Day and Night, Seasons, Moon Phases Test Review

1. Day and night are caused by
   A) the tilt of Earth's axis.   B) Earth's revolution around the sun.   C) eclipses.   D) Earth's rotation on its axis.

2. Earth's rotation takes about
   A) 365 days.   B) 6 months.   C) 24 hours.   D) 1 month.

3. One complete revolution of Earth around the sun takes about
   A) one rotation.   B) one year.   C) one season.   D) one eclipse.

4. Earth has seasons because
   A) Earth rotates on its axis.   B) the distance between Earth and the sun changes.   C) Earth's axis is tilted as it moves around the sun.   D) the temperature of the sun changes.

5. When the north end of Earth's axis is tilted toward the sun, North America will experience
   A) more indirect rays and shorter days.   B) more indirect rays and longer days.   C) more direct rays and longer days.   D) more direct rays and shorter days.

6. The phase of the moon you see depends on
   A) where you are on Earth's surface.   B) how much of the sunlit side of the moon faces Earth.   C) how much of the moon's surface is lit by the sun.   D) whether or not an eclipse is occurring.

7. Label the moon phases above.

8. Number the phases of the moon in the order that they occur, beginning with the new moon, H, as number one.

9. Approximately how much time passes between H and B? _____________________________

10. Which two phases are gibbous moons? ___________   _______________________

The Phases of the Moon

A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H
11. Complete the Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phases of the Moon</th>
<th>What you see</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New moon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full moon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third/Last Quarter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Complete the Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earth’s Seasons</th>
<th>Day in Northern Hemisphere</th>
<th>Approximate Date Each Year</th>
<th>Length of Daytime/Nighttime</th>
<th>Which Hemisphere is Tilted Toward the Sun?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summer solstice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Autumnal (Fall) equinox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter solstice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vernal (Spring) equinox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. When the visible portion of the moon is increasing, the moon is
A. waxing         B. full        C. waning        D. waning crescent

14. From new moon to full moon phase, you see
A. a decreasing amount of the lighted side of the moon
B. an increasing amount of the lighted side of the moon
C. more of the lighted side, then less of the lighted side of the moon
D. the same amount of the lighted side of the moon

15. When only a small part of the moon is visible, the moon may be in its
A. first quarter phase   B. waning crescent phase
C. new moon phase        D. last quarter phase

16. Which phase of the Moon occurs when the moon is between the Earth and the Sun?
A. new moon               B. full moon         C. waxing gibbous       D. waning crescent

14. What percentage of the moon can we see from earth?
A. 10%            B. 100%            C. 20%            D. 50%

15. 'Moonlight' is an incorrect term because:
A. the moon reflects light from the earth’s electric lights
B. the moon reflects light from the sun
C. the moon reflects no light