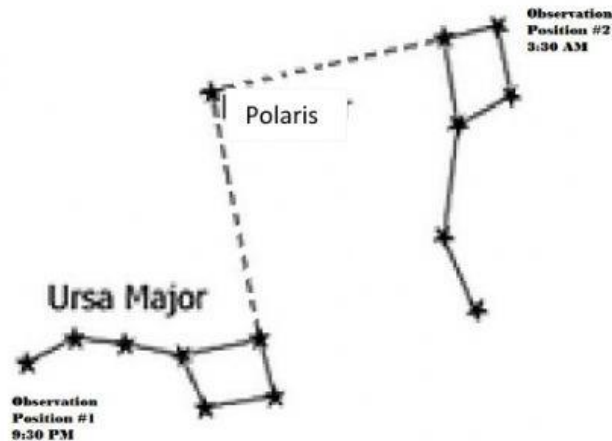


Name: _____

1. Two students watch the night sky one evening during spring. They observe the position of the Ursa Major constellation and the Pole Star two times overnight at an interval of six hours. The diagram below shows the students' observations.



What can the students *correctly* conclude from their observations?

- A. Polaris is part of the Ursa Major constellation.
- B. The Ursa Major constellation changes its shape.
- C. The Ursa Major constellation appears to move in the sky.
- D. Polaris appears to revolve around the Ursa Major constellation.

2. An astronomer is studying constellations. He reads that a constellation named Orion is seen in the Northern Hemisphere during winter, as shown.



What makes constellation Orion visible during winter in the Northern Hemisphere but not during the summer?

- A. Earth is tilted and rotates on its axis.
- B. Earth is tilted and revolves around the Sun.
- C. All constellations revolve around Earth.
- D. All constellations move around the Sun.

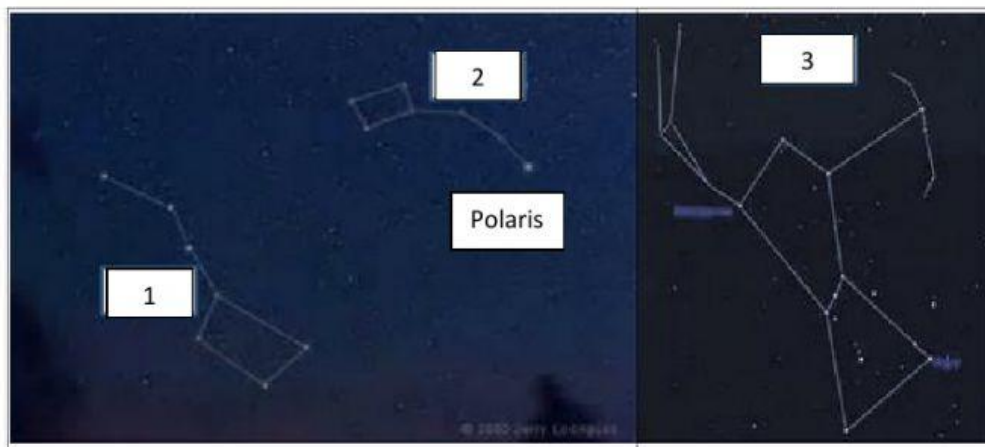
3. A student observed the stars in the night sky every hour. Which of these MOST likely describes what the student saw?

- A. The star patterns seemed to move across the sky.
- B. The stars changed colors as the night became darker.
- C. The stars seemed to stay the same all night long.
- D. The stars moved away from Earth and became dimmer.

4. What remains in the same location in the sky of the Northern Hemisphere each night?

- A. The Sun
- B. The Little Dipper
- C. The North Star
- D. The Moon

Use the image of the constellations to answer questions 5-7.



5. Constellation 1 is identified as _____.

- A. Orion
- B. Little Dipper
- C. Big Dipper
- D. Melting Pot

6. Constellation 2 is identified as _____.

- A. Orion
- B. Little Dipper
- C. Big Dipper
- D. Melting Pot

7. Constellation 3 is identified as _____.

- A. Orion
- B. Little Dipper
- C. Big Dipper
- D. Melting Pot

8. What is the name of a group of visible stars that form a pattern when viewed from Earth?

- A. comet
- B. constellation
- C. conservation
- D. northern lights

9. What is the name for one of the largest constellation best known as the “big dipper”?

- A. Ursa Minor
- B. Orion
- C. Polaris
- D. Ursa Major

10. What is the name for the constellation commonly known as the “Little Dipper”?

- A. Ursa Major
- B. Ursa Minor
- C. Orion
- D. Polaris