

17 Multiple choice questions

1. wave motion in the Earth caused by earthquakes
 - a. seismic wave
 - b. quasar
 - c. respiration
 - d. red shift

2. a cloud of gas or small particles in outer space
 - a. quasar
 - b. theory
 - c. nebula
 - d. supernova

3. a proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation
 - a. protostar
 - b. theory
 - c. red shift
 - d. hypothesis

4. a process in living organisms involving the production of energy, typically with the intake of oxygen and the release of carbon dioxide from the oxidation of complex organic substances
 - a. gravity
 - b. red shift
 - c. respiration
 - d. radioactivity

5. the idea that the present is the key to the past; that geological processes occurring today have occurred in the same regular manner throughout geological time
 - a. radioactivity
 - b. uniformitarianism
 - c. respiration
 - d. hypothesis

6. the emission of ionizing radiation or particles caused by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei
 - a. radioactivity
 - b. respiration
 - c. gravity
 - d. red shift

7. a proposed explanation for a group of connected observations that has been successfully tested
 - a. nebula
 - b. quasar
 - c. gravity
 - d. theory

8. the trapping of the sun's warmth in a planet's lower atmosphere, due to the greater transparency of the atmosphere to visible radiation from the sun than to infrared radiation emitted from the planet's surface
 - a. respiration
 - b. seismic wave
 - c. red shift
 - d. greenhouse effect

9. the production, measurement and interpretation of electromagnetic spectra from either the emissions or absorption of radiant energy
 - a. supernova
 - b. theory
 - c. spectroscopy
 - d. protostar

10. a theory that new matter is created as the universe is expanding outwards to keep the density of the universe constant
 - a. spectroscopy
 - b. solar system
 - c. steady state theory
 - d. theory

11. a star that suddenly bursts into very great brilliance as a result of it exploding
 - a. theory
 - b. nebula
 - c. quasar
 - d. supernova

12. a flattened cloud of gas and dust in space believed to develop into a star
 - a. spectroscopy
 - b. protostar
 - c. quasar
 - d. gravity

13. the lines in the spectra of galaxies move to longer wavelengths than they found when spectra are produced here on Earth
- protostar
 - red shift
 - respiration
 - quasar
14. the sun, together with the planets, comets and asteroids that are held by its gravity and orbit around it
- solar system
 - spectroscopy
 - quasar
 - protostar
15. a name short for quasistellar astronomical object; all have large red shifts, showing they are travelling at very high speeds
- protostar
 - gravity
 - quasar
 - nebula
16. the distance between two crests (or two troughs) of a wave
- gravity
 - supernova
 - wavelength
 - theory
17. the force of attraction between two masses
- theory
 - gravity
 - quasar
 - protostar