

Default for PHY205

The default category for questions shared in context 'PHY205'.

Fill in the Blank (FBQs) for PHY 205

FBQ1

Astronomers used to specify the position of a celestial object through ____ and Azimuth

* Altitude *

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ2

Altitude of an object equal to the angle in degrees above the ____.

* horizon *

1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ3

With careful attention to the changing positions of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars, people were able to develop calendars and ultimately predictions of rare events including eclipses without any _____.

* instrument *

1.0000000

tool

1.0000000

FBQ4

Which direction did the five bright planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn move against the background of the stars?

east

1.0000000

eastward

1.0000000

FBQ5

In which direction did ancient astronomers in many different places around the globe noted that Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn sometimes moved.

*westward *

1.0000000

west

1.0000000

FBQ6

The Chinese determined the approximate length of the ____ at about the same time as the Egyptians.

year

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ7

The Maya of Central America kept a continuous record of days from day ____

zero

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ8

The adjustment required in the Maya calendar illustrate a common problem faced by ancient _____

Astronomers

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ9

In ancient times, people imagined that celestial events, especially the _____ motions, were connected with their own fortunes.

Planetary

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ10

Moon provides the background against which the motions of the _____ are measured.

planets

1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ11

An azimuth of an object equals to its angle in the horizontal____, with north at 0° , east at 90° , south at 180° , and west at 270° .

*direction *

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ12

Most _____ in astronomy includes three parts, or phases.

work

1.0000000

job

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ13

Who first observed astronomical objects by guiding telescopes?

astronomers

1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ14

Some astronomers work solely on observation and analysis, and some work solely on developing new _____.

theories

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ15

Which instrument will not be used at all by theoretical astronomers?

telescopes

1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ16

Astronomers learn about astronomical objects by observing the _____ they emit

Energy

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ17

Earth's atmosphere complicates studies by absorbing many wavelengths of the electromagnetic _____.

spectrum

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ18

Until the 20th century, all observational astronomers studied the visible light that

astronomical objects _____

emit

1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ19

How many planets were found between 1781 and 1930?

* 3 *

1.0000000

* three *

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ20

Rising of the star Sirius in the pre-dawn sky was used to mark the time when the Nile River could be expected to _____

*flood *

1.0000000

overflow

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ21

Astronomers learnt about astronomical _____ through the energies they emit

objects

1.0000000

* object*

1.0000000

FBQ22

In order of increasing distance from the Sun, the planets in our solar system are given as Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and ____.

*Neptune *

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ23

Observatories for electromagnetic waves with wavelengths ranging from just longer than visible light to 1,000 times longer than visible light wavelengths are located on certain high mountain tops or in _____.

Space

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ24

Every warm object ____ some infrared radiation

Emits

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ25

Every _____ object emits some infrared radiation

Polarisation

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ26

The ____ astronomers use giant dish antennas to collect and focus signals in the radio part of the spectrum.

radio

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ27

The oldest known representations of groups of stars are called ____.

constellations

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ28

One of the ways astronomers give the position of a _____ object is by specifying its altitude and its azimuth

celestial

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ29

As Earth _____, astronomical objects appear to rise and set

rotates

1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ30

The celestial sphere is a giant imaginary globe surrounding _____.

Earth

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ31

A solar system consists of a central star orbited by _____.

Planets

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ32

_____ results from turbulence in Earth's atmosphere

Twinkling

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ33

The _____ astronomer make use of a telescopes and imaging equipment to study light from objects.

* Optical*

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ34

The inner planets of the solar system ____ Mercury, Venus, Earth, and ____

*Mars *

1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ35

Dwarf planet refers to ____

*Pluto *

1.0000000

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

MCQ1

Which of the following is not part of the reasons why scientists map the sky?

It helps to navigate

0.0000000

It helps to measure time

0.0000000

It helps in tracking celestial events

0.0000000

None of the option is correct

1.0000000

MCQ2

The oldest known representations of groups of stars are known as ____

Coordinates

0.0000000

Constellations

1.0000000

Radios

0.0000000

Opticals

0.0000000

MCQ3

In ancient England, what does keeping track time represent?

It was marked for accurate preparation

0.0000000

It was marked for accurate evaluation

0.0000000

It marked accurate sensitization

0.0000000

It marked accurate navigation

1.0000000

MCQ4

Astronomers gather different_____ of electromagnetic radiation depending on the objects that are being studied.

Frequencies

0.0000000

Wavelengths

1.0000000

Distances

0.0000000

Energies

0.0000000

MCQ5

Conventional telescopes work only for _____ and the parts of the spectrum near visible light, such as the shortest infrared wavelengths and the longest ultraviolet wavelengths

mercury light

0.0000000

oxygen light

0.0000000

visible light

1.0000000

opaque light

0.0000000

MCQ6

How many constellations divide the sky without overlapping?

25

0.0000000

10

0.0000000

88

1.0000000

151

0.0000000

MCQ7

The largest refracting telescope is the 40-in (1-m) telescope at the Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wisconsin, founded in the late _____.

18th century

0.0000000

17th century

0.0000000

19th century

1.0000000
16th century

0.0000000
MCQ8
Lenses_____ different colours of light by different amounts.

stray

0.0000000
move

0.0000000
bend

1.0000000
hit

0.0000000
MCQ9
Images produced by large lenses can be tinged with____ , often limiting the observations to those made through filters

paint

0.0000000
colour

1.0000000
prism

0.0000000
glass

0.0000000
MCQ10
Gamma rays have the _____ wavelengths

longest

0.0000000
quickest

0.0000000
slowest

0.0000000
shortest

1.0000000

MCQ11

Most of the instruments on the Hubble Space Telescope (HST) are sensitive to _____ radiation.

solar

0.0000000

gamma

0.0000000

ultraviolet

1.0000000

visible

0.0000000

MCQ12

Earth's atmosphere _____ infrared radiation

reflects

0.0000000

resists

0.0000000

drives

0.0000000

absorbs

1.0000000

MCQ13

The two most widely used coordinate's system in the world are ____

Altazimuth system and Equatorial system

1.0000000

Azimuth system and X-ray system

0.0000000

Altazimuth system and Ionospheric system

0.0000000

Optical system and Radio system

0.0000000

MCQ14

Which wave has the longest wavelength?

Gamma

0.0000000

Visible light

0.0000000

Radio

1.0000000

X-rays

0.0000000

MCQ15

The northern hemisphere constellations that astronomers recognize today are based on the_____ constellations.

Aristotle

0.0000000

Greek

1.0000000

Philosophical

0.0000000

Galaxy

0.0000000

MCQ16

Meteorology includes atmospheric chemistry and atmospheric physics with a major focus on _____ forecasting

space

0.0000000

sky

0.0000000

weather

1.0000000

stand

0.0000000

MCQ17

A familiar group of stars in the northern hemisphere is called the_____.

Quarks

0.0000000

Holes

0.0000000

Big Dipper

1.0000000

Milky way

0.0000000

MCQ18

When was telescope invented?

1800s

0.0000000

1900s

0.0000000

1600s

1.0000000

1903s

0.0000000

MCQ19

Which of the following roles was first played by telescope when it was invented?

The structure of the solar system which led to the discovery of new planets around the sun

1.0000000

The structure of moon only

0.0000000

The structure of the solar cycle which led to the discovery of new sun

0.0000000

All the options are correct

0.0000000

MCQ20

Which of the following is/are the uses of a telescope?

measurement of distances to nearby stars

0.0000000

It is use to understand the structures of the planets

0.0000000

It was used to discovered that the stars are made of the same elements

0.0000000

All the options are correct

1.0000000

MCQ21

The equatorial coordinate system is based on the celestial _____.

oval

0.0000000

acoustic

0.0000000

sphere

1.0000000

hole

0.0000000

MCQ22

The equivalent of longitude on the celestial sphere is called right _____.

ascension

1.0000000

recession

0.0000000

depression

0.0000000

occurrence

0.0000000

MCQ23

The Sun produces its energy by fusing hydrogen into helium in a process called nuclear_____.

Build

0.0000000

energy

0.0000000

Fusion

1.0000000

Break

0.0000000

MCQ24

The first law of Keppler states that each planet moves in an ____ orbit, with the Sun at one focus of the ellipse.

elliptical

1.0000000

circular

0.0000000

tangential

0.0000000

oscillatory

0.0000000

MCQ25

In Keppler's first law, Eccentricity: is the ratio between ____ from centre of ellipse to focal point and semi-major axis.

Object

0.0000000

angle

0.0000000

planet

0.0000000

distance

1.0000000

MCQ26

The Second law of Keppler states that a line from the Sun to a given planet sweeps out equal areas in equal _____.

rate

0.0000000

times

1.0000000

rotor

0.0000000

magnitude

0.0000000

MCQ27

Which of the following system gives an object's coordinates with respect to the sky visible above the observer?

Radio system

0.0000000

Equatorial system

0.0000000

Altazimuth system

1.0000000

Optical system

0.0000000

MCQ28

Satellites are designed to last only about _____ in orbit.

10 years

0.0000000

15 years

1.0000000

20 years

0.0000000

25 years

0.0000000

MCQ29

The transponder is a combination of elements within the _____.

Lander

0.0000000

Mast

0.0000000

Payload

1.0000000

Antenna

0.0000000

MCQ30

A spacecraft is the actual piece_____ of that is launched into orbit to become an artificial satellite for the purpose of providing a radio repeater station

Load

0.0000000

Lift

0.0000000

Ladder

0.0000000

Hardware

1.0000000

MCQ31

The principal advantage of LEO satellites is the shorter range that the_____ signal has to traverse, requiring less power and minimizing propagation delay.

radio

1.0000000

bacon

0.0000000

sky

0.0000000

radar

0.0000000

MCQ32

A geosynchronous_____ could be elliptical or inclined with respect to the equator (or both)

signal

0.0000000

disc

0.0000000

orbit

1.0000000

moment

0.0000000

MCQ33

Which of the following is not part of the techniques of astronomy?

Optical astronomers

0.0000000

Ray astronomers

1.0000000

X-ray astronomers

0.0000000

Infrared astronomers

0.0000000

MCQ34

Which of the astronomy make use of giant dish antennas to collect and focus signals?

Optical astronomy

0.0000000

Radio astronomy

1.0000000

X-ray astronomy

0.0000000

Infrared astronomy

0.0000000

MCQ35

Which of the following system designates an object's location with respect to Earth's entire night sky, or the celestial sphere?

Radio system

0.0000000

Equatorial system

1.0000000

Altazimuth system

0.0000000

Optical system

0.0000000