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These questions come from the following Video 16 Jupiter Crash Course (video 17 questions follow). PLEASE make sure I know which answer you selected. Maybe delete the other answers or even better HIGHLIGHT the one you want

1. Jupiter is referred to as a _____
 - a. gas giant
 - b. liquid behemoth
 - c. vapor mammoth
 - d. rocky colossus

2. How many Earths could fit inside Jupiter?
 - a. about 20
 - b. about 100
 - c. about 500
 - d. about 1000

3. Jupiter has a mass over _____ that of Earth
 - a. 30 times
 - b. 80 times
 - c. 300 times
 - d. 800 times

4. Despite its bulk, Jupiter rotates extremely rapidly: One day on Jupiter is a mere _____
 - a. 50 minutes long
 - b. 1 hour long
 - c. 10 hours long
 - d. 15 hours long

5. Who discovered the four largest moons of Jupiter?
 - a. Newton
 - b. Kepler
 - c. Galileo
 - d. Copernicus

6. The light and dark-colored stripes, in Jupiter's clouds, are called _____
- a. sections and sashes
 - b. tracts and straps
 - c. zones and belts
 - d. realms and ribbons
7. The light-colored zones, in Jupiter's atmosphere, are formed from _____
- a. ammonia clouds
 - b. sulfuric acid clouds
 - c. carbon dioxide clouds
 - d. water vapor
8. The colossal hurricane on Jupiter is dubbed _____
- a. the Great Red Spot
 - b. the Eye of the Storm
 - c. the Vast Dark Spot
 - d. the Hooke Squall
9. The large hurricane on Jupiter was first noticed _____
- a. three decades ago
 - b. eight decades ago
 - c. three centuries ago
 - d. eight centuries ago
10. How deep is Jupiter's atmosphere?
- a. several kilometers
 - b. several dozen kilometers
 - c. several hundred kilometers
 - d. several thousand kilometers
11. The air on Jupiter is mostly _____
- a. ammonia and methane
 - b. carbon dioxide and hydrogen
 - c. helium and ammonia
 - d. hydrogen and helium

12. Instead of a mantle, Jupiter has a huge region made up of liquid metallic _____
- a. hydrogen
 - b. helium
 - c. iron
 - d. sodium
13. The solar system formed from gas and dust, in the shape of _____
- a. a flat disk
 - b. a ball
 - c. an oblong sphere
 - d. a spindle
14. During formation, small planets are referred to as _____
- a. baby planets
 - b. protoplanets
 - c. micro planets
 - d. planetoids
15. Hydrogen fusion starts when a star has roughly _____ of the Sun's mass
- a. $1/20$
 - b. $1/2$
 - c. $1/6$
 - d. $1/12$
16. For Jupiter to form a star, you'd need the mass of
- a. 20 more Jupiter's
 - b. 40 more Jupiter's
 - c. 60 more Jupiter's
 - d. 80 more Jupiter's
17. Jupiter radiates away much of its heat as _____
- a. infrared light
 - b. visible light
 - c. ultraviolet light
 - d. microwaves

18. How long ago did Jupiter form?

- a. 4.5 million years ago
- b. 45 million years ago
- c. 4.5 billion years ago
- d. 45 billion years ago

19. Jupiter's ring is made of _____

- a. gases
- b. hydrogen
- c. dust
- d. large rocks

20. In 1994, which comet impacted Jupiter?

- a. Comet Hale-Bopp
- b. Comet Swift-Tuttle
- c. Comet Shoemaker-Levy 9
- d. Comet Halley

Jupiter's moon Crash Course #17

1. How many confirmed moons does Jupiter have?

- a. 27
- b. 67
- c. 270
- d. 670

2. In what year did Galileo discover moons orbiting Jupiter?

- a. 1610
- b. 1640
- c. 1670
- d. 1710

3. How many of Jupiter's moons are referred to as "Galilean moons"?

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

4. The biggest of Jupiter's moons is _____
- a. Io
 - b. Europa
 - c. Ganymede
 - d. Callisto
5. Ganymede, the largest moon in our solar system, is even bigger than the planet _____
- a. Mercury
 - b. Venus
 - c. Mars
 - d. Earth
6. Ganymede is mostly rock and ice, but it probably has a liquid _____ core
- a. iron
 - b. hydrogen
 - c. helium
 - d. nickel
7. Ganymede is crisscrossed with large _____
- a. grooves
 - b. mountain ranges
 - c. craters
 - d. canals
8. The second biggest (believed the oldest) of Jupiter's moons is _____
- a. Io
 - b. Europa
 - c. Ganymede
 - d. Callisto
9. The surface of Callisto is mostly _____
- a. ice
 - b. dust
 - c. iron oxide
 - d. volcanoes

10. How does Io, Jupiter's third biggest moon, compare in size to our own moon?
- Io is much smaller
 - Io is slightly smaller
 - Io is slightly bigger
 - Io is much bigger
11. Which moon is the most volcanic object in the entire solar system?
- Io
 - Europa
 - Ganymede
 - Callisto
12. Which moon is the smallest of the Galilean moons?
- Io
 - Europa
 - Ganymede
 - Callisto
13. How does Europa, Jupiter's fourth biggest moon, compare in size to our own moon?
- Europa is much smaller
 - Europa is slightly smaller
 - Europa is slightly bigger
 - Europa is much bigger
14. Which moon has an entire ocean of water sealed up under a solid crust of ice?
- Io
 - Europa
 - Ganymede
 - Callisto
15. The interiors of Ganymede, Io, and Europa are kept warm by _____
- nuclear fission
 - nuclear fusion
 - tidal flexing
 - volcanic activity

16. Which moon likely has everything it needs to spawn life?

- a. Io
- b. Europa
- c. Ganymede
- d. Callisto

17. What is the name for "scientists who study the possibility of life in space"?

- a. cosmologists
- b. exophysicologists
- c. astrobiologists
- d. paleontologists

18. The distance from a star where liquid water can exist on a planet's surface is called the _____

- a. aqua-region
- b. life area
- c. habitable zone
- d. bio-space

19. All of Jupiter's moons _____

- a. are tidally locked to Jupiter
- b. have liquid water
- c. are covered partially in ice
- d. have volcanic activity

20. When a moon orbits the planet backwards relative to the others, it's called a _____

- a. retrograde orbit
- b. heliocentric orbit
- c. geosynchronous orbit
- d. prograde orbit