

Quiz #2 - ES Chpt 28 & 29**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Beneath the moon's thin crust lies a thick layer rich in silica, magnesium, and iron called the
a. core. c. ridge.
b. magma. d. mantle.
- _____ 2. Which of the following pairs are lunar features?
a. asteroids and anorthosites c. moons and meteors
b. rilles and ridges d. satellites and shooting stars
- _____ 3. The inner, cone-shaped area of an eclipse's shadow is called the
a. diamond-ring effect. c. penumbra.
b. umbra. d. deep shadow.
- _____ 4. Meteors are often called
a. long-period comets. c. meteorites.
b. shooting stars. d. fireballs.
- _____ 5. A spherical region that surrounds the solar system and that contains billions of comets is the
a. Kuiper belt. c. asteroid belt.
b. Oort cloud. d. Charon's orbit.
- _____ 6. What are the second and third stages of the moon's formation?
a. clumping of rocks ejected from Earth and differentiation
b. differentiation and solidification of the core
c. differentiation and meteorite bombardment of the crust
d. cooling of the mantle and orbiting of rocks ejected from Earth
- _____ 7. Which moon of Jupiter is also the largest moon in the solar system?
a. Ganymede c. Io
b. Callisto d. Europa
- _____ 8. What happens when the shadow of one celestial body falls on another celestial body?
a. an umbra c. a penumbra
b. an eclipse d. an ellipse
- _____ 9. The sun converts matter into energy in the
a. corona. c. radiative zone.
b. convective zone. d. core.
- _____ 10. Most of the sun's energy is a result of
a. nuclear fusion. c. atomic reactions.
b. nuclear fission. d. coronal mass ejection.
- _____ 11. When hydrogen nuclei fuse into helium nuclei
a. the nuclei die. c. particles collide.
b. energy is released. d. particles neutralize.

- _____ 12. In the sun's radiative zone, energy moves
- a. by convection.
 - b. by radiation.
 - c. by solar wind.
 - d. by solar ejection.
- _____ 13. Which of the following is NOT a solar ejection?
- a. solar flare
 - b. coronal mass ejection
 - c. prominence
 - d. sunspot
- _____ 14. What is the hottest layer of the sun's atmosphere called?
- a. convective zone
 - b. corona
 - c. radiative zone
 - d. photosphere
- _____ 15. The temperature of the sun's core is approximately
- a. 15,000,000°C.
 - b. 20,000,000°C.
 - c. 4,000°C.
 - d. 150,000°C.
- _____ 16. What elements make up most of the sun's mass?
- a. carbon and oxygen
 - b. carbon and hydrogen
 - c. helium and nitrogen
 - d. hydrogen and helium
- _____ 17. Which of the following are part of the sun's atmosphere?
- a. nucleus and core
 - b. radiative zone and convective zone
 - c. photosphere and chromosphere
 - d. aurora and borealis
- _____ 18. Particles thrown off the sun's corona that can affect Earth's magnetic field are called
- a. a coronal mass injection.
 - b. a coronal mass ejection.
 - c. nuclear fusion.
 - d. a sunspot.
- _____ 19. How does the sun's radiative zone compare with the convective zone?
- a. The convective zone is hotter and closer to the sun's core.
 - b. The radiative zone is cooler and closer to the sun's core.
 - c. The convective zone is cooler and closer to the sun's core.
 - d. The radiative zone is hotter and closer to the sun's core.
- _____ 20. What is a *prominence* on the sun?
- a. a part of the sun's corona, a cloud of colored gas
 - b. a disturbance in the sun's atmosphere; an arched, glowing cloud of gas
 - c. a part of the convective zone, a cool area with powerful magnetic fields
 - d. a magnetic disruption in the sun's photosphere