

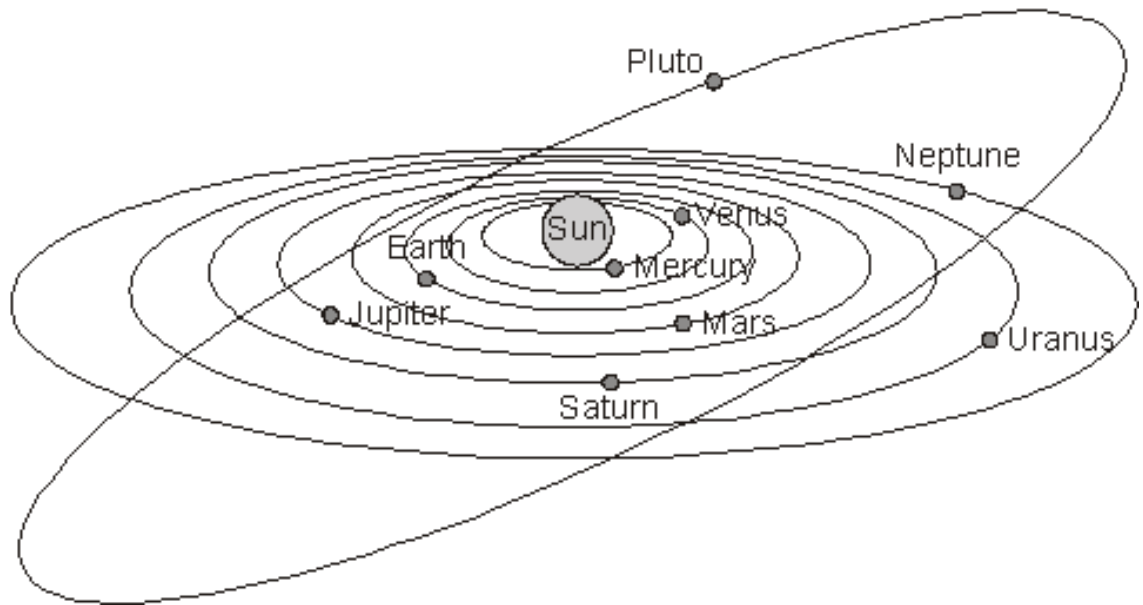
# Explore Further Questions

## Case Study 1, 7.3 Escape Earth

### Question 1

Pluto was discovered in 1930. It was classified as a planet.  
In 2006, scientists agreed that Pluto is **not** a planet.

(a) The diagram below shows our solar system.



*not to scale*

(i) **From the diagram**, what supports the idea that Pluto is a planet?

.....

1 mark

(ii) **From the diagram**, what supports the idea that Pluto is **not** a planet?

.....

1 mark

(b) The table below shows information about planets in our solar system.

| planet  | diameter (km) |
|---------|---------------|
| Mercury | 4800          |
| Venus   | 12200         |
| Earth   | 12800         |
| Mars    | 6800          |
| Jupiter | 142600        |
| Saturn  | 120200        |
| Uranus  | 49000         |
| Neptune | 50000         |

Pluto has a diameter of 2300 km. How does this information suggest to scientists that Pluto is **not** a planet?

.....

1 mark

(c) An object called Charon orbits Pluto. How does the presence of Charon support the idea that Pluto is a planet?

.....

1 mark

(d) The table below shows the composition of the atmosphere of some of the objects in our solar system.

| object         | atmosphere                   |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| Mercury        | none                         |
| Venus          | mainly carbon dioxide        |
| Earth          | mainly nitrogen and oxygen   |
| Neptune        | hydrogen, helium and methane |
| Earth's moon   | none                         |
| Titan (a moon) | nitrogen and methane         |
| Pluto          | nitrogen and methane         |

Atmosphere is **not** used to classify objects as moons or planets. Use the information above to suggest a reason for this.

.....

.....

1 mark

- (e) Why do you think scientists found it difficult to decide how Pluto should be classified?

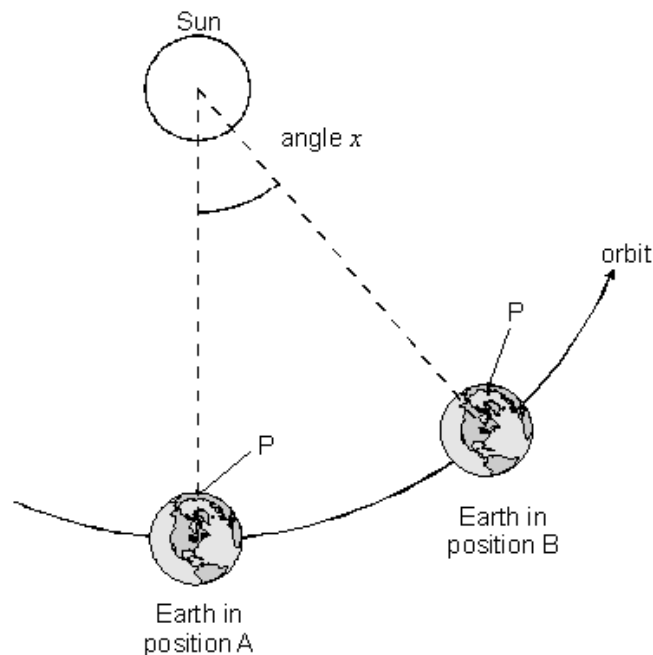
.....

.....

1 mark  
maximum 6 marks

## Question 2

The diagram shows the Earth in two positions in its orbit around the Sun, one day apart. The diagram is **not** to scale.



At position A, the Sun is vertically above the point P on the Earth. At position B, the Earth has rotated a full  $360^\circ$  on its axis. It has to rotate a little further before the Sun is again vertically above point P.

- (a) The diagram is **not** drawn to scale, and the angle  $x$  has been drawn too large. Through what angle  $x$ , to the nearest degree, does the Earth move in its orbit in one day?

.....

1 mark

- (b) For the Sun to be in the same place in the sky (vertically above point P) the Earth has to rotate  $(360 + x)^\circ$ . This takes exactly 24 hours. How long does it take for the Earth to rotate through  $360^\circ$ ? Give the unit.

.....

1 mark

- (c) One year is approximately 365.25 Earth days. Calculate how many times the Earth actually rotates during one year.

.....

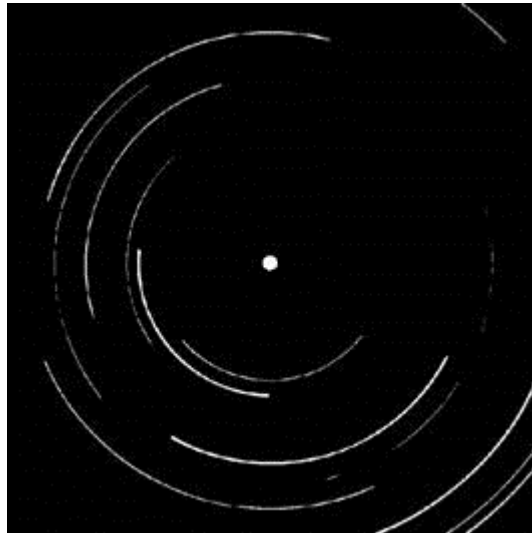
.....

.....

1 mark  
Maximum 3 marks

### Question 3

On a clear night, a camera was set up on a fixed stand pointing at the Pole Star. The camera shutter was opened and kept open for a number of hours. The diagram shows the paths of a number of stars appearing in the photograph.



- (a) (i) In the photograph, most of the stars appear as curved lines instead of dots. Why do the stars appear as curved lines?

.....  
.....

1 mark

- (ii) The Pole Star appears as a bright dot in the middle, not as a curved line. Why does the Pole Star appear as a dot?

.....  
.....

1 mark

- (b) Study the diagram carefully. For how long was the camera shutter kept open?

..... hours

1 mark  
Maximum 3 marks