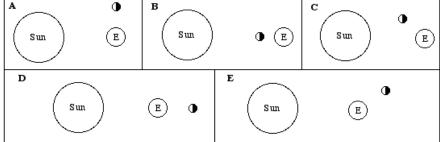
Earth Science Final Exam 2018 Practice Questions



Which	diagram(s) show a solar eclipse) _			
Which	n diagram(s) show a quarter moo	n phase?			
Which	diagram(s) show neap tide?				
Which	diagram(s) show spring tide?				
Which	ı diagram(s) show a gibbous moo	n phase?			
Which	diagram(s) show a lunar eclipse	?			
Which	diagram(s) show a crescent mod	on phase?			
Which	diagram(s) show a full moon ph	ase?			
Which	diagram(s) show a new moon?	-			
Any object that orbits	another object would be called	_			
The brightest planet, a	as seen from Earth (not including	Earth!).			
The next planet most likely to be colonized by humans.					
What do refractor telescopes use to gather and focus light?					
A spectrometer is used to determine what about stars?					
Who determined that galaxies are far away and the universe is expanding?					
If a Cepheid variable star has a short cycle, it is					
The largest object in t	he solar system.				
Has evidence of liquid	water in the distant past; none	s there today.			
Has the shortest year	of any planet.	-			
Two Cepheid variable	s appear to have the same bright	ness. Which one is further?	·		
What are ebb and floo	od tides?				
Theory that the moon	formed elsewhere and was cau	ght by Earth's gravity			
Lunar "soil" made by constant meteorite bombardment					
The farthest objects in the universe are					

Groups of millions or billions of stars are called
What theory would be supported by an increasing number of blueshifted galaxies in the distant future?
Theory that Earth and the moon formed together in a disk orbiting the sun
Dark areas on the moon's surface
Theory that the moon split off from a fast-spinning, molten Earth
Sunlight reflected off the Earth, then the moon, and back to Earth
The shape of Earth's orbit is
Compared to Earth, the moon's surface gravity is:
What time of day are shadows the longest?
Seasons are caused by
What type of eclipse would be seen on the part of Earth that was in the moon's umbra?
The hottest planet.
Name the planet that has the largest moon, compared to its own size, of any planet
Lunar surface feature caused by meteorite impact
The farthest point from Earth in the moon's orbit
Uranus' twin.
Planet with a thick, carbon dioxide atmosphere.
Probably found in an orbit around the sun, between Mars and Jupiter.
The first Kuiper Belt Object discovered (in 1930).
Has the Great Red Spot.
Shows the relationship of a star's brightness to temperature.
How scientists think the solar system began.
This tells us that a star or galaxy is moving toward us.
Theory that says the universe may collapse.
Planet that looks most like Earth's moon.
The largest planet.
Planet with water in the solid, liquid, and gaseous states.
Has the largest volcano in the solar system, Olympus Mons.
What kind of tides are associated with the full and new moon phases?
Sun and moon pull together on high tide during
Inner planet whose surface is in constant motion.
Planet that has the Galilean moons.

An observation that tells us that a star or galaxy is moving away.
90% of all stars would plot in this region of an H-R diagram.
How we know when a sound or light source is moving.
Which type of orbit would work best to map an entire planet?
Gamma rays, ultraviolet, radio, and x-rays are most like
How many stars are in the solar system?
The Earth around the sun
Sun pulls on low tide during
When is there the smallest difference between high and low tides?
A measure of a star's true brightness, compared to the sun.
Object of known brightness, used to show distance.
How scientists think the universe began.
Has the greatest temperature range of any planet.
Most likely located in a shell around the outer solar system called the Oort Cloud
Most responsible for annual meteor showers.
The planet with the best rings.
How bright a star looks when viewed from Earth.
The only way to measure the distance to stars.
How bright a star really is, the brightest stars have low numbers.
The most volcanic object known.
A large moon of Saturn with a thick nitrogen atmosphere.
The brightest main sequence stars are
Where do the largest ordinary stars plot on the H-R diagram?
The main reason that a star's apparent magnitude is usually different from its absolute magnitude is
The Milky Way galaxy is most likely a galaxy
Two main sequence stars, red and blue, appear to have the same brightness. Which one is further away?
It is currently thought that the universe is doing what?
It is currently thought that the universe will end in what way?
Parallax is limited mostly by
The diameter of a telescope's objective mirror or lens is called its
Which EMR has the longest wavelength?

Which kind of telescope can be used during the day or night and during bad weather?
It is currently believed that the universe is doing what?
What is the order of methods astronomers would use to determine distances, from the shortest distances
between stars to the farthest distances at the edge of the known universe?