Quiz

1) A magnetosphere is:
    a. The layer of a planet that contain its atmosphere
    b. The outer region of the Sun
    c. The region where charged particles are moved by the magnetic field
    d. The region out of the Solar System where the Sun's ejected material moves
2) The convection zone is:
    a. The layer of the Sun where the energy is produced and transported
    b. The layer of the Sun where the sunspots emerge
    c. The coolest region of the Sun where the energy is absorbed by atoms
    d. The layer of the Sun that carry out the energy to the surface
3) The photosphere is:
    a. The coolest layer of the Sun
    b. The region where photons are produced
    c. The layer that we can only observe with special filters
    d. The layer that has less density
4) The sunspots are:
    a. The remaining of comet impacts
    b. The places where light is not emitted
    c. The places where magnetic fields go outside and inside the Sun
    d. The hottest elements on the Sun's surface
5) About the solar cycle and solar activity:
    a. The more activity is produced at the beginning of the cycle
    b. The solar cycle matches the number of sunspots with the activity
    c. The solar cycle determine the birth and death of a star
    d. The solar activity is not related with the electromagnetic field of the Earth
6) The Sun and the Earth:
    a. Have different tilts on their rotation axes.
    b. Have their equators on the same plane
    c. Have different coordinates because of the different size of them
    d. Have different coordinates because the magnetic poles are inverted
7) Based on the results, the Sun rotates:
    a. At the same rate as the Earth
    b. Slower than the Earth
    c. Faster than the Earth
    d. The diameter of Venus is unknown but necessary
8) The sidereal rotation period is:
    a. The time the Earth takes to complete a rotation around the Sun
    b. Longer than the synodic rotation period
    c. The time a sunspot needs to rotate to the same apparent position viewed from Earth

d. Is shorter than the synodic rotation period

9) The latitude of a sunspot can determinate:
   a. The age of the Sun
   b. The force of the magnetic field
   c. The cycle's year
   d. The rotation direction

10) To track sun rotation:
   a. We need more than one sunspot
   b. We need more than one image
   c. We need to be in a solar minimum
   d. We need to use a space telescope