TB205390V Reg. No :.....

Name :.....

BACHELOR'S DEGREE (C.B.C.S.) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022 2020 ADMISSIONS REGULAR AND 2019, 2018 ADMISSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY SEMESTER V - OPEN COURSE (PHYSICS) PH5D01AB18 - AMATEUR ASTRONOMY

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 80

Part A

I. Answer any Ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(10x2=20)

- 1. Define constellations. List down its purpose.
- 2. Write your inference on apparent diurnal and annual motion of stars.
- 3. List down the limitations of Earth bound instruments.
- 4. Explain parallax method in the determination of distances to stars.
- 5. Briefly explain dark matter.
- 6. Explain the formation of a protostar.
- 7. Briefly discuss a in-direct method of determination of distance of far away galaxies.
- 8. Explain the features of solar wind.
- 9. Explain the surface feature of Ganymede.
- 10. Why the planet Mars is called a red planet?
- 11. Explain occultations.
- 12. Explain briefly the cosmological principle.

Part B

II. Answer any Six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(6x5=30)

- 13. Sketch and explain global celestial coordinates.
- 14. Discuss various kinds of radio telescopes.
- 15. Explain the features of lenticular galaxy. How it is different from spiral and elliptical galaxies.
- 16. Write a short note on black hole.
- 17. Discuss about the ring system in Saturn with the help of a diagram.
- 18. Explain the origin of comets.
- 19. Explain the features of Aristotle model of the Universe.
- 20. Write a short note on Starry Messeneger.
- 21. Specify the reasons for the idea that the universe is expanding.

Part C

III. Answer any Two questions. Each question carries 15 marks

(2x15=30)

- 22. Discuss the significance of a constellation. Classify and outline the features of different kinds of constellations citing examples.
- 23. Discuss the stellar evolution of a massive star.
- 24. Differentiate between Asteroids, comets and meteors.
- 25. Describe the structure of the Universe, and explain the idea that it is expanding. Explain the big bang theory and



steady state theory.