

Astronomy
Standard level
Paper 1

Thursday 26 April 2018 (afternoon)

Candidate session number

45 minutes

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Instructions to candidates

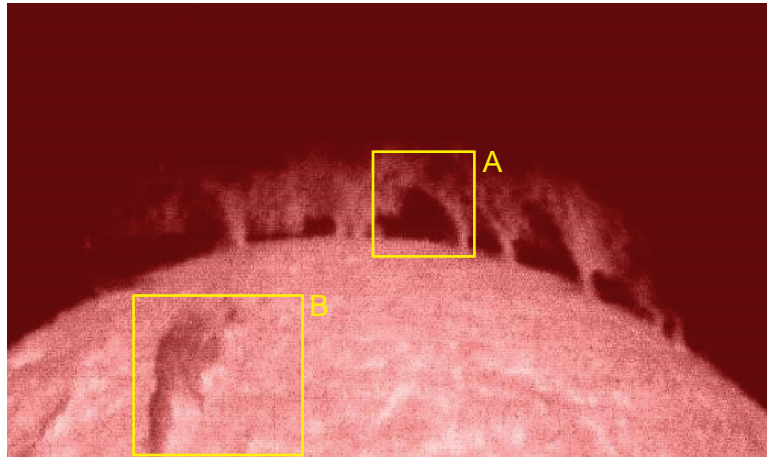
- Write your session number in the boxes above.
- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all of the questions.
- Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.
- A calculator is required for this paper.
- A clean copy of the **astronomy data booklet** is required for this examination paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[30 marks]**.



Answer **all** questions. Answers must be written within the answer boxes provided.

The Stars

1. The photograph shows part of the Sun, viewed in H- α light.



[<https://solarscience.msfc.nasa.gov>]

(a) Identify the structures labelled A and B on the photograph. [1]

A:

B:

(b) Outline the relationship between structures A and B. [1]

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(c) Outline the advantage of viewing the Sun at specific wavelengths, such as H α and Ca II. [1]

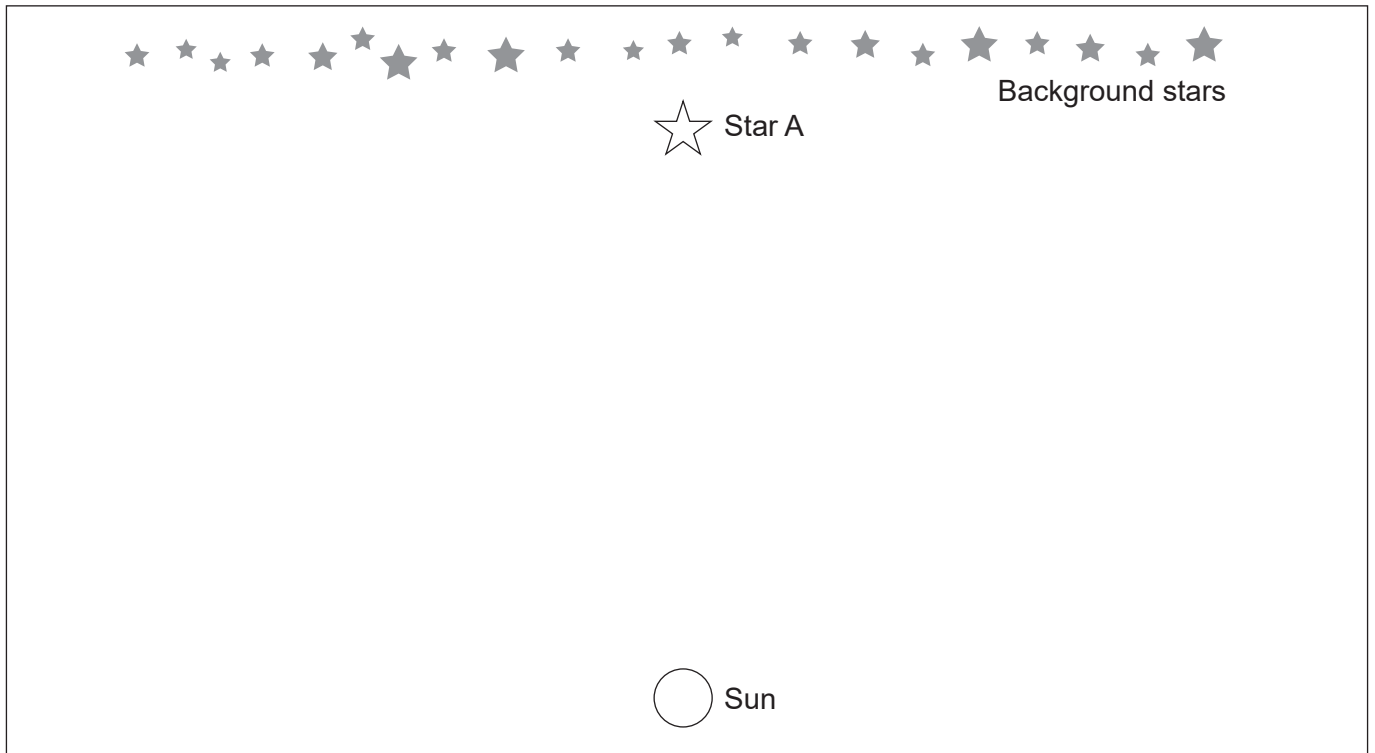
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2. Explain, using the diagram, how the distance to star A can be calculated using stellar parallax. [3]

diagram not to scale



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3. Protostars are observed as luminous, red objects, even though they are not generating energy through nuclear fusion. Explain why protostars emit in visible wavelengths. [3]

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The Planets

4. Both electrical forces and gravitational forces are significant during the early formation of planets. Identify the role of each force in this process. [2]

Electrical:

Gravitational:

5. Earth has a nitrogen–oxygen atmosphere, while Venus has a carbon dioxide–nitrogen atmosphere. However, both Venus and Earth are of similar size and had similar early atmospheres.
- (a) Explain the difference between the current carbon dioxide levels on Venus in comparison to those currently on the Earth. [2]

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- (b) Venus has a much higher surface temperature than expected due to the higher levels of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere. Explain why. [3]

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6. Ground-based telescopes frequently scan the wavelengths between 18 cm and 21 cm in the search for extra-terrestrial life. Identify **two** advantages of searching between these wavelengths.

[2]

1:

2:



08EP05

Turn over

Galaxies

7. (a) Distinguish between the locations of Population I and Population II stars in the Milky Way. [1]

Population I:

Population II:

(b) Population I stars are younger than Population II stars. Explain how the composition of Population I stars supports this. [3]

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8. Type Ia supernovae can be used to measure the distance to distant galaxies.

(a) Identify the characteristics of type Ia supernovae that make them useful for measuring distance. [2]

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(b) Identify **one** disadvantage of using type Ia supernovae for measuring distance. [1]

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Cosmology

9. In the 1970s, a published estimate for the Hubble constant was about $55 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$.

(a) Based on this estimate, calculate the approximate age of the universe. [1]

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(b) Suggest the main assumption made when calculating your answer in part (a). [1]

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(c) In 2014, a scientific paper announced a refined Hubble constant of $69.6 \pm 0.7 \text{ km s}^{-1} \text{ Mpc}^{-1}$. Explain why astrophysicists are continuing research to measure the Hubble constant. [1]

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10. Gravitation was first formally described by Newton, and later by Einstein. Distinguish between their views of gravity. [2]

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Please **do not** write on this page.

Answers written on this page
will not be marked.



08EP08