

**Q1: According to the heliocentric model, the reason planets always appear to be near the ecliptic is that**

- a) the ecliptic is only 23.5 deg from the Celestial Equator**
- b) the planets revolve around the Sun in nearly the same plane**
- c) compared to the stars, the planets are near the Sun**
- d) the planets come much nearer to us than does the Sun**

**Q2: In the northern hemisphere, the stars rise in the East, set in the West, and revolve CCW around the NCP. In the southern hemisphere, what happens?**

**Q3: To see the greatest # of stars possible throughout one year, a person should be at a latitude of**

- a) 90 deg**
- b) 45 deg**
- c) 0 deg**

**Q4: If Aldebaran rises tonight at 2:00 am, next month it will rise**

- a) at 11:00 pm**
- b) at midnight**
- c) at 1:00 am**
- d) at 2:00 am**
- e) at 3:00 am**

**Q5: You're on the equator on September 21. At noon, how many degrees above the horizon is the Sun?**

- a) 0**
- b) 30**
- c) 45**
- d) 60**
- e) 90**

**Q6: The zenith distance of Polaris**

- a) is 90 deg**
- b) is 23.5 deg**
- c) is 0 deg**
- d) varies with your latitude**

**Q7: A hypothetical planet has a semi-major axis twice that of Earth's. Its sidereal period will be ... ?**

**Q8: Imagine a planet whose rotation axis is perpendicular to its orbital plane. How would you describe its seasons?**

**Q9: The phase of the Moon at a lunar eclipse**

- a) is always full**
- b) is always new**
- c) is always waxing crescent**
- d) is always waning gibbous**

***Q10: When it is noon local Solar time in New York City, what time is it in the Mountain Time Zone?***