

STAR Jeopardy

Earth Science

Rocks					Atmosphere				Space			
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>68</u>
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<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>18</u>		<u>37</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>
<u>19</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>22</u>		<u>41</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>24</u>				<u>45</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>87</u>	
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Which of the following provides evidence for plate tectonics?

A sea-floor topography

B ocean currents

C Coriolis effect

D atmospheric temperatures



The youngest rocks on the ocean floor are typically located near what feature?

- A** a mid-ocean ridge
- B** a continental shelf
- C** an abyssal plain
- D** a subduction trench



A rift valley is evidence of which kind of plate boundary?

A convergent

B divergent

C transform

D uniform



The convergence of two continental plates would produce

A island arcs.

B rift valleys.

C folded mountains.

D trenches.



Which of the following is *most* responsible for the formation of new crust at the edge of a tectonic plate?

A mountain building at a continent-continent convergent boundary

B magma rising up from the mantle at a divergent boundary

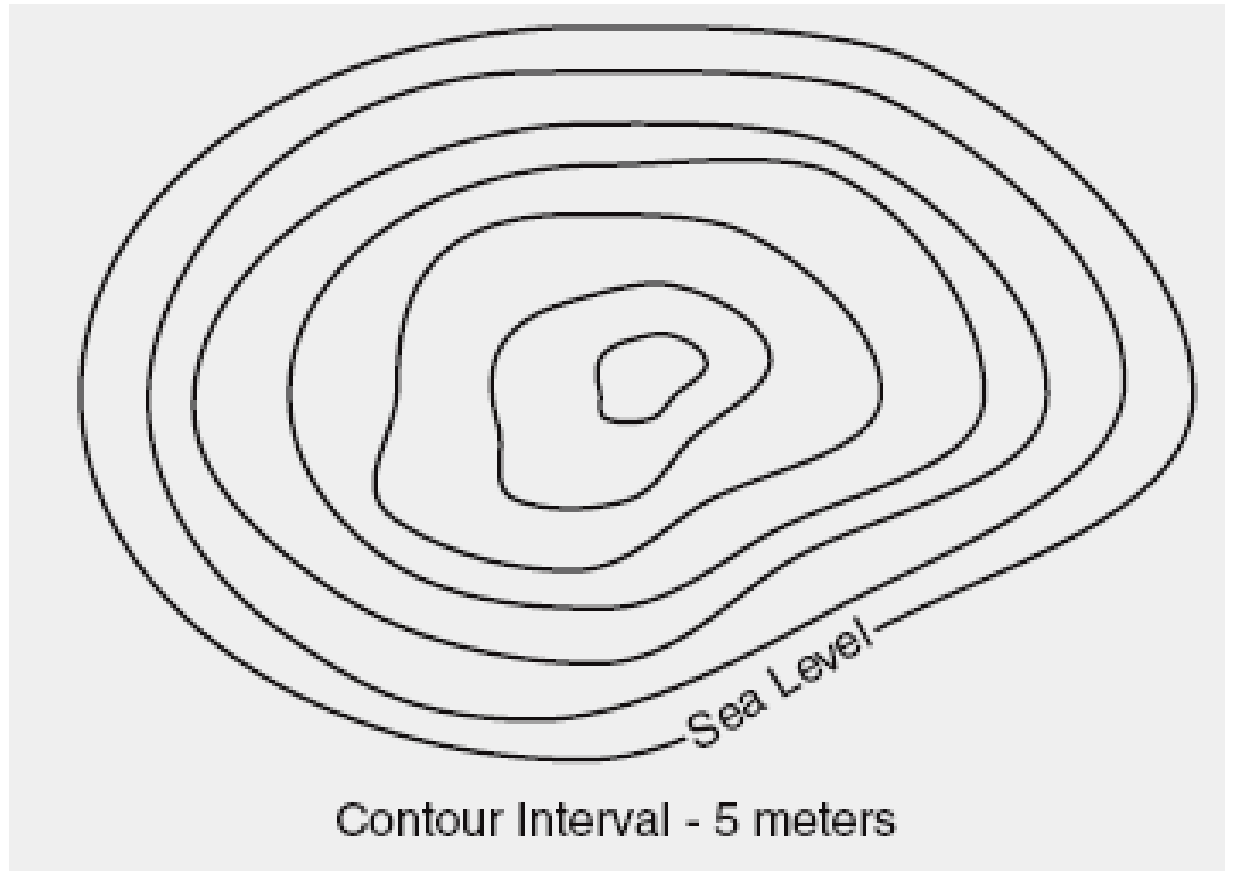
C two tectonic plates sliding past one another at a transform boundary

D subduction of one oceanic plate under another at a convergent boundary



The highest elevation on this topographic map can be no more than about

- A 25 meters.**
- B 34 meters.**
- C 45 meters.**
- D 49 meters.**



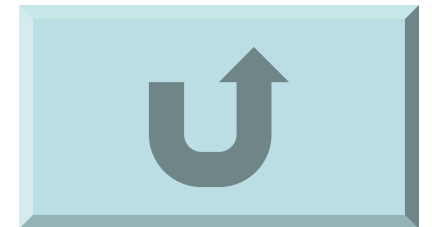
In an area where a river has cut deep into Earth, there are several layers of very different rock exposed. The oldest rock layer is *most* likely to be the layer that is

A below the other layers.

B the thickest layer.

C the most rich in fossils.

D igneous intrusive rock.



Which of the following is the best evidence that Earth's continents were once in vastly different positions than they are today?

A Penguins are found only in the Southern Hemisphere.



B Fossils of tropical plants are found in Antarctica.

C Volcanoes encircle the Pacific Ocean.

D Major rivers form deltas from continental erosion.

It is generally true that igneous rocks

A contain primarily evaporites.

B can be scratched with a penny.

C normally contain fossils.

D are composed of silicate minerals.



Relative cooling rates of igneous intrusive rocks can be estimated by comparing rocks'

A crystal sizes.

B composition.

C density.

D chemical reactivity.



Which of the following is *most* likely to produce a fragmental sedimentary rock?

A magma fractured on the ocean floor

B calcite crystallized from seawater

C gravel deposited in a silt bed

D limestone dissolved in cave formation



Earthquake vibrations are detected, measured, and recorded by instruments called

A sonar-graphs.

B seismographs.

C Richter scales.

D magnetometers.



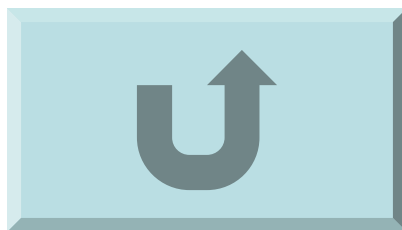
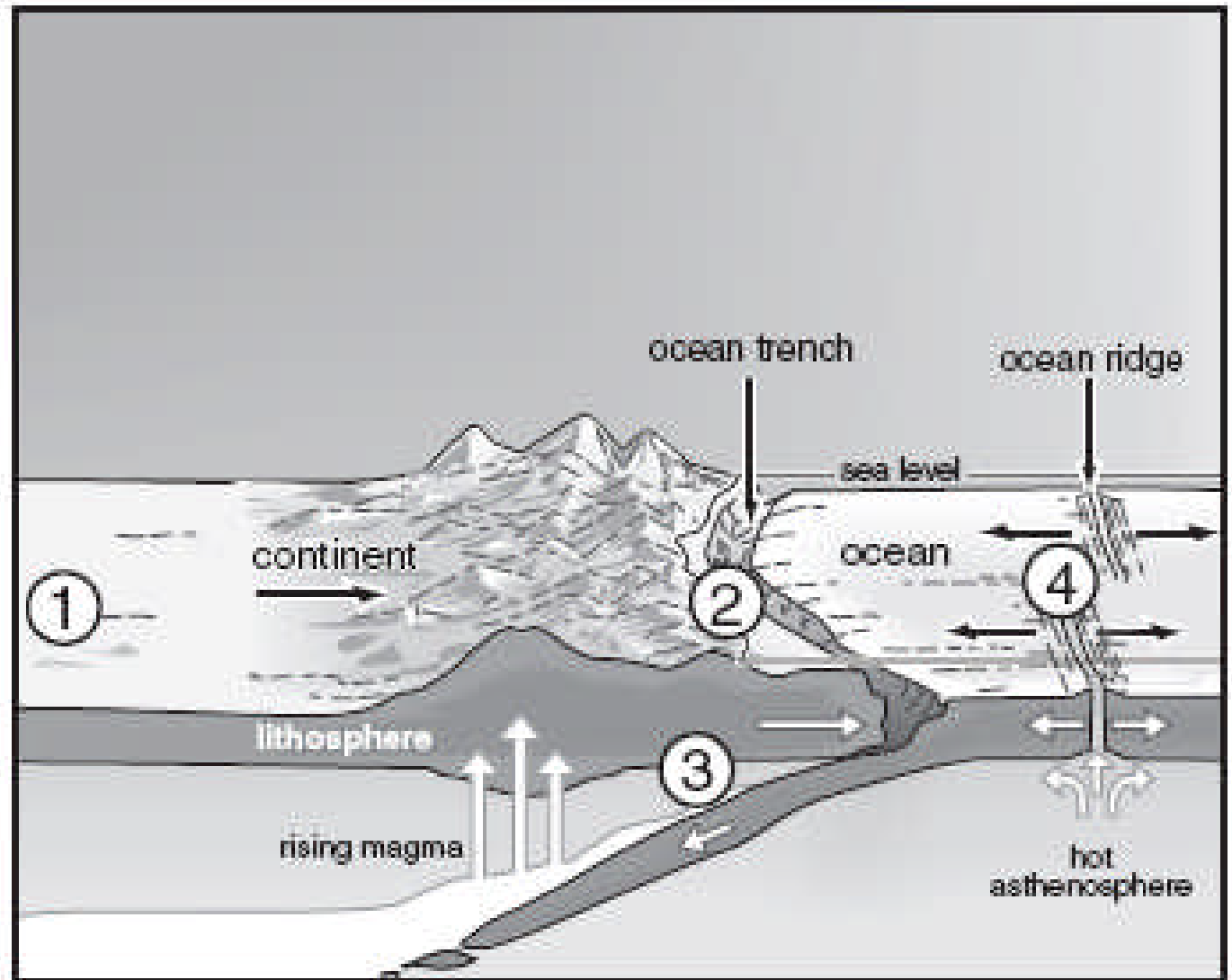
At which location would earthquakes be *least* likely to occur?

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4



The Richter scale measures which of the following earthquake characteristics?

- A** intensity
- B** magnitude
- C** frequency
- D** probability



Which type of volcano would be the *least* explosive?

- A** cinder cone
- B** stratovolcano
- C** shield volcano
- D** composite cone



Which of the following energy sources is *most* likely to be abundant in California due to its position on a plate boundary?

A wind

B nuclear

C solar

D geothermal



What energy resource is made possible by the volcanic activity in California?

- A** hydroelectricity
- B** nuclear power
- C** geothermal energy
- D** solar energy



Geothermal energy is possible where there is

A wind.

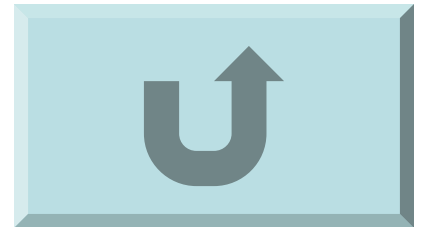
B oil.

C coal.

D magma.



The Long Valley Caldera in east-central California was formed by a massive volcanic eruption about 760,000 years ago. Since then, it has erupted several times. Of the following, which would be *least* likely to indicate that another eruption will soon occur?



- A** recurring earthquakes in the vicinity
- B** decreases in precipitation in the area
- C** changes in gas emissions from the caldera
- D** uplifting of the floor of the caldera

Earthquake activity in California is primarily caused by

A the lowering of aquifer levels.

B the interaction of tides with the coast.

C mining activity during the nineteenth century.

D plates grinding past each other along active faults



Landslides in California are caused by a combination of environmental factors, such as heavy precipitation, and geologic factors, such as

A karst topography and poor drainage.

B crust folding and artesian springs.

C reverse faulting and perched water tables.



D steep topography and unstable soil structure.

The main purpose of the California aqueduct is to

A allow inexpensive water routes for transporting commercial products.

B transport fresh water to areas with dense populations.

C divert floodwater from populated regions to sparsely populated areas.

D provide abundant ocean water drier regions of California.



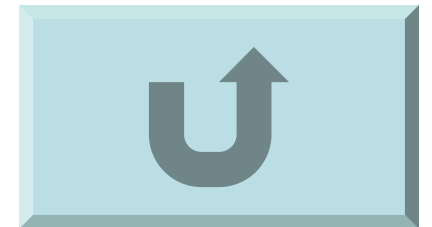
Water is important to many different types of industry. Which industry's water requirement is the greatest burden on California's fresh water supply?

A aerospace

B manufacturing

C tourism

D agriculture



The majority of freshwater in California is used for

A drinking.

B agriculture.

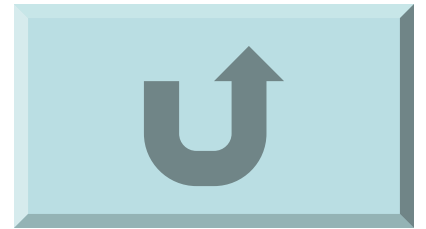
C livestock.

D fire fighting.



Only about 50% of the solar energy directed toward Earth penetrates directly to the surface. What happens to the rest of the radiation?

A It is absorbed or reflected by the atmosphere.



B It loses energy traveling through space.

C It is reflected off the Moon and back into space.

D It loses energy overcoming the Sun's gravity.

Geothermal energy, a possible energy resource, is based on which phenomenon?

A There are concentrations of heat in some places of Earth's crust.

B Earth's internal energy heats its surface more than the Sun does.

C Heat energy from the Sun penetrates deep into Earth.

D Human activity is the largest source of heat energy on Earth.



The Moon is very hot on the side facing the Sun and very cold on the dark side. This extreme temperature difference is primarily due to the Moon's

- A** mineral composition.
- B** thin atmosphere.
- C** reflective rocks.
- D** lack of volcanic activity.



Venus is warmed by solar radiation, but its thick cloud cover increases the temperature because the clouds

A prevent the escape of heat into space.

B convert solar radiation into heat.

C absorb short light wavelengths, leaving heat.

D produce heat as they are pushed by strong winds.



Which of these could increase average global temperatures?

A increased use of fossil fuels

B increased ocean algal blooms

C decreased carbon dioxide emissions

D increased numbers of animal species



The clouds that surround Venus are so thick that the planet actually absorbs less sunlight than the Earth. Nevertheless, Venus has a surface temperature of more than 400 °C. Which of these *best* explains this high surface temperature?

A The bright surfaces of the clouds reflect sunlight back on the planet.

B The strong winds in the atmosphere produce friction.

C The thick clouds in the atmosphere prevent heat from escaping.

D The sulfuric acid in the clouds releases heat energy.



Permanent deforestation can contribute to potential global warming by

A decreasing atmospheric CO₂ levels.

B increasing atmospheric CO₂ levels.

C decreasing atmospheric N₂ levels.

D increasing atmospheric N₂ levels.



More solar energy reaches the equatorial regions than the polar regions because the equatorial regions

A are covered by a greater area of land.

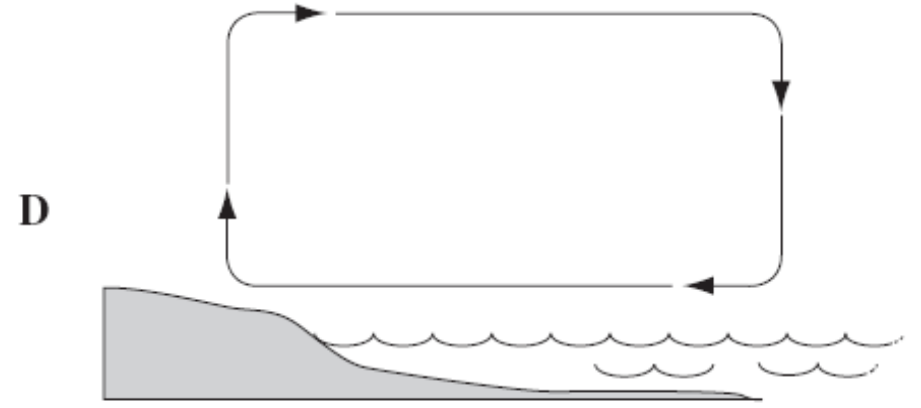
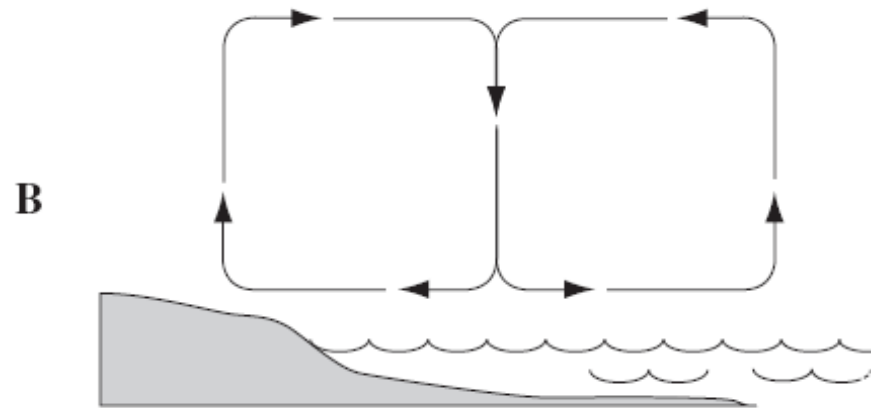
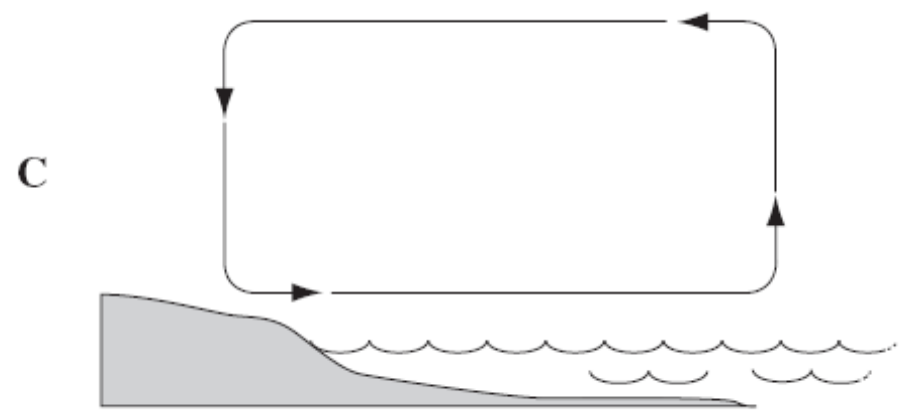
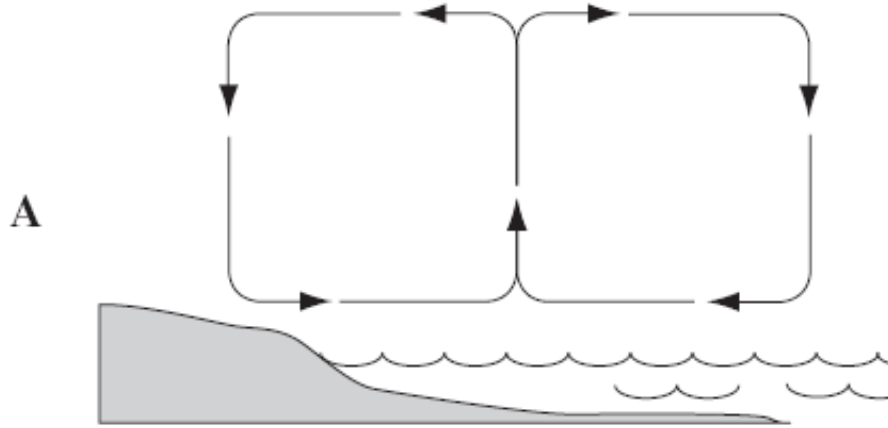
B have more vegetation to absorb sunlight.



C have days with more hours of light.

D receive sun rays closest to vertical.

Which diagram *best* models the movement of coastal air during the afternoon?



What is the driving force for surface ocean currents?

A density layering

B global winds

C the Coriolis effect

D salt concentration



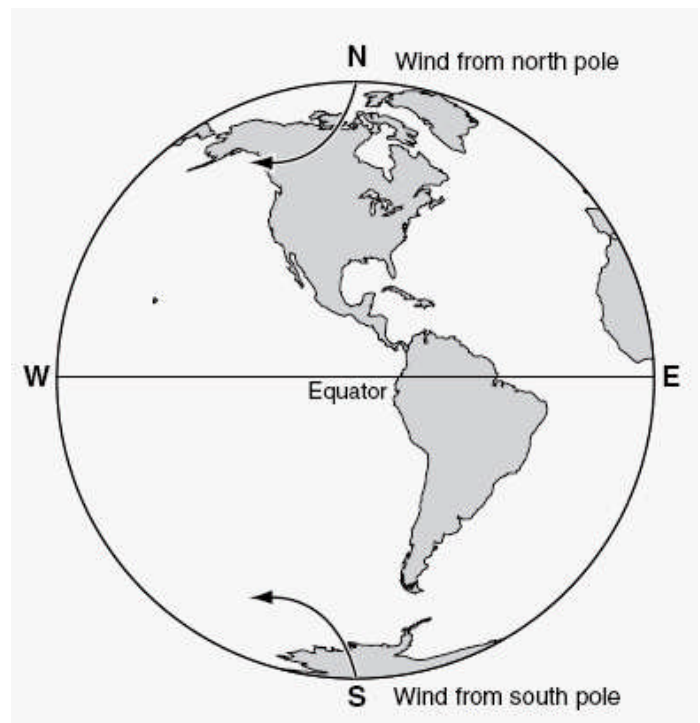
What causes the wind deflection from the north and south poles?

A the rotation of Earth on its axis

B the oblate shape of Earth

C the tilt of Earth's axis relative to its orbital plane

D the difference in total land mass of the two hemispheres



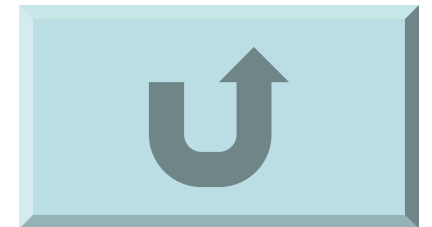
Air moving from the poles toward the equator turns west. The primary cause of this global deflection is

A the shape and size of land masses.

B larger cities surrounded by farmlands.

C changes in the magnetic field.

D the rotation of the planet.



Earth rotates in an easterly direction. Therefore, southward wind currents in the Northern Hemisphere appear to be deflected to the

A east.

B west.

C north.

D south.



A teacher demonstrated the possible effects of acid rain by placing several types of rocks in separate beakers containing a vinegar solution with a pH of 3. As time passed, some of the solutions retained a pH of 3 while other solutions gradually reached a pH of 7. Which of the following *best* explains this variation of pH in this demonstration?

A All solutions eventually reach a pH of 7, so the experiment is not complete.

B Vinegar is an organic compound that reacts unpredictably with inorganic rocks.

C The rocks have varying chemical composition, so some but not all of them react with acid.

D The students should have measured the pH immediately after mixing since acid rain reacts quickly in nature.



When a layer of cool air at the surface of Earth is found under a layer of warmer air above it, the result is known as

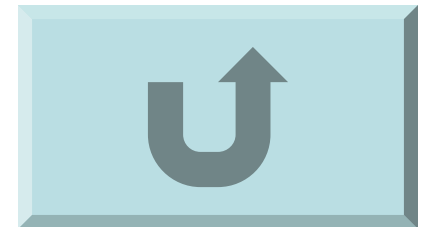
- A** the Coriolis effect.
- B** the greenhouse effect.
- C** a temperature inversion.
- D** an upwelling.



Temperature inversions can occur when

A hot air rises during the night and sinks during the day.

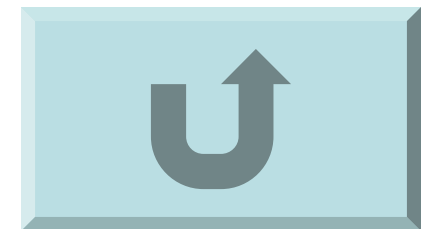
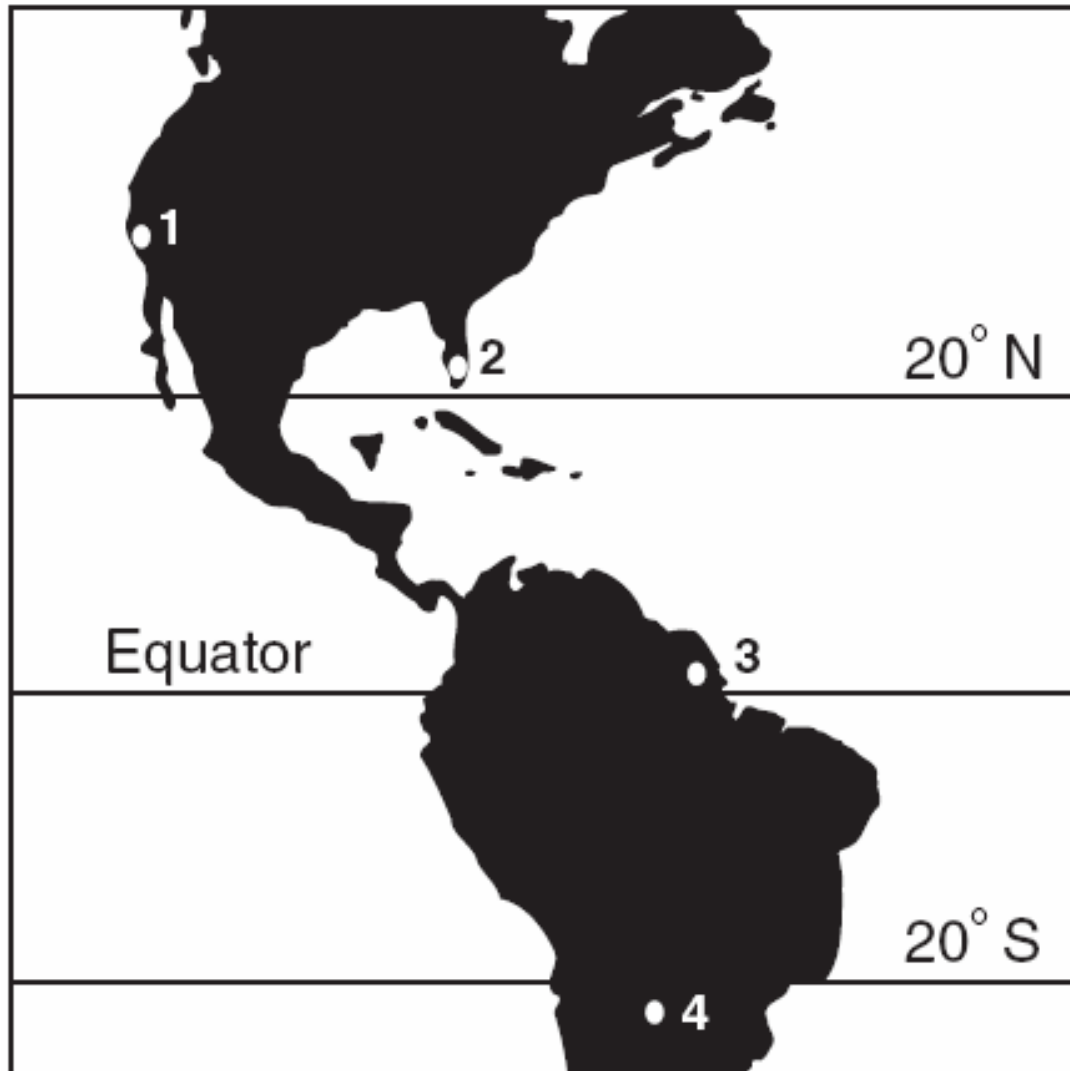
B air is heated directly by solar radiation.



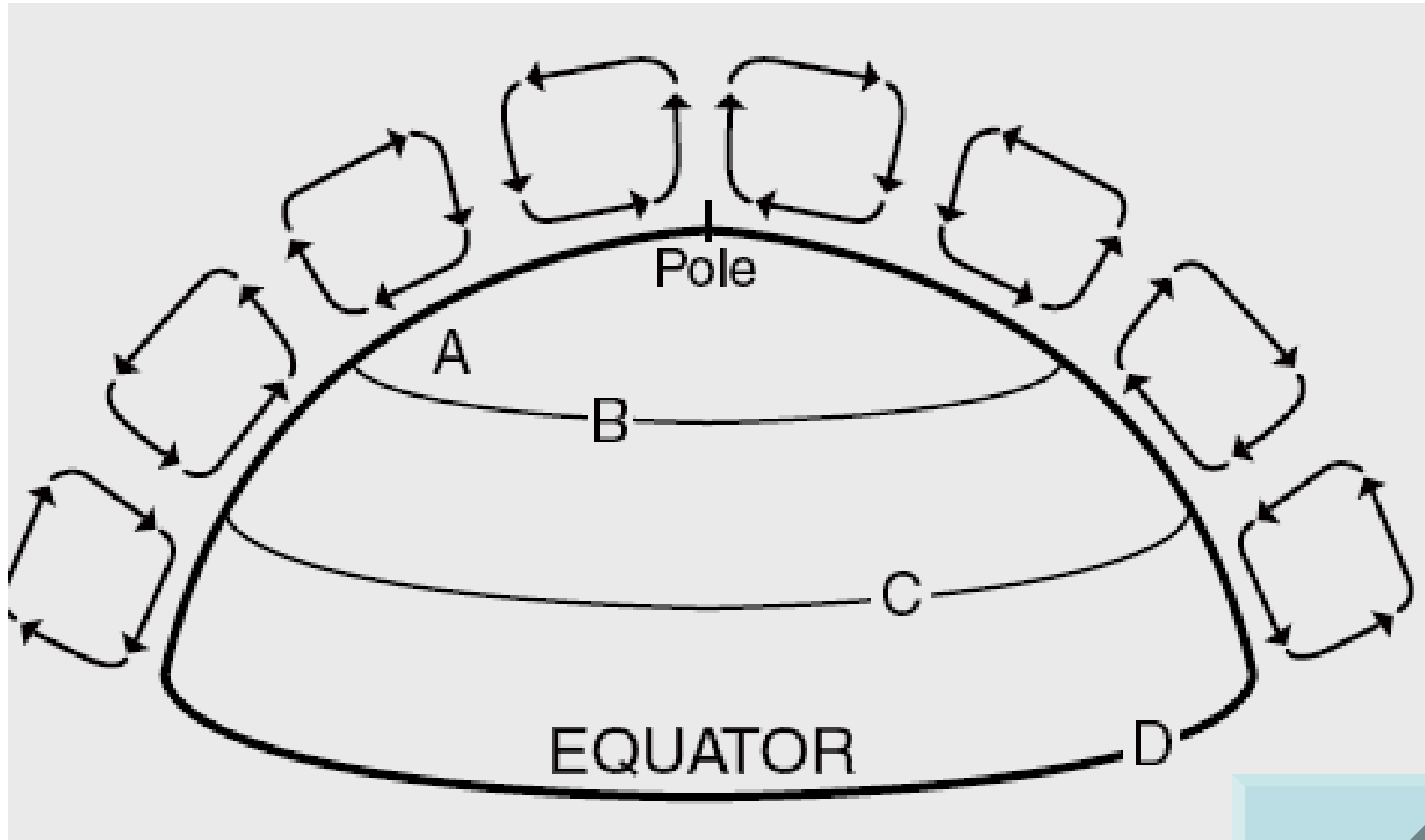
C cool air becomes trapped below warm air.

D places are warmer in winter than summer.

At which location on the map would a rain forest *most* likely be found?



Where would deserts *most* likely be found on Planet X?



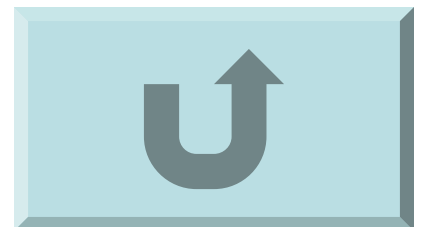
Which of these effects generally occurs as the result of a warm air mass and a cooler air mass converging at Earth's surface?

A The sky becomes clear.

B Winds die down.

C Cloud formation decreases.

D Stormy weather patterns develop.



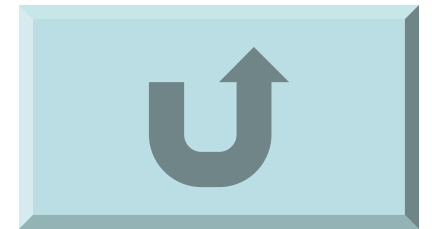
Snow on the ground prevents polar climates from gaining heat by what mechanism?

A heating by greenhouse gases

B heat spread from the equator

C reflection of solar radiation

D release of heat from Earth's core



Shifts in Earth's continents *most* likely caused a change in Earth's

A climatic regions.

B mass.

C orbital velocity.

D atmospheric temperature.



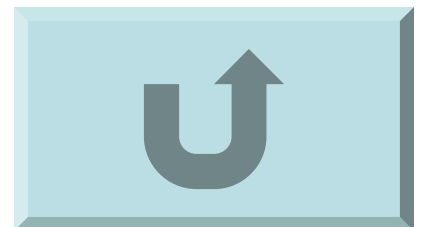
The Gulf Stream in the Northern Hemisphere and the Brazilian Current in the Southern Hemisphere move poleward. Compared to inland areas at the same latitude, the coastal areas bordering these currents will

- A** be warmer.
- B** be more arid.
- C** have more advection fogs.
- D** have shorter growing seasons.



When comparing temperatures of two California regions of the same latitude, students found that the nighttime temperature dropped significantly at the desert site but only slightly at the coastal site. This difference is mostly caused by

- A** lower wind speeds in the desert than at the coast.
- B** less water vapor in the desert than at the coast.
- C** lower carbon dioxide levels in the desert than at the coast.
- D** less vegetation in the desert than at the coast.



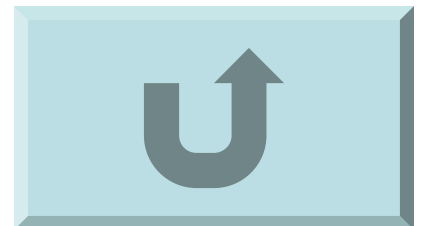
Scientists have found fossils of tropical plants in Antarctica. How could tropical plants have grown in Antarctica?

A At one time, Earth's entire surface was a tropical rain forest.

B At one time, Antarctica was located closer to the equator.

C The rotation of Earth has increased, causing cooling of the atmosphere.

D Catastrophic volcanic eruptions melted the ice and exposed the soil to sunlight.



Which of the following was made possible by the presence of photosynthetic bacteria on Earth?

- A** a water cycle
- B** an oxygen cycle
- C** carbon fixation
- D** anaerobic respiration



What piece of evidence supports the theory that volcanic eruptions formed Earth's early atmosphere?

A Volcanoes expel gases with chemical compositions which closely match the ratios of non-photosynthetic gases in air.

B Volcanoes are clustered near the equator, so their gas output spreads over Earth's surface.

C Volcanoes expel a mixture of gases consisting almost entirely of water vapor and oxygen.

D Volcanic eruptions are inversely proportional to local atmospheric pressure.



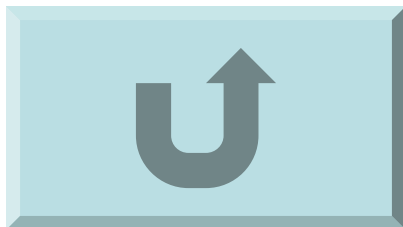
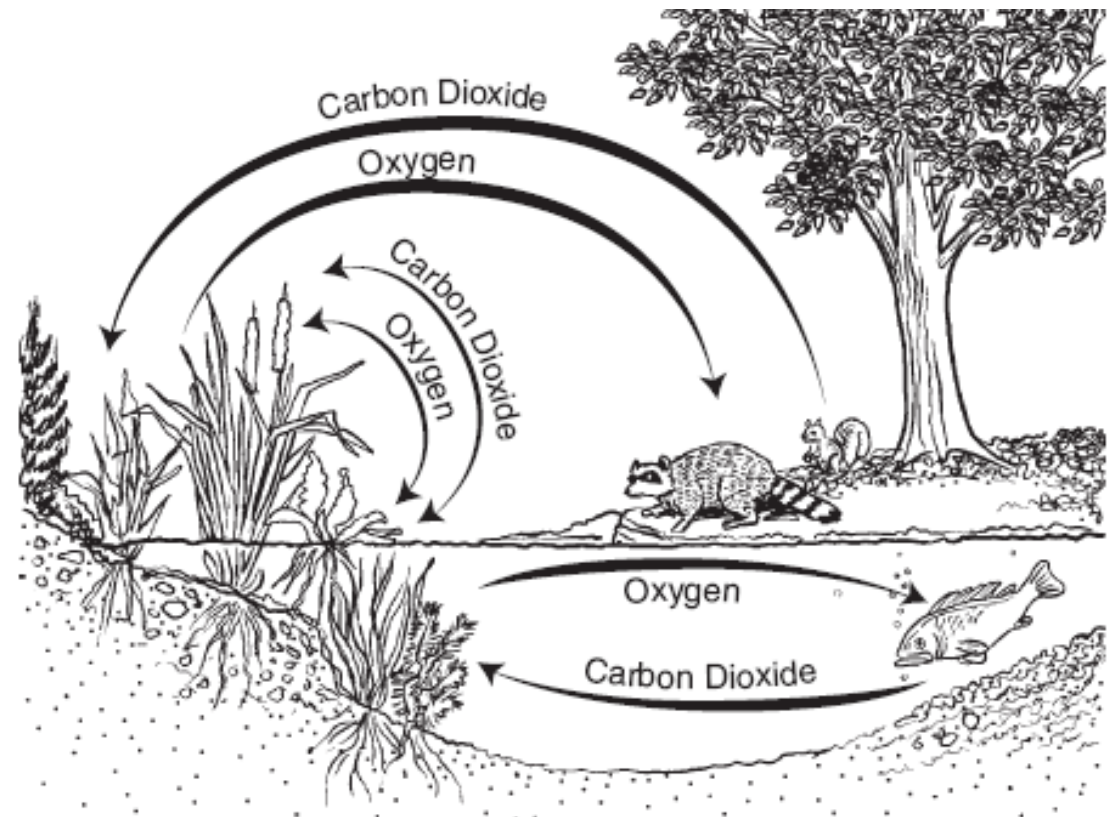
Which of these statements is *best* illustrated by this diagram?

A Animals under water eat plants.

B Land animals exhale oxygen into water.

C Water-dwelling animals breathe carbon dioxide.

D Plants can take in carbon dioxide from air or water.



From Earth's atmosphere, carbon dioxide is used by plants, algae, and cyanobacteria during the process of

- A photosynthesis.**
- B respiration.**
- C decomposition.**
- D nitrogen fixation.**



Carbon in the atmosphere is *most* often found as which of the following compounds?

A stratospheric ozone

B fossil fuel

C carbon monoxide

D carbon dioxide



Which of the following processes puts carbon from a forest floor back into the atmosphere?

- A** combustion
- B** photosynthesis
- C** evaporation
- D** transpiration



The release of carbon from limestone reservoirs into the atmosphere is *most* often accomplished by the



A abrasion of the limestone by wind-blown sands.

B destruction of limestone by lichens.

C formation of stalagmites and stalactites in limestone caves.

D chemical reaction between limestone and rainwater.

During periods of increased global temperatures, which of the following is *most* likely to occur?

A a decrease in atmospheric CO₂

B an increase in atmospheric CO₂

C a decrease in earthquakes

D an increase in earthquakes



Earth's atmosphere is divided into layers that are based upon their

- A** water content.
- B** relative humidity.
- C** gas content.
- D** temperature gradient.



**According to many scientists,
what process led to the
formation of the early
atmosphere of Earth?**

- A** outgassing
- B** metamorphism
- C** asteroid collision
- D** galactic dust



Ocean surface currents are created by

A differences in water temperature.

B differences in water density.

C friction with winds.

D salinity variations.



According to scientists, which of the following material categories is thought to be the primary cause for the depletion of the ozone layer?

A chlorofluorocarbons

B coal-containing sulfur

C fossil fuels

D hydrocarbons



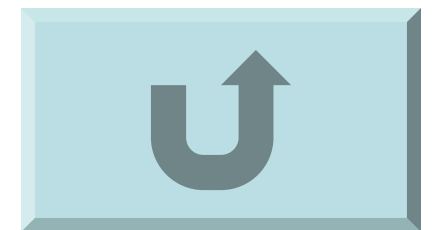
The primitive atmosphere of Earth was deficient in free oxygen. What process was primarily responsible for the development of the present percentage of free oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere?

A outgassing

B photosynthesis

C volcanic eruptions

D oxidation of iron-based minerals



Most of the molecular oxygen in the early atmosphere of Earth resulted from

- A** photosynthesis in primitive plants.
- B** decaying primitive plants and animals.
- C** volcanic eruptions.
- D** lightning striking Earth.



The first atmosphere that formed above Earth was *most* likely due to what process?

A eruption of volcanoes

B movement of water

C development of land plants

D occurrence of violent storms



Which of the following human activities reduces the level of ozone in the atmosphere?

A using artificial lighting in scientific polar stations

B using large banks of solar cells for energy production

C releasing chlorofluorocarbons from aerosol cans

D destroying large areas of the equatorial rain forests



A day on Saturn takes about 10 Earth hours. Which fact would *best* explain this short day?

A Saturn is less dense than Earth.

B Saturn is much farther from the Sun than Earth.

C Saturn rotates more rapidly than Earth.

D Saturn's orbit has greater eccentricity than Earth's.



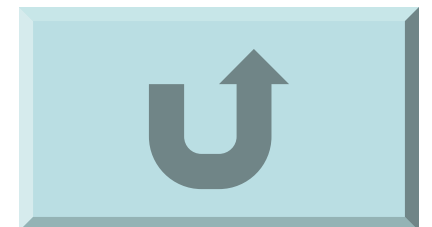
A student models an impact crater on the Moon by dropping a marble from a known height onto a pan of smooth flour. Before reaching any conclusions about the results of this simple experiment, the student repeats the activity several times so that

A differences produced by standard variability in conditions become clear.

B she can produce as large a crater as possible before measuring a diameter.

C her ability to simulate a meteor impact becomes more realistic with practice.

D she can illustrate a perfectly circular crater for her write-up of the experiment.



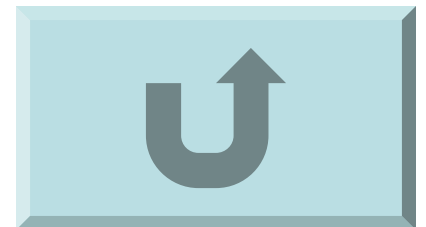
The existence of extraterrestrial life may never be proven, but this idea will become more scientifically acceptable over time if

A no one disputes this idea in a scientific forum.

B hypotheses are made related to the idea.

C alternative hypotheses are proposed and confirmed.

D increasing scientific evidence supports the idea.



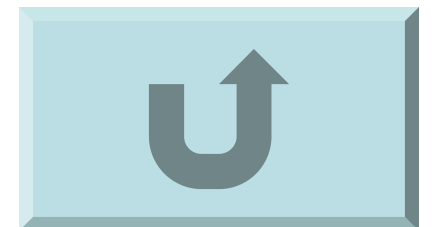
An astronomer notes the change in position of Mars over several nights and then calculates that Mars orbits the Sun once every 400 Earth days. This figure is considerably lower than the 687 Earth-day orbit that is widely accepted for Mars. The scientist should

A publish the findings to reveal the flaw in established orbital theories.

B form a hypothesis to explain how the orbit of Mars can vary so greatly.

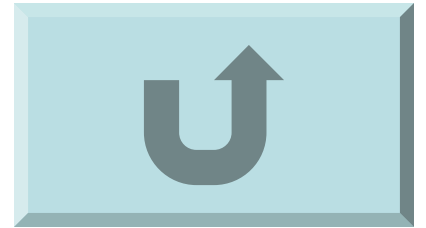
C gather a new set of data and see if the results remain the same.

D add 287 days to the calculations to match the accepted figure.



Which of the following statements *best* describes how the planets of the solar system formed?

A They are condensed rings of matter thrown off by the young Sun.



B They are the remains of an exploded star once paired with the Sun.

C The Sun captured them from smaller, older nearby stars.

D They formed from a nebular cloud of dust and gas.

Which planet was formed from the light gases of the outer solar nebula?

A Mars

B Mercury

C Venus

D Uranus



The diameter of Saturn is almost ten times that of the Earth, yet its density is much less. This can *best* be explained by the fact that Saturn

A is farther from the Sun.

B is a gaseous planet.

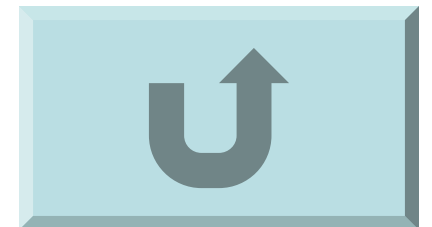
C has a shorter period of rotation.

D has a ring around its center.



Evidence suggests that Earth is about 4.6 billion years old, even though no Earth rocks have been found that can be dated at more than 4 billion years old. This discrepancy is *most* likely caused by Earth's original crust being

- A** difficult to date so precisely.
- B** subject to extensive erosion.
- C** blasted away during Earth's formation.
- D** destroyed by solar radiation.



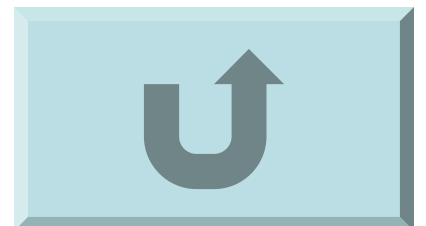
It has been determined that the oldest rocks retrieved from the Moon by Apollo astronauts were formed 4.44 billion years ago, while the oldest rocks found on Earth are less than 4 billion years old. This difference is *most* likely because

A Earth formed well after the Moon was formed.

B Earth cooled more slowly than the Moon.

C Earth's oldest rocks have been recycled by plate tectonics and erosion.

D Earth and the Moon were both captured by the Sun's gravity at different times.



Before humans visited the Moon and brought back lunar rocks, the age of the Moon was unknown.

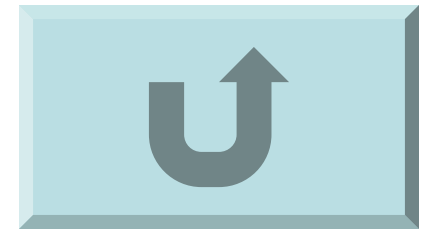
Radioisotope dating of these rocks showed that the age of the oldest lunar rock was closest to

- A 186,000 years.**
- B 6.5 billion years.**
- C 4.4 billion years.**
- D 15 billion years.**



Although many ancient civilizations designated certain patterns of stars as constellations, they never included planets in their constellations. What feature of planets, as opposed to stars, explains this?

A They look bigger than stars.



B They are more difficult to see than stars.

C There are not enough of them to form a constellation.

D They do not maintain fixed positions relative to other planets or stars.

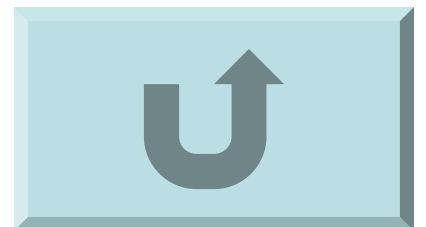
Before the telescope was invented, people had the idea that the planets were closer to Earth than were the stars. Which piece of evidence contributed to this conclusion?

A The planets were the only objects with visible moons.

B The Milky Way was sometimes visible during the day.

C The stars were consistently brighter than the planets.

D The planets appeared to move much more quickly than the stars.



Early telescopes showed stars as only points of light, while the planets appeared to be much larger, providing evidence that stars must

A be more plentiful in our solar system than planets.

B travel in elliptical orbits like planets.

C be much farther from Earth than planets.

D reflect much more light than planets.



What is the source of energy for the Sun?

- A** hydrogen fusion
- B** internal combustion
- C** nuclear fission of metals
- D** burning of solar gases



Fusion is a form of nuclear reaction resulting in an enormous release of heat energy. The fusion of hydrogen to helium is a reaction that commonly occurs in

- A** the Sun and other typical stars.
- B** the ionosphere and thermosphere.
- C** Earth's outer core of molten iron.
- D** a comet's tail of ionized gases.



The surfaces of planet Mercury and our moon contain some very large craters that are *most* likely the result of

- A** giant lava flows.
- B** asteroid impacts.
- C** nuclear explosions.
- D** large collapsed caves.



The Sun is an average yellow star in the Milky Way galaxy, which is described as

- A a dwarf galaxy.**
- B a spiral galaxy.**
- C an elliptical galaxy.**
- D an irregular galaxy.**



As part of the modern theory of the origins of the elements, it is hypothesized that before the formation of the stars, most of the matter in the universe consisted of what atoms?

- A** hydrogen and helium
- B** nitrogen and carbon
- C** silicon and lithium
- D** uranium and radium



Scientific evidence suggests that magnesium is formed by stars during

- A** photosynthesis.
- B** the fission of carbon atoms.
- C** nuclear fusion.
- D** convection inside sunspots.



Stars begin their life cycle in

A a black hole.

B a nova.

C a nebula.

D a supernova.



Astronomers have discovered vast differences in stars through their observations. One theory used to explain these differences is that

A the distances between stars are vast.

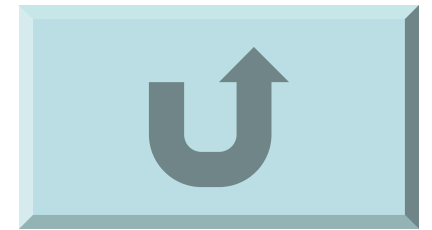
B stars are at different points in their life cycles.

C Earth's atmosphere distorts our view of the stars.

D there is too much light pollution on Earth to study stars.



An astronomer uses a telescope to observe a star. The color of the star indicates that it has a size and surface temperature similar to that of the Sun. Using this information, the astronomer can conclude that the star



- A** is older than the Sun.
- B** will survive for several billion years.
- C** is moving very quickly away from Earth.
- D** has a mass similar to the mass of Jupiter.

The final stage of a star's existence is determined by its mass. The most massive stars will end their lives as

A supergiant stars.

B neutron stars.

C white dwarf stars.

D black holes.

