1. _______ range in wavelength from millimeters to hundreds of meters.
   A. X-rays  
   B. Gamma rays  
   C. Ultraviolet waves  
   D. Visible light waves  
   E. Radio waves

2. Which of the following emits a spectrum very close to a blackbody spectrum?
   A. A Neon light  
   B. An interstellar cloud  
   C. The Sun

3. What is an atmospheric window?
   A. A region in the atmosphere where light can get through.  
   B. A region in the atmosphere where infrared radiation can penetrate.  
   C. A range of wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation which transmit through the Earth’s atmosphere.  
   D. A part of the upper atmosphere with depleted ozone.

4. What determines the identity of a chemical element?
   A. The number of protons in the nucleus.  
   B. The number of electrons orbiting the nucleus.  
   C. The number of neutrons in the nucleus.  
   D. All of the above.

5. Spectral lines shifted toward higher frequencies are called _____.
   A. Red-shifted  
   B. Blue-shifted

6. A ____ is a particle of light.
   A. Proton  
   B. Photon  
   C. Electron  
   D. Neutron

7. A temperature of 0 Kelvin means there is essentially no motion at the atomic level.
   True  False
8. Electrons orbit the atomic nucleus in just the same way that planets orbit the Sun.
   True    False

9. The Doppler shift applies only to the line spectrum. It does not apply to the continuous (blackbody) spectrum.
   True    False

10. By studying the continuous blackbody spectrum from a solid it is possible to deduce the composition of the solid.
    True    False
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**FALSE**
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