

18 Multiple choice questions

1. the theory that past geological processes were much more rapid than those seen today
 - a. accretion
 - b. catastrophism
 - c. cosmologist
 - d. climate

2. a nitrogen-containing chemical that makes up proteins; can be made by living cells or obtained in the diet
 - a. fermentation
 - b. climate
 - c. emission
 - d. amino acid

3. the dark absorption lines crossing a continuous spectrum, such as those from the sun
 - a. accretion
 - b. Doppler effect
 - c. Fraunhofer lines
 - d. frequency

4. the change in frequency that occurs with light or sound when its source moves towards or away from us
 - a. frequency
 - b. blue shift
 - c. accretion
 - d. Doppler effect

5. the lines in the spectra of galaxies move to shorter wavelengths than they found when spectra are produced here on Earth
 - a. accretion
 - b. blue shift
 - c. emission
 - d. amino acid

6. the method of dividing the history of the Earth into ages based on fossil and other geological evidence
 - a. geocentric
 - b. climate
 - c. geological time scale
 - d. aerobic respiration

7. the number of times an event takes place per unit of time
 - a. blue shift
 - b. accretion
 - c. frequency
 - d. geocentric

8. the set of absorption lines that results when radiant energy from a source, such as the sun, passes through a cooler medium where some of the light is absorbed
 - a. accretion
 - b. Doppler effect
 - c. absorption spectrum
 - d. catastrophism

9. the theory that the universe began at some particular instant and has been expanding ever since
 - a. climate
 - b. fermentation
 - c. big bang theory
 - d. blue shift

10. respiration that occurs in the absence of oxygen
 - a. accretion
 - b. fermentation
 - c. aerobic respiration
 - d. anaerobic respiration

11. a process in which a star gathers molecules of interstellar gas to itself by gravitational attraction
 - a. accretion
 - b. emission
 - c. climate
 - d. fermentation

12. the idea that the Earth was at the centre of the solar system and all planets and stars orbited it
 - a. geocentric
 - b. frequency
 - c. fermentation
 - d. accretion

13. a scientist who investigates the origin and evolution of the universe
 - a. amino acid
 - b. emission
 - c. catastrophism
 - d. cosmologist

14. the giving out or release of energy by means of electromagnetic waves, such as light from a lamp or star
 - a. fermentation
 - b. accretion
 - c. climate
 - d. emission

15. the action of yeast cells on the sugar in fruit juices, like grape, to produce alcohol
 - a. geocentric
 - b. accretion
 - c. emission
 - d. fermentation

16. a biological process that needs the presence of oxygen to produce energy
 - a. fermentation
 - b. accretion
 - c. anaerobic respiration
 - d. aerobic respiration

17. electromagnetic waves that travel at the speed of light but differ in wavelength
 - a. anaerobic respiration
 - b. aerobic respiration
 - c. fermentation
 - d. electromagnetic radiation

18. the normal weather conditions in an area
 - a. climate
 - b. amino acid
 - c. accretion
 - d. emission