

PHYSICAL SETTING EARTH SCIENCE

Wednesday, August 14, 2019 — 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., only

The possession or use of any communications device is strictly prohibited when taking this examination. If you have or use any communications device, no matter how briefly, your examination will be invalidated and no score will be calculated for you.

Use your knowledge of Earth science to answer all questions in this examination. Before you begin this examination, you must be provided with the *2011 Edition Reference Tables for Physical Setting/Earth Science*. You will need these reference tables to answer some of the questions.

You are to answer all questions in all parts of this examination. You may use scrap paper to work out the answers to the questions, but be sure to record your answers on your answer sheet and in your answer booklet. A separate answer sheet for Part A and Part B–1 has been provided to you. Follow the instructions from the proctor for completing the student information on your answer sheet. Record your answers to the Part A and Part B–1 multiple-choice questions on this separate answer sheet. Record your answers for the questions in Part B–2 and Part C in your separate answer booklet. Be sure to fill in the heading on the front of your answer booklet.

All answers in your answer booklet should be written in pen, except for graphs and drawings, which should be done in pencil.

When you have completed the examination, you must sign the declaration printed on your separate answer sheet, indicating that you had no unlawful knowledge of the questions or answers prior to the examination and that you have neither given nor received assistance in answering any of the questions during the examination. Your answer sheet and answer booklet cannot be accepted if you fail to sign this declaration.

Notice ...

A four-function or scientific calculator and a copy of the *2011 Edition Reference Tables for Physical Setting/Earth Science* must be available for you to use while taking this examination.

DO NOT OPEN THIS EXAMINATION BOOKLET UNTIL THE SIGNAL IS GIVEN.

Part A

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (1–35): For *each* statement or question, choose the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question. Some questions may require the use of the *2011 Edition Reference Tables for Physical Setting/Earth Science*. Record your answers on your separate answer sheet.

- 1 Most asteroids in our solar system are located in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. What is the approximate distance from the Sun to the asteroid belt?

(1) 129 million km (3) 403 million km
(2) 210 million km (4) 1103 million km

- 2 The table below shows tide data for a location on the north shore of Long Island, in New York State.

Day	Tide	Time
Tuesday	High Tide	12:11 a.m.
	Low Tide	6:23 a.m.
	High Tide	12:36 p.m.
	Low Tide	6:49 p.m.
Wednesday	High Tide	1:02 a.m.
	Low Tide	7:15 a.m.
	High Tide	1:27 p.m.

Based on these data, what is the most likely time of the next high tide?

(1) 1:53 a.m. (3) 7:40 a.m.
(2) 1:53 p.m. (4) 7:40 p.m.

- 3 Which planet takes longer to complete one rotation on its axis than it does to complete one orbit of the Sun?

(1) Mercury (3) Earth
(2) Venus (4) Mars

- 4 Jupiter is a Jovian planet. Compared to the terrestrial planets, Jupiter has a

(1) shorter period of revolution
(2) shorter distance to the Sun
(3) greater density
(4) greater mass

- 5 The entire constellation of Orion is visible in the night sky in January to an observer in New York State. Which statement explains why this constellation is *not* visible in the night sky to this observer in June?

(1) Earth rotates on its axis.
(2) Earth revolves around the Sun.
(3) The constellation Orion orbits the Sun.
(4) The tilt of Earth's axis changes throughout the year.

- 6 The approximate age of the universe is estimated to be

(1) 4.6 million years (3) 13.8 million years
(2) 4.6 billion years (4) 13.8 billion years

- 7 The photograph below shows the apparent path of the Sun photographed at 20-minute intervals and combined into one photograph.



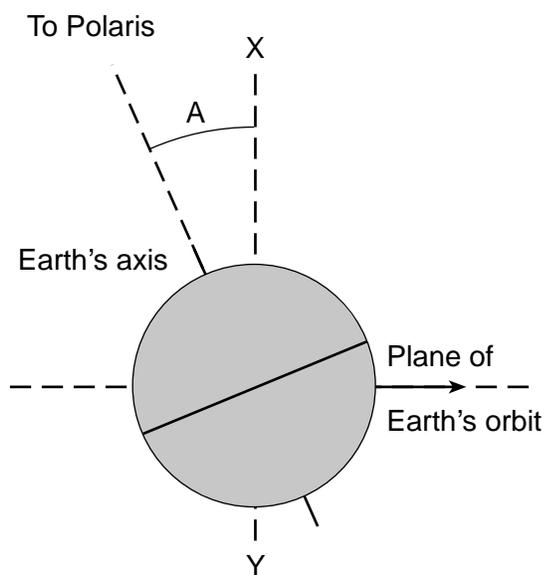
Baker, Robert H. *An Introduction to Astronomy*

Which motion is responsible for the apparent path of the Sun shown in the photograph?

(1) Earth's rotation (3) Sun's rotation
(2) Earth's revolution (4) Sun's revolution

- 8 The mass extinction of the dinosaurs, approximately 65.5 million years ago, is inferred by most scientists to have been caused by
- (1) a large energy surge from the surface of the Sun
 - (2) the occurrence of a major ice age
 - (3) an impact event occurring on Earth's surface
 - (4) earthquakes occurring along crustal plate boundaries

- 9 The diagram below represents Earth as viewed from space. Letter A represents the angle of tilt of Earth's rotational axis. Line XY is perpendicular to the plane of Earth's orbit.



What is the value of the angle represented by letter A?

- (1) 15.0°
 - (2) 23.5°
 - (3) 66.5°
 - (4) 90.0°
- 10 In the spring, when snow cover on the land melts, the water will most likely infiltrate Earth's surface where that land surface is
- (1) still frozen with a steep slope
 - (2) still frozen with a gentle slope
 - (3) no longer frozen with a steep slope
 - (4) no longer frozen with a gentle slope

- 11 Water is returned from Earth's surface to the atmosphere by
- (1) condensation and transpiration
 - (2) condensation and precipitation
 - (3) evaporation and transpiration
 - (4) evaporation and precipitation

- 12 Which type of sediment sample normally has the greatest permeability rate?
- (1) unsorted pebbles
 - (2) unsorted sand
 - (3) sorted pebbles
 - (4) sorted sand

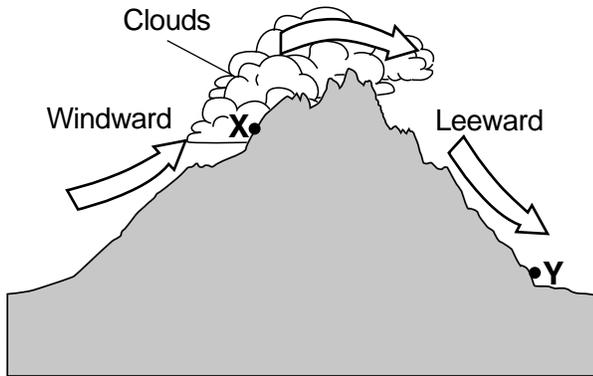
- 13 The presence of which atmospheric condition will most likely result in clear skies in Binghamton, New York?
- (1) high humidity
 - (2) high-pressure center
 - (3) increasing wind speed
 - (4) dewpoint equal to air temperature

- 14 Which changes in air temperature and atmospheric pressure will normally be recorded by a weather balloon when it is released at Earth's surface and rises through the troposphere?
- (1) a decrease in both air temperature and atmospheric pressure
 - (2) a decrease in air temperature and an increase in atmospheric pressure
 - (3) an increase in both air temperature and atmospheric pressure
 - (4) an increase in air temperature and a decrease in atmospheric pressure

- 15 Which gas is most effective in absorbing incoming harmful ultraviolet radiation in Earth's stratosphere before that radiation reaches Earth's surface?
- (1) nitrogen
 - (2) hydrogen
 - (3) oxygen
 - (4) ozone

- 16 The major cause of monsoon rains in India and southeast Asia is seasonal
- (1) shifts in the prevailing wind belts
 - (2) shifts in ocean currents
 - (3) changes in the energy radiated from the Sun
 - (4) changes in worldwide atmospheric temperatures

- 17 The cross section below represents the windward and leeward sides of a mountain. The arrows show the direction of air movement over the mountain. Points X and Y represent locations on Earth's surface.

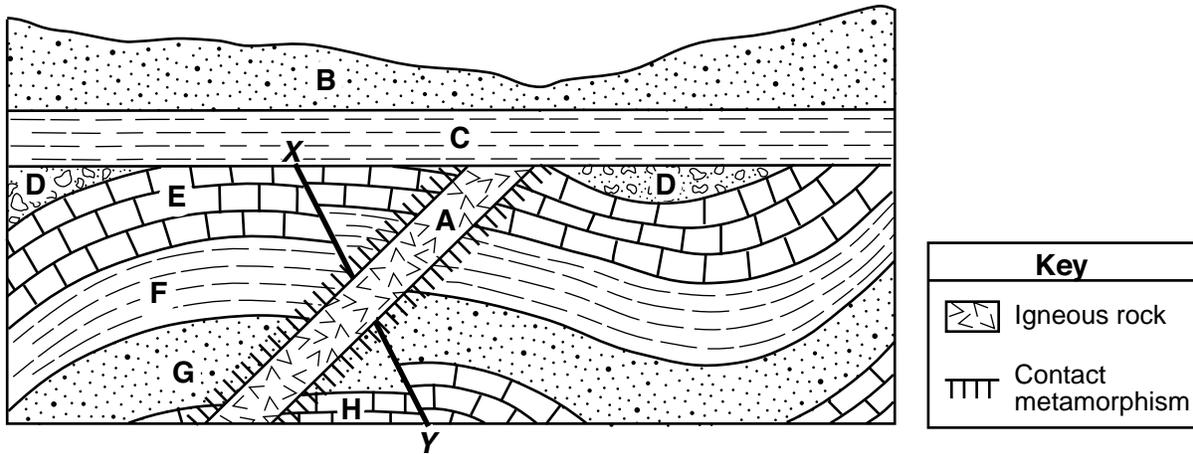


Compared to the temperature and water vapor content of the air at location X, the temperature and water vapor content at location Y are most likely

- (1) warmer and wetter (3) cooler and wetter
 (2) warmer and drier (4) cooler and drier
- 18 Which surface ocean current transports cool water to lower latitudes?
- (1) Gulf Stream
 (2) Peru Current
 (3) West Greenland Current
 (4) East Australia Current
- 19 Which land surface characteristics produce the greatest amount of absorption of insolation at Earth's surface?
- (1) dark color and rough texture
 (2) dark color and smooth texture
 (3) light color and rough texture
 (4) light color and smooth texture
- 20 The planetary surface winds and air currents near Earth's equator are usually
- (1) converging and sinking
 (2) diverging and sinking
 (3) converging and rising
 (4) diverging and rising

- 21 Oxygen in Earth's early atmosphere was first produced during the Precambrian from
- (1) cyanobacteria in Earth's oceans
 (2) volcanic activity along plate boundaries
 (3) the absorption of sunlight by plants
 (4) evaporation of ocean water
- 22 Which life-form existed on Earth for the *shortest* period of time?
- (1) dinosaurs (3) ammonoids
 (2) trilobites (4) placoderm fish
- 23 During the late Silurian epoch, very salty seas extended from New York State to Michigan. These environmental conditions resulted in the formation of halite layers. At the same time, *Eurypterus remipes* lived in nearby environments. Both the halite layers and *Eurypterus remipes* fossils can now be used to identify a specific geologic time interval because both formed over a
- (1) large geographic area and in a short geologic time
 (2) large geographic area and in a long geologic time
 (3) small geographic area and in a short geologic time
 (4) small geographic area and in a long geologic time
- 24 If it takes a P-wave five minutes to travel from the epicenter of an earthquake to a seismic station, approximately how long will it take an S-wave to travel that same distance?
- (1) 15 minutes (3) 9 minutes
 (2) 12 minutes (4) 4 minutes
- 25 Earthquake S-waves do *not* pass through which two interior Earth layers?
- (1) rigid mantle and asthenosphere
 (2) asthenosphere and stiffer mantle
 (3) stiffer mantle and outer core
 (4) outer core and inner core

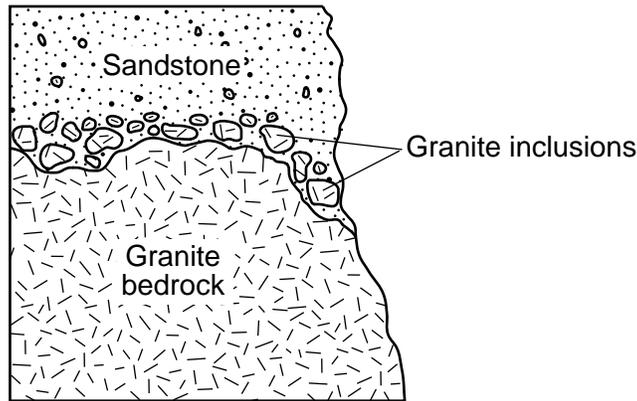
26 The cross section below represents the bedrock structure of a section of Earth's crust. Letters A through H represent rock units. Line XY represents a fault. The rock layers have *not* been overturned.



When did faulting along line XY occur?

- (1) after the intrusion of rock unit A
- (2) after the deposition of rock units B, C, and D
- (3) after the formation of rock units E and F
- (4) before the formation of rock units G and H

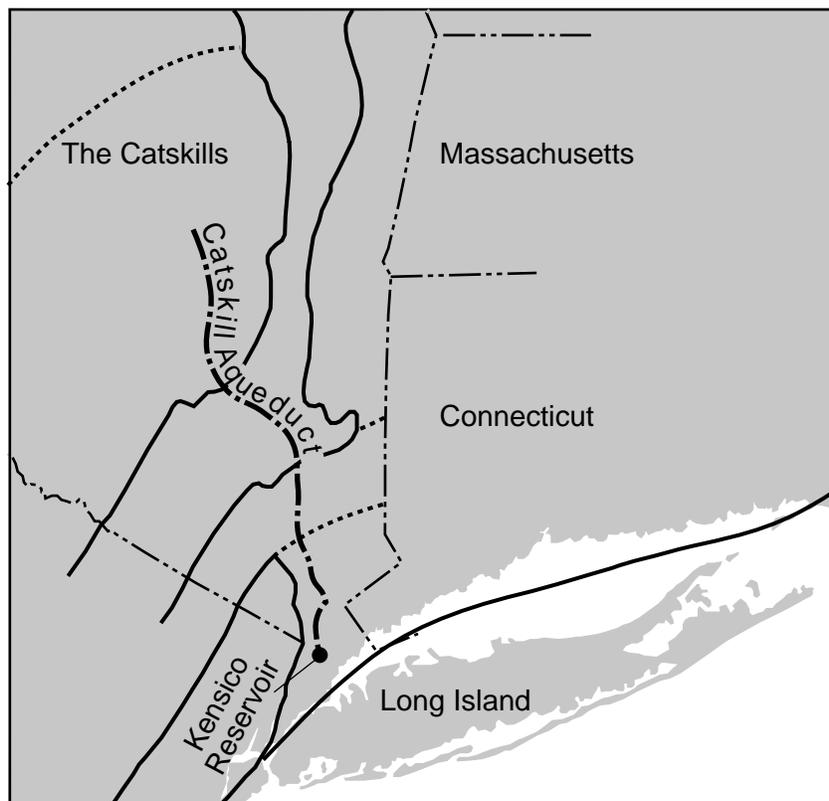
27 The cross section below represents rock units within Earth's crust.



The age of the granite that makes up the inclusions is most likely

- (1) older than the sandstone, but the same age as the granite bedrock
- (2) older than the sandstone and the granite bedrock
- (3) younger than the sandstone, but the same age as the granite bedrock
- (4) younger than the sandstone and the granite bedrock

28 A portion of the Generalized Landscape Regions of New York State map below shows the location of the Catskill Aqueduct that flows into the Kensico Reservoir, which supplies the residents of New York City with drinkable water.



Which sequence shows the order of landscape regions that are crossed as water flows through the Catskill Aqueduct?

- (1) Allegheny Plateau, Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands, Taconic Mountains, Newark Lowlands
- (2) Allegheny Plateau, Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands, Hudson Highlands, Manhattan Prong
- (3) Atlantic Coastal Plain, Newark Lowlands, Hudson Highlands, Hudson-Mohawk Lowlands
- (4) Atlantic Coastal Plain, Manhattan Prong, Hudson Highlands, Allegheny Plateau

29 The map below shows the land area in New York State drained by the Oswego River and its tributaries.



The land area drained by the Oswego River and its tributaries is called a

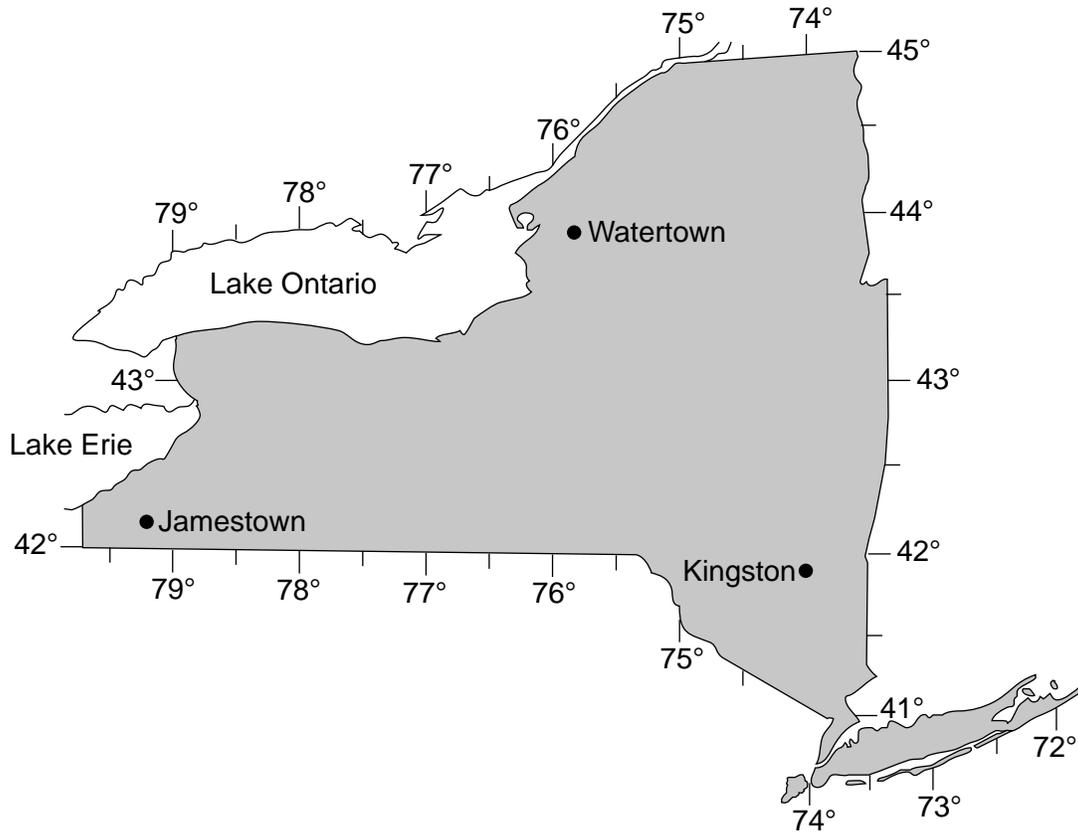
- (1) delta
- (2) watershed
- (3) water table
- (4) floodplain

Part B-1

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (36–50): For each statement or question, choose the word or expression that, of those given, best completes the statement or answers the question. Some questions may require the use of the 2011 Edition Reference Tables for Physical Setting/Earth Science. Record your answers on your separate answer sheet.

Base your answers to questions 36 through 38 on the map below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The map shows the locations of Jamestown, Watertown, and Kingston in New York State.



- 36 Compared to the time of sunrise in Kingston, the time of sunrise in Jamestown would be approximately
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) 1 hour earlier | (3) 20 minutes earlier |
| (2) 1 hour later | (4) 20 minutes later |
- 37 An observer in Watertown, New York, would see the star *Polaris* at an altitude of approximately
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (1) 44° | (3) 75° |
| (2) 45° | (4) 76° |
- 38 Earth's system of longitude is based on which motion?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Earth's rotation | (3) Earth's revolution around the Sun |
| (2) the Sun's rotation | (4) the Sun's revolution around Earth |
-

Base your answers to questions 39 through 41 on the passage and photograph below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The photograph shows a portion of the Patagonia Marble Caves found in South America.

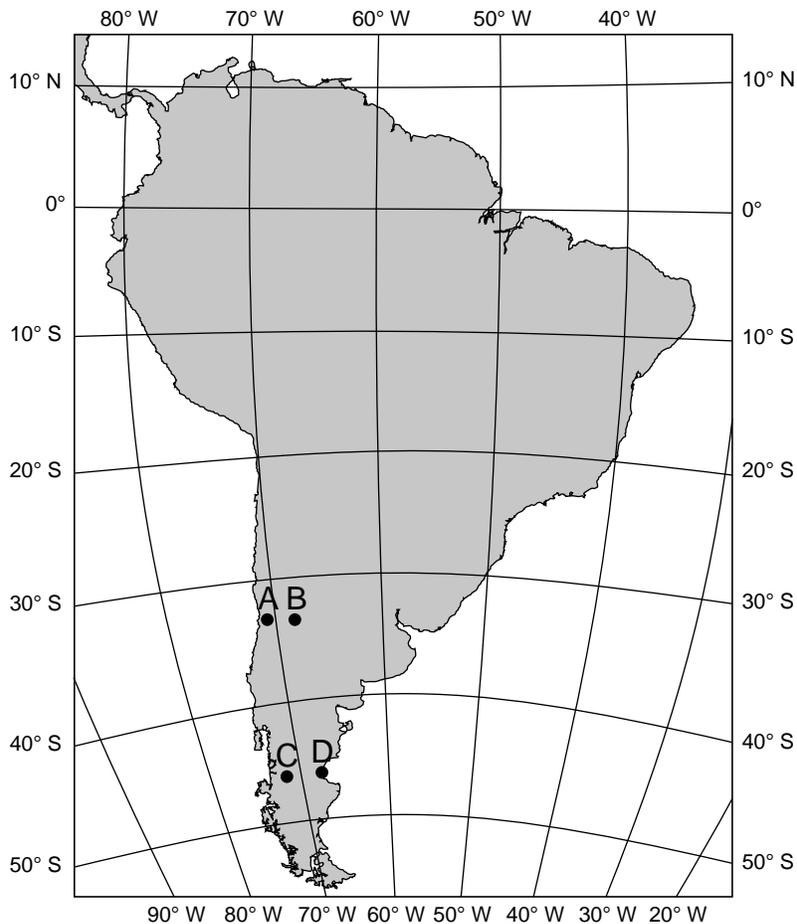
Patagonia Marble Caves

The Patagonia Marble Caves of South America are found on the shores of General Carrera Lake at a location of 46.5° S 72° W. Most of the water in the lake comes from the melting of nearby glaciers. Many small particles carried by the glacier remain suspended in the meltwater that fills this lake, causing a distinct blue color. Over the last 6200 years, the water of the lake has been weathering and eroding the marble bedrock found along the shores and within the lake itself. The marble dissolved faster at the water surface, where the moving water is interacting with the marble bedrock, producing countless caves, mazes, columns, and tunnels in the marble.



<http://www.dont-complain.com/2015/01/17/marble-caves-chile/>

39 The map below shows four locations in South America, labeled A, B, C, and D.



Which lettered point on the map best represents the location of the Patagonia Marble Caves?

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

40 Which two processes formed the marble bedrock shown in the photograph?

- (1) heat and pressure
- (2) compaction and cementation
- (3) melting and solidification
- (4) precipitation and evaporation

41 Most marble is composed primarily of

- (1) quartz and/or potassium feldspar
 - (2) calcite and/or dolomite
 - (3) halite and/or olivine
 - (4) pyroxene and/or plagioclase feldspar
-

44 Which table correctly identifies weather instruments *A* and *B* and the weather variable that each measures?

	Weather Instrument	Weather Variable Measured
A	wind vane	wind direction
B	anemometer	wind speed

(1)

	Weather Instrument	Weather Variable Measured
A	wind vane	wind speed
B	anemometer	wind direction

(3)

	Weather Instrument	Weather Variable Measured
A	anemometer	wind speed
B	wind vane	wind direction

(2)

	Weather Instrument	Weather Variable Measured
A	anemometer	wind direction
B	wind vane	wind speed

(4)

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Base your answers to questions 45 through 47 on the diagrams below and on your knowledge of Earth science. Diagram A represents a Foucault pendulum set up at a particular location on Earth. The line on the floor marked 0 is the path of the pendulum when it was first set in motion. Diagram B represents the curving of planetary winds located in two areas of Earth's surface due to the Coriolis effect.

Diagram A: Foucault's Pendulum

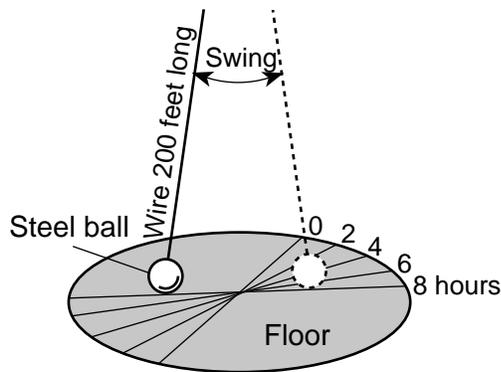
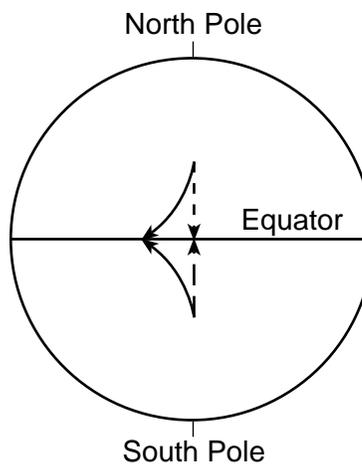


Diagram B: Coriolis Effect on Planetary Winds



(Not drawn to scale)

Key	
- - - ->	Original direction of wind
————>	Deflected path of wind

45 The apparent shift in the direction of swing of a Foucault pendulum and the curving of winds by the Coriolis effect are both evidence of Earth's

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| (1) tilt | (3) rotation |
| (2) shape | (4) revolution |

46 In diagram A, the apparent shift of the path of the pendulum is shown at two-hour intervals for the first eight hours of pendulum motion. During the eight hours, the pendulum's path was displaced 60 degrees from where it started. How many degrees did the apparent path of the pendulum change each hour (h)?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) 7.5°/h | (3) 60°/h |
| (2) 15°/h | (4) 120°/h |

47 In diagram *B*, what are the names of the planetary wind belts formed by the deflected winds shown in the Northern and Southern hemispheres?

Hemisphere	Wind Belt
Northern	Southeast winds
Southern	Northwest winds

(1)

Hemisphere	Wind Belt
Northern	Southwest winds
Southern	Northwest winds

(3)

Hemisphere	Wind Belt
Northern	Northeast winds
Southern	Southeast winds

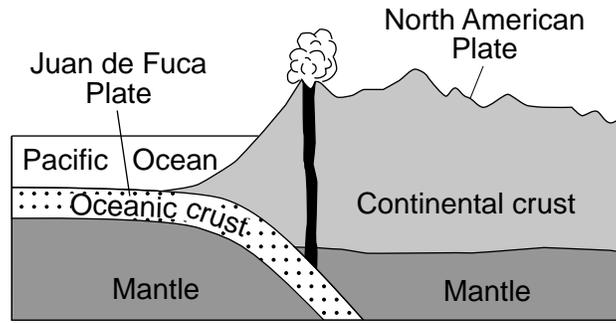
(2)

Hemisphere	Wind Belt
Northern	Northwest winds
Southern	Southeast winds

(4)

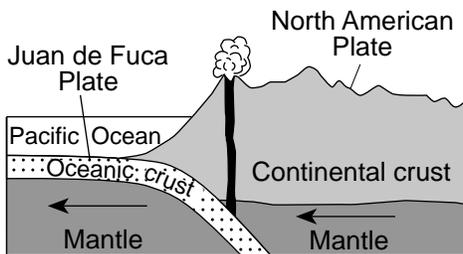
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Base your answers to questions 48 through 50 on the cross section below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The cross section shows the boundary between the Juan de Fuca Plate and the North American Plate.



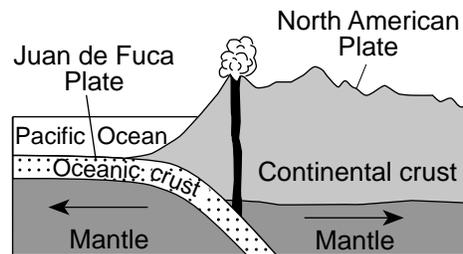
(Not drawn to scale)

48 In which diagram do the arrows best represent the relative motion of the upper mantle at this plate boundary?



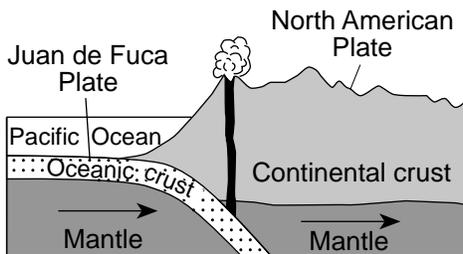
(Not drawn to scale)

(1)



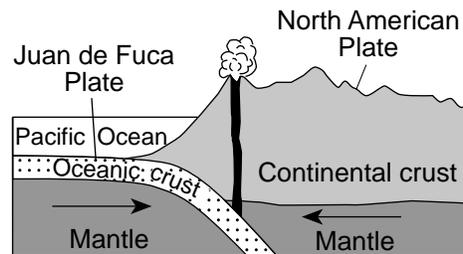
(Not drawn to scale)

(3)



(Not drawn to scale)

(2)



(Not drawn to scale)

(4)

49 Compared to the crust of the North American Plate, the crust of the Juan de Fuca Plate is

- (1) thicker and less dense
- (2) thicker and more dense
- (3) thinner and less dense
- (4) thinner and more dense

50 The boundary between the asthenosphere and the stiffer mantle is located below the Earth's surface at a depth of approximately

- (1) 100 km
- (2) 700 km
- (3) 2500 km
- (4) 3000 km

Part B–2

Answer all questions in this part.

Directions (51–65): Record your answers in the spaces provided in your answer booklet. Some questions may require the use of the *2011 Edition Reference Tables for Physical Setting/Earth Science*.

Base your answers to questions 51 through 53 on the passage below, the cross section in your answer booklet, and on your knowledge of Earth science. The passage describes the discovery of ocean floor magnetism. The cross section represents a pattern of normal and reverse polarity of the magnetic field preserved in the igneous bedrock of the oceanic crust west of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The magnetic polarity pattern of the bedrock on the east side of the ridge has been left blank.

Ocean Floor Magnetism

Scientists in the early 1960s were surprised to find there was a pattern in the ocean floor magnetism preserved in the bedrock of the Atlantic Ocean floor. They found that the magnetism in the bedrock was arranged in an orderly pattern parallel to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. This mountain ridge, often marked by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, runs roughly north-south. Earth is currently in a period of normal polarity. However, the magnetic record preserved in the rocks indicates that Earth's magnetic poles have reversed positions many times in the past. Since the initial discovery of this ocean floor magnetism, similar magnetic patterns have also been found parallel to the mid-ocean ridges in all of the other oceans.

- 51 Complete the diagram *in your answer booklet* by shading in the pattern of normal polarity on the east side of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge center. Assume that the rate of plate movement was constant on both sides of the ridge center. Your answer must show the correct width and placement of each normal polarity section. [1]
- 52 Identify the type of tectonic plate boundary at the mid-ocean ridges where these magnetic patterns were produced. [1]
- 53 On the set of axes *in your answer booklet*, draw a line to represent the relationship between the distance from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the age of the ocean floor bedrock. [1]
-

Base your answers to questions 54 through 56 on the photograph below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The photograph is of a rock sample composed of pebbles that have been cemented together.



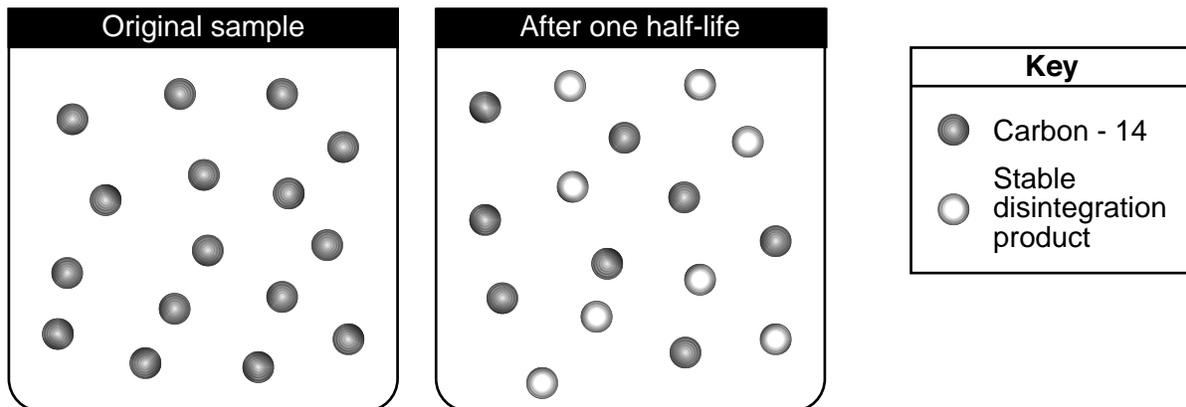
www.geolsoc.org.uk

54 Identify the name of the sedimentary rock. [1]

55 Identify the total possible range of particle diameters, in centimeters, for a particle to be classified as a pebble. [1]

56 Describe the evidence from the photograph that supports the inference that the particles in this rock were most likely transported by running water. [1]

Base your answers to questions 57 through 59 on the diagrams below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The diagrams represent a model of the disintegration of a sample of the radioactive isotope carbon-14 (^{14}C).

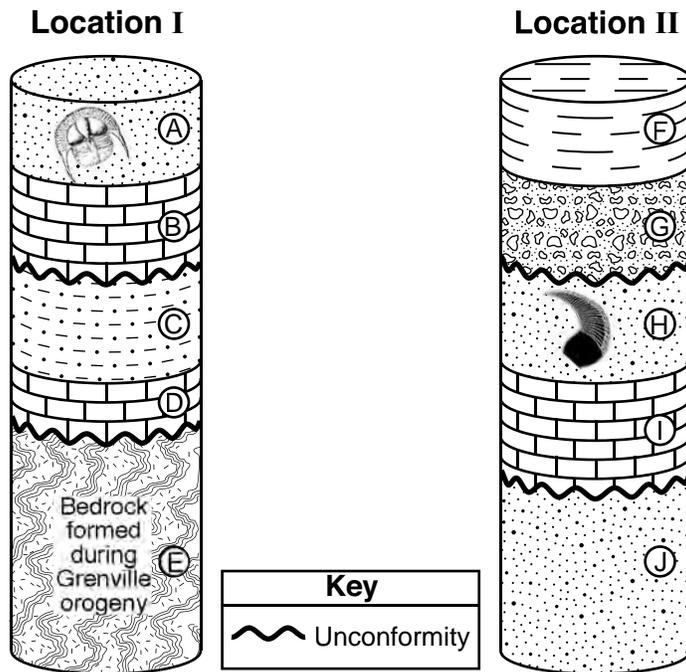


57 Determine the number of carbon-14 atoms that would most likely remain at the end of the second half-life. [1]

58 Identify the stable disintegration product that is produced when carbon-14 decays. [1]

59 Identify the radioactive isotope that has a half-life that is approximately the same as the estimated age of Earth, by using the Radioactive Decay Data table in the *Earth Science Reference Tables*. [1]

Base your answers to questions 60 through 62 on the diagrams below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The diagrams represent drill core samples from two different locations (I and II). A drill core is a cylinder of rock material removed from the bedrock. Letters A through J represent different rock layers. Some layers contain index fossils. The rock layers shown have *not* been overturned.

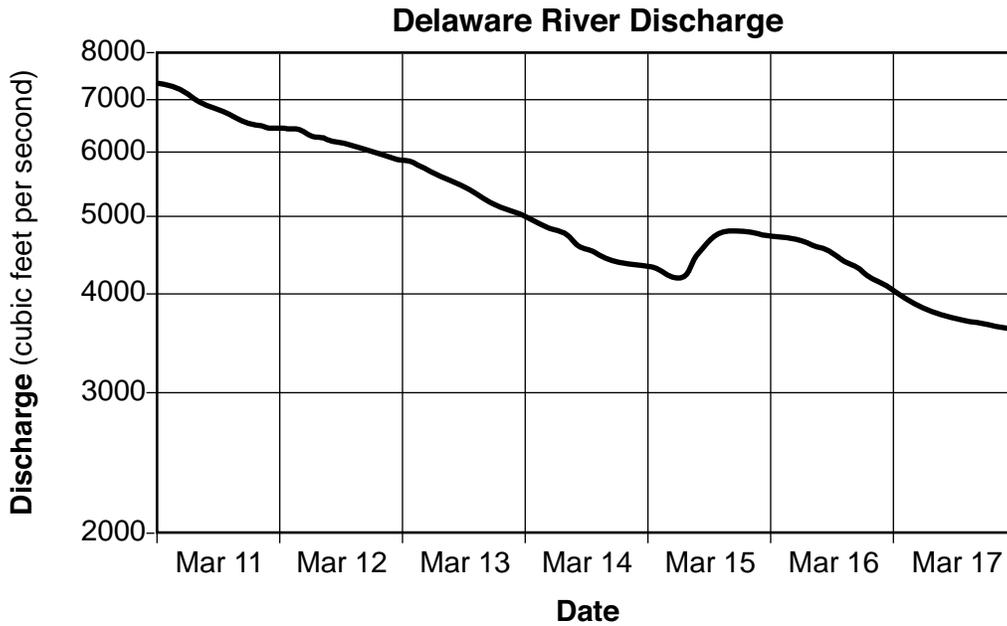


60 Identify the geologic period when rock layer A was deposited. [1]

61 List the relative ages of rock layers D, E, F, and G by listing the letters from oldest to youngest. [1]

62 Identify *two* processes that formed the unconformities in these drill cores. [1]

Base your answers to questions 63 through 65 on the graph below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The graph shows the discharge of the Delaware River at Barryville, New York, for a one-week period during March 2004.



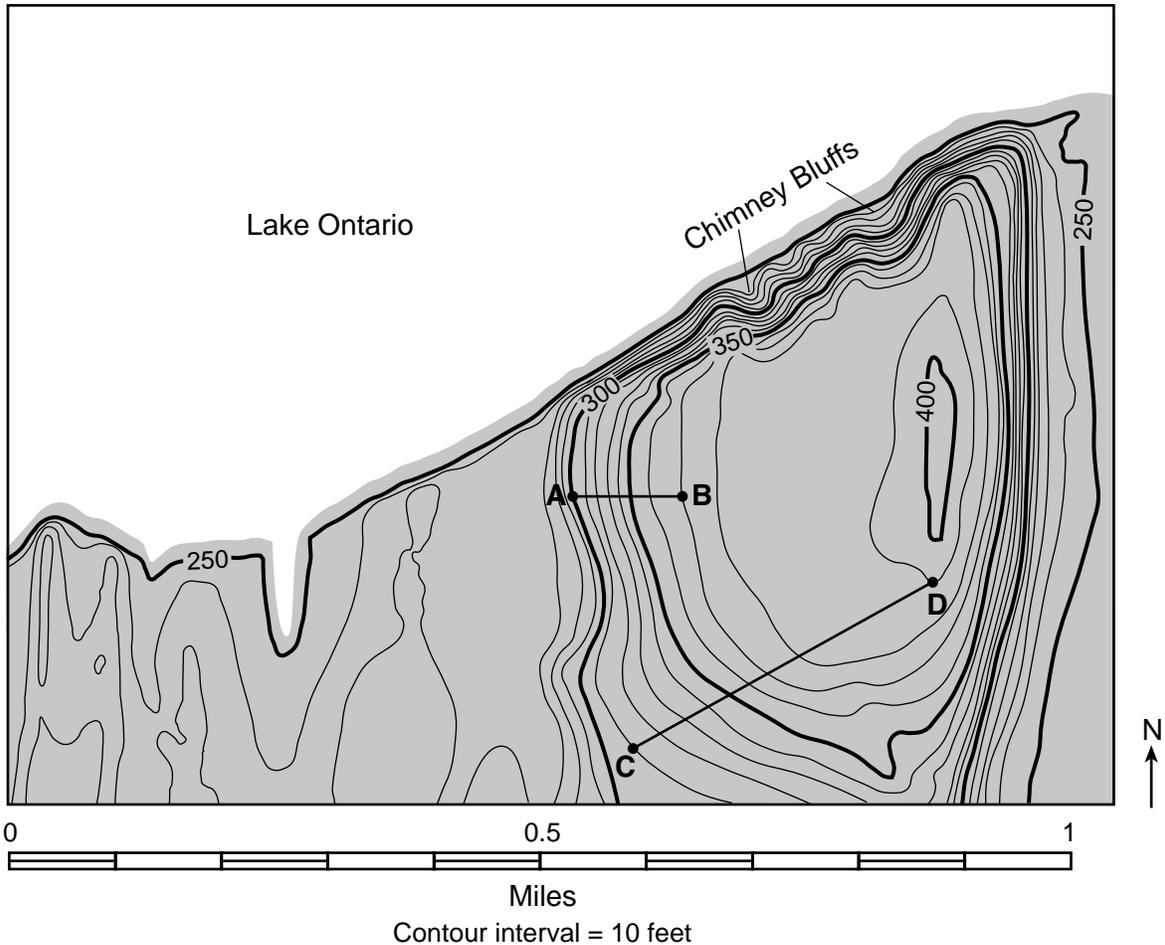
- 63 Identify the date shown on the graph when the river was most likely carrying the greatest amount of sediment. [1]
- 64 State *one* possible cause for the increase in stream discharge on March 15. [1]
- 65 The Delaware River flows out of the Catskills and into the Atlantic Ocean. Identify the general compass direction toward which the Delaware River flows along the Pennsylvania–New York State border. [1]
-

Part C

Answer all questions in this part.

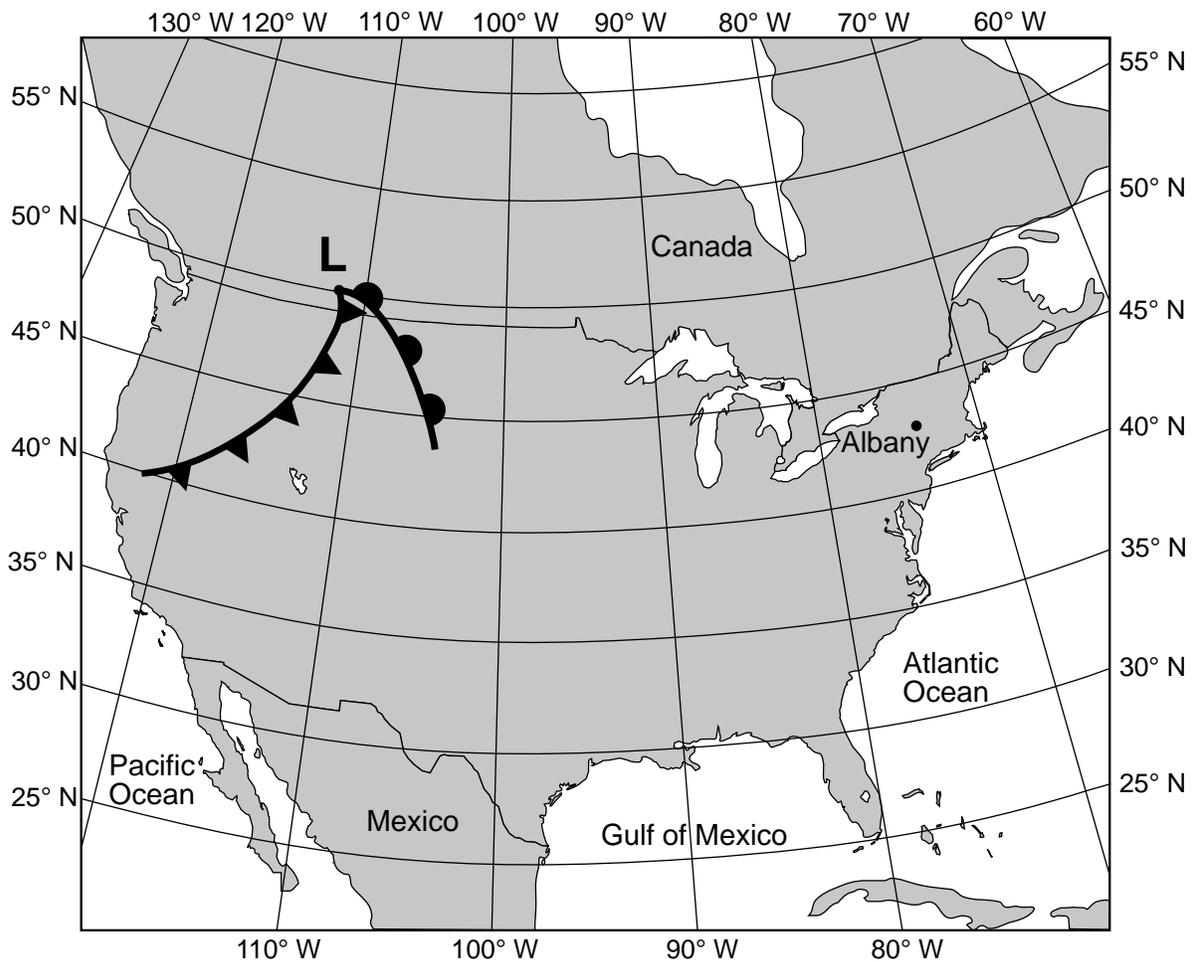
Directions (66–85): Record your answers in the spaces provided in your answer booklet. Some questions may require the use of the *2011 Edition Reference Tables for Physical Setting/Earth Science*.

Base your answers to questions 66 through 68 on the topographic map below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The map shows an eroded drumlin at Chimney Bluffs State Park along the shoreline of Lake Ontario east of Rochester, New York. Lines *AB* and *CD* are reference lines. Elevations are shown in feet.

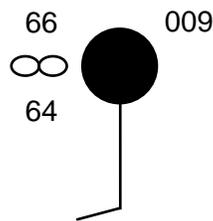


- 66 Calculate the gradient along the line between points *A* and *B* in feet per mile. [1]
- 67 On the grid in your answer booklet, construct a topographic profile along line *CD* by plotting the elevation of each contour line that crosses line *CD*. The elevations for points *C* and *D* have been plotted on the grid. Connect *all nine* plots with a line from point *C* to point *D* to complete the profile. [1]
- 68 Describe *one* piece of evidence represented by the contour lines on the map that indicates the north side of Chimney Bluffs is steep. [1]
-

Base your answers to questions 69 through 71 on the weather map below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The map shows the center of a low-pressure system (L). The location for Albany, New York, is shown.



69 The station model below represents the weather conditions for Albany, New York.



Complete the table *in your answer booklet* by indicating the weather conditions represented on the station model for Albany, New York. [1]

70 Write the standard two-letter air-mass symbol to identify the air mass that normally forms over the Gulf of Mexico. [1]

71 Identify *one* process that causes clouds to form in the moist air rising along the frontal boundaries of the low-pressure system. [1]

Base your answers to questions 72 through 74 on the passage and data table below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The data table shows the monthly average high air temperatures, in degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and monthly average snowfall, in inches (in), at the summit (top) of Mount Washington in New Hampshire.

Mount Washington

Mount Washington, located in the state of New Hampshire, is one of the highest mountains east of the Mississippi River. This mountain, as well as many mountains across upstate New York and the northeast, has deep-cut glacial valleys formed by continental glaciers approximately 1.7 to 1.8 million years ago. Hurricane-force wind gusts are observed at the summit of Mount Washington on the average of 110 days per year, including a record wind speed of 231 miles per hour. It also receives very high levels of snow, averaging 282 inches (23.5 feet) of snow per year.

Mount Washington Monthly Average High Air Temperatures and Average Snowfall

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average High Air Temperature (°F)	14	15	21	30	41	50	54	53	47	36	28	18
Average Snowfall (in)	44	40	45	36	12	1	Trace	0.1	2	18	38	46

- 72 On the grid *in your answer booklet*, construct a line graph by plotting the average high air temperatures for each month listed in the data table. Connect *all twelve* plots with a line. [1]
- 73 Identify the climate factor that best explains why Mount Washington has relatively low air temperatures throughout the year. [1]
- 74 State the name of the geologic epoch when continental glaciers last carved the valleys around Mount Washington and across upstate New York. [1]
-

Base your answers to questions 75 through 78 on the table below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The table shows the velocities, in kilometers per second (km/s), for several galaxies, represented by letters A, B, C, D, and E, that are moving away from Earth. The vast majority of stars and galaxies in the universe are moving away from our solar system. Scientific evidence indicates that the farther away a galaxy is, the faster it is moving away.

Velocities of Galaxies Moving Away From Earth	
Galaxy	Velocity (km/s)
A	61,000
B	15,000
C	1200
D	39,000
E	22,000

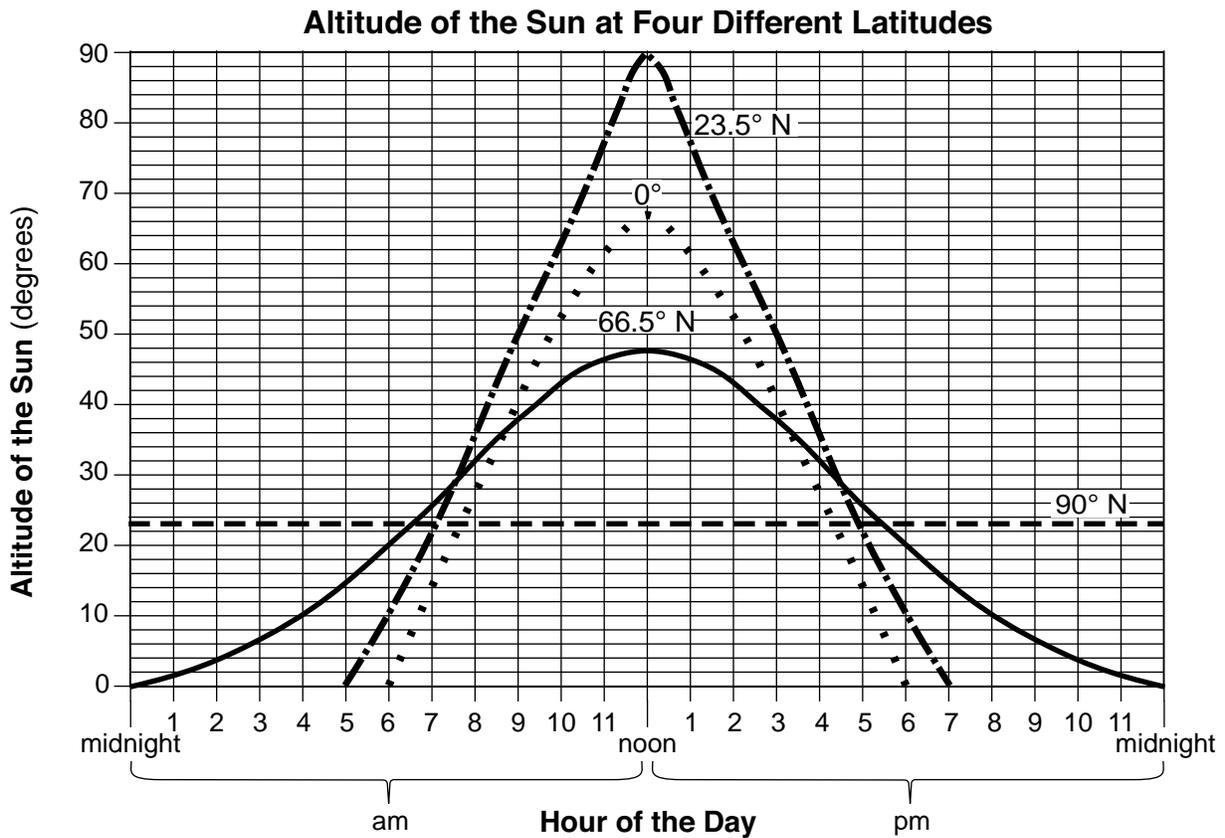
75 List the galaxies in order from closest to Earth to farthest from Earth. [1]

76 Identify the name of the theory for the formation of the universe that scientists developed after observing that most galaxies are moving away from each other. [1]

77 Identify the evidence scientists use to determine that a galaxy is moving away from Earth. [1]

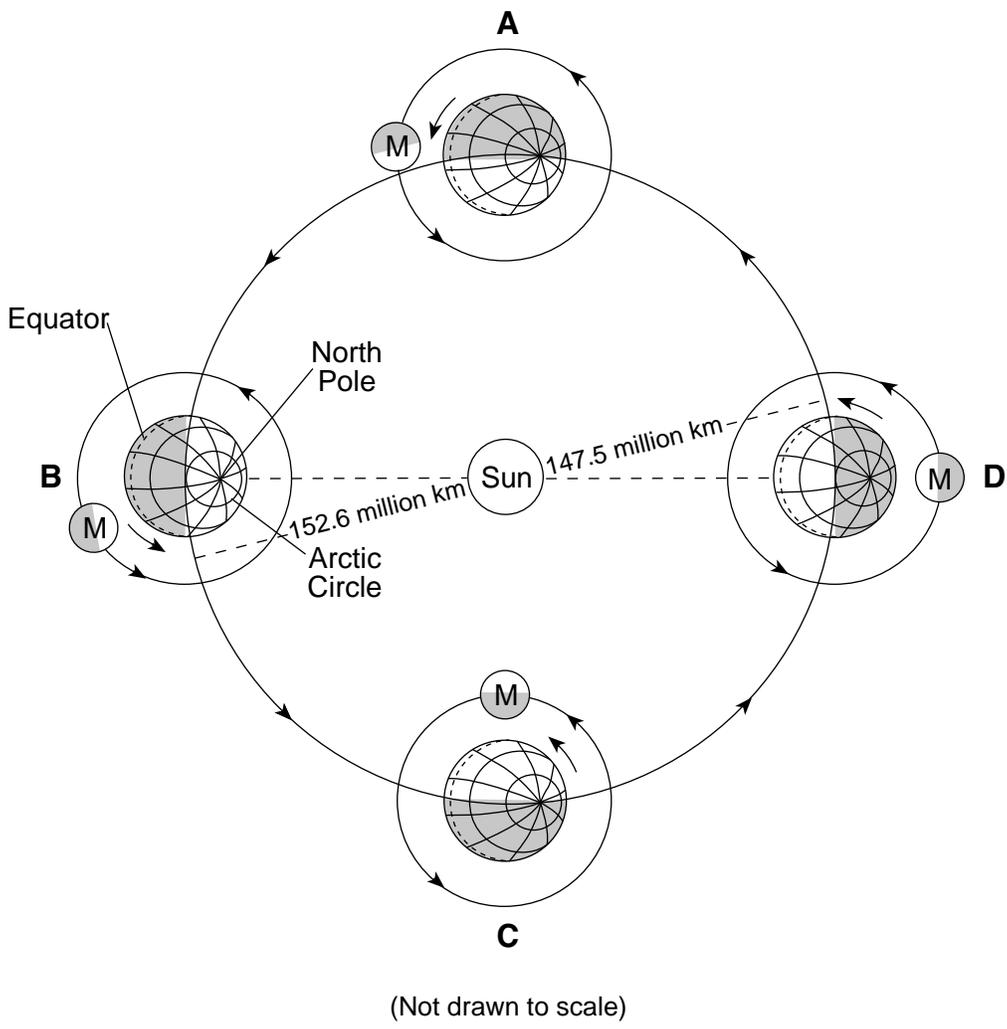
78 A star in one of these galaxies has a surface temperature of 8000 K and a luminosity of 10. Identify the stage and color of this star. [1]

Base your answers to questions 79 through 81 on the graph below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The graph shows the altitude of the Sun for a 24-hour period on a certain day of the year at four different latitudes.



- 79 Identify the date represented by the data shown on the graph. [1]
- 80 Identify the latitude that has the greatest intensity of insolation at approximately noon on this date, and describe the evidence shown on the graph to support your answer. [1]
- 81 Identify the compass direction toward which an observer's shadow would extend if the observer is located exactly at 90° N at noon on this date. [1]

Base your answers to questions 82 through 85 on the diagram below and on your knowledge of Earth science. The diagram represents Earth in its orbit around the Sun and the Moon (M) in different positions in its orbit around Earth. Letters A through D represent four positions of Earth in its orbit. Earth is closest to the Sun near position D and farthest from the Sun near position B.



82 The photograph below shows the surface of the Moon as seen from Earth during the full moon phase.



Identify the lettered position of Earth and the Moon when this full moon phase can be observed, and state the name of the eclipse that could occur at this position. [1]

83 Identify the Northern Hemisphere season that is beginning at position *A*. [1]

84 Explain why the gravitational attraction between the Sun and Earth increases as Earth moves from position *C* to position *D*. [1]

85 Describe *one* piece of evidence shown by the diagram that indicates this is a heliocentric model. [1]
