Name Date Class

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**Content Practice A LESSON 1**

***The View from Earth***

**Directions:** *Circle the term in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.*

**1.** Because Earth rotates on its axis from west to east, the stars and planets in the sky appear (to move, brighter) during the course of the night.

**2.** The North Star, named (Sirius, Polaris), is almost directly above the North Pole.

**3.** The stars in a (galaxy, constellation) happen to appear close together when they are seen from Earth, but they are far apart in space.

**4.** Astronomers divide the sky into 88 (regions, solar systems), also called constellations.

**5.** A star emits a range of (magnitudes, wavelengths) called its spectrum.

**6.** Telescopes can detect visible light and other types of (radiation, light-years).

**7.** A spectroscope spreads light into different (compounds, wavelengths).

**8.** Astronomers can analyze the elements that make up a star by passing its light through a (spectroscope, telescope).

**9.** Different types of (planets, stars) emit electromagnetic radiation with different wavelengths.

**10.** A stationary object might appear to change (luminosity, position) when it is viewed from two different points.

**11.** (Parallax, Luminosity) is the apparent change in an object’s position caused by looking at it from two different points.

**12.** Astronomical units are convenient to use in the solar system because distances easily can be compared to the distance between Earth and the (Sun, Moon).

**13.** Light-years measure distances to objects that are (outside, within) the solar system.

**14.** The brightness of an object as seen from Earth is its (absolute, apparent) magnitude.

**15.** (Luminosity, Parallax) is the true brightness of an object.

The Universe