I. Written question (must be answered for paper to be graded). In sentences, give at least three reasons why ancient people were more aware of astronomy than we are today: [1.0]

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_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

II. Short answers. Place the answer (a single capital letter from those found in each question) on the line at left. Do not circle answers. Note that where there is a list (matching-type questions) that any answer may be used more than once, or not at all. [0.7/question.]

___ 1. Which of these is NOT a real motion?
   A. retrograde motion
   B. rotation
   C. revolution
   D. two of these are not real motions
   H. all are real motions
   N. none is a real motion

___ 2. A light-year is
   A. a time
   B. a distance
   C. a motion of a star
   D. a time of year
   N. none of these

___ 3. At aphelion, the earth is
   A. closest to the sun
   B. in a state of retrograde motion
   C. closest to the moon
   D. furthest from the moon
   H. furthest from the sun
   N. none of these

___ 4. Which of these does not have something in common with the other four?
   A. 91.5 million miles
   B. 24 hours
   C. 94.5 million miles
   D. 4 light years
   H. 25,000 miles

___ 5. The four (in #4 above) that have something in common are all
   A. solar distances
   B. times
   C. distances
   D. earth circumferences

___ 6. The shadow of a stick helped to prove
   A. the earth’s round shape
   B. rotation
   C. revolution
   D. stellar parallax
   H. the earth’s circumference
   N. none of these

___ 7. & ___ 8. These two believed in a geocentric universe
   A. Eratostheses
   B. Brahe
   C. Ptolemy
   D. Kepler
   H. Newton

___ 9. One important result of Galileo’s discovery of four of Jupiter’s moons was
   A. it proved the geocentric universe
   B. it showed that we were not the center of all motion
   B. it proved the heliocentric universe
   D. none of these

___ 10. Which of these is not one of Newton’s laws?
   A. action-reaction
   B. universal gravitation
   C. harmonic Law
   D. F=ma
   H. inertia

___ 11. What did Brahe not observe, causing him to reject Copernicus’ model?
   A. retrograde motion
   B. perihelion
   C. elliptical orbits
   D. stellar parallax
   H. light years

___ 12. What law discovered by Kepler relates a planet’s time of revolution with its distance from the sun?
   A. law of areas
   B. harmonic law
   C. law of elliptical orbits
   D. law of eclipcses
   N. none of these

___ 13. Ptolemy’s theory of the universe included
   A. bicycles
   B. tricycles
   C. solar cycles
   D. lunar cycles
   H. epicycles
   J. popsicles
   N. none of these
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Follow the instructions; credit may be deducted for failure to do so.
Topics for first astro. quiz:
Scientists (7)
rot
rev
retrograde motion
stellar parallax
light years
ellipses
aphelion, perihelion
distance from sun