1. The Zenith is the point directly overhead an observer no matter where on the Earth they stand. That is the point ‘a’.

2. In the scientific method, the ultimate judge of whether a hypothesis is correct or not is given by answer ‘D’, whether it can be tested and confirmed by applying the scientific method.

3. Of the distances listed, the lightyear, answer ‘D’ is the largest.

4. The celestial sphere turns once around each day because the planet on which we live is rotating.

5. The average distance between the Earth and Sun is called an ‘astronomical unit’.

6. According to the scientific method, a single idea that can be tested is an ‘Hypothesis’.

7. Copernicus’ idea of Heliocentric Universe most easily explained the retrograde motion of planets.

8. We accept the Heliocentric model of the solar system, which places the Sun at the center of the solar system.

9. The primary reason we understand what is happening in the Universe is because the laws of physics are the same everywhere in the Universe. Thus, what we learn on Earth can be used to understand what is happening in the rest of the Universe.

10. Eratosthenes measured the size of the Earth by measuring the height of the Sun on the same day in two cities that cast different shadows.

11. A planet moves faster than average when it is closer to the Sun.

12. According to Kepler’s third law, there is a relationship between a planet’s orbital period and its distance from the Sun.

13. The name given to the time it takes for the Earth to complete one rotation about its axis, relative to the stars is called a Year.
14. In science, any disagreement between observations and theory results in the need to reevaluate and possibly modify the theory.

15. The brightest object in our solar system as viewed from outside the solar system is the Sun.

16. Parallax is the apparent motion of an object against the backdrop of more distant objects due to the motion of the observer.

17. A planet seen to temporarily move ‘backwards’ is said to be in Retrograde motion.

18. Kepler’s first law states that planets move in elliptical orbits.

19. The definition of Noon is when the Sun is at the local Meridian.

20. Objects always rise in East because by definition we call the direction towards which the Earth is rotating ‘East’.