This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School for Boys and Girls

Lebanon Evangelical School

for Boys and Girls Loueizeh - Baabda

Stage Exam 04

12FEB2024

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Physics
Class :	7A and 7B
Teacher :	Elyann Daher
Duration :	1 hour

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

1- This exam is composed of 6 papers. Make sure to answer all the questions.

2- All your answers should be written on a separate paper, anything written on the question sheet will NOT be graded.

I- Identify the letter of the choice that best completes or answers the statement. (1pt. each)

1. Which term would you use to describe the spinning of Earth on its axis?

A. Revolution
B. Eclipse
C. Rotation
D. Orbit

2. Which hemisphere is south of the equator?

A. Eastern Hemisphere
B. Western Hemisphere
C. Northern Hemisphere
D. Southern Hemisphere

3. The Earth completes one revolution around the Sun in:

A. 24 hours
B. 12 hours
C. 30 days
D. 365.25 days

4. Force that keeps Earth in its orbit around the Sun is_____.

A. Attractive
B. Gravity
C. Friction
D. Repulsive

5. The path of Earth around the Sun is called_____.

A. Rotation
B. Elliptic
C. Revolution
D. Orbit

6. The Moon phase that comes after the New Moon is the:

A. Waning Crescent
B. Full Moon
C. Waxing Crescent
D. Waxing Gibbous

7. One complete rotation of the Moon is completed in_____.

A. 24 hours
B. 1 year
C. 27.3 days
D. 1 month

8. What determines the phase of the Moon you see?

A. if it is daylight
B. how much of the Sunlit side of the Moon faces Earth
C. how much of the Sunlit side of the Earth hits the Moon
D. the Sun

9. When the part of the Moon that you can see is slowly getting bigger or growing, it is called_____.

A. Waning
B. Waxing
C. Full
D. New

10. How many phases of the Moon are there?

A. 22
B. 8
C. 4
D. 15

11. When neither end of Earth's axis is tilted toward or away from the Sun and results in 12 hours of day and 12 hours of night, it is a(n)_____.

A. Gibbous Moon
B. Solstice
C. New Moon
D. Equinox

12. Earth has seasons because:

A. the temperature of the Sun changes.
B. its axis is tilted as it moves around the Sun.
C. the distance between Earth and the Sun changes.
D. it rotates on its axis.

II. Indicate whether the following sentences are true or false. If false, change the underlined word or phrase to correct them. (1pt. each)

1. We see the Moon because the light of the Earth reflects off the Moon, into our eyes.
2. Earth's orbit is circular.
3. Seasons are caused by Earth's rotation.
4. March 21st is the Autumnal Equinox in the Northern Hemisphere.
5. The Sun is 15 million Km away from the Earth.

III. Put the right term for each given definition. (1pt. each)

1. A measurement of distance from the equator, expressed in degrees north and south.
2. The light-colored areas on the surface of the Moon that are covered with Craters.
3. The shortest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere occurring on December 21st or 22nd.
4. Gigantic ball of extremely hot glowing gases sustaining our life on Earth.
5. The Earth's only natural satellite.
6. The Moon phase where the Moon is directly between the Sun and Earth.

IV- Observe figures 1 and 2 to fill in the blanks. (1pt. Each)

Figure 1 shows the movement of Earth on its a) _____. This spinning motion is called b) _____. It takes Earth c) _____ _____ to spin one time in which we experience d) _____ and e) _____.

Figure 2 shows the movement of f) _____ around the g) _____. One complete trip around the Sun is known as a h) _____. It takes the Earth i) _____ _____ to complete its journey around the Sun. Every j) _____ _____ we take the quarter days from the previous years, combine them, and add an extra day to the calendar, and the year is called k) _____ _____.



Figure 1

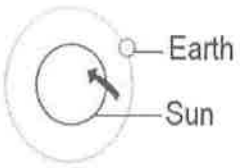
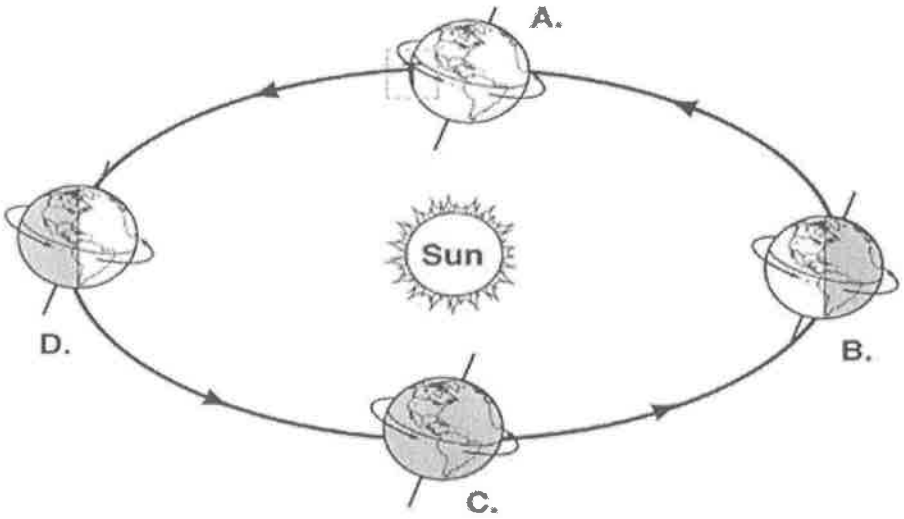


Figure 2

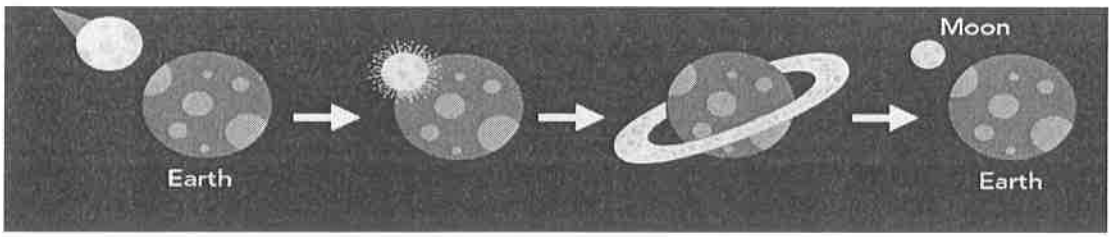
V- Observe the following figures and answer the questions that follow. (1pt. each)

Figure 1



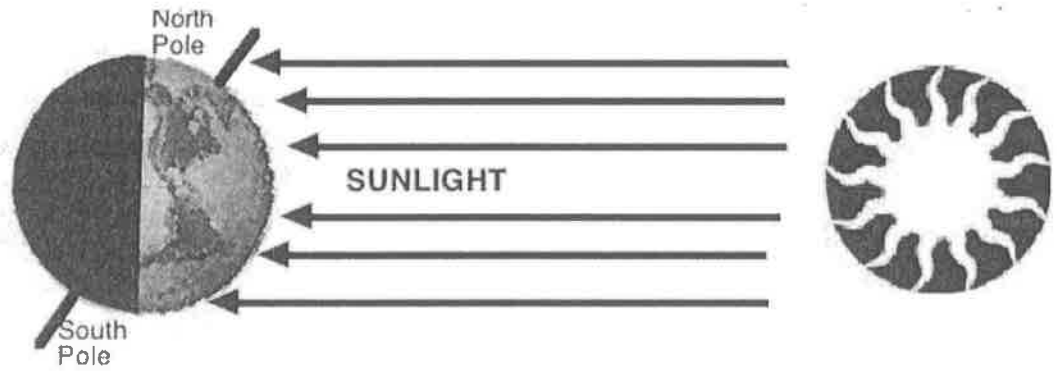
1. What is the shape of Earth's orbit?
2. Write the date for each of Earth's positions A, B, C and D?
3. What season begins in the Northern Hemisphere when Earth is at position A?
4. What season begins in the Southern Hemisphere when Earth is in position D?

Figure 2 – Fill in the blanks with the suitable word or phrase.



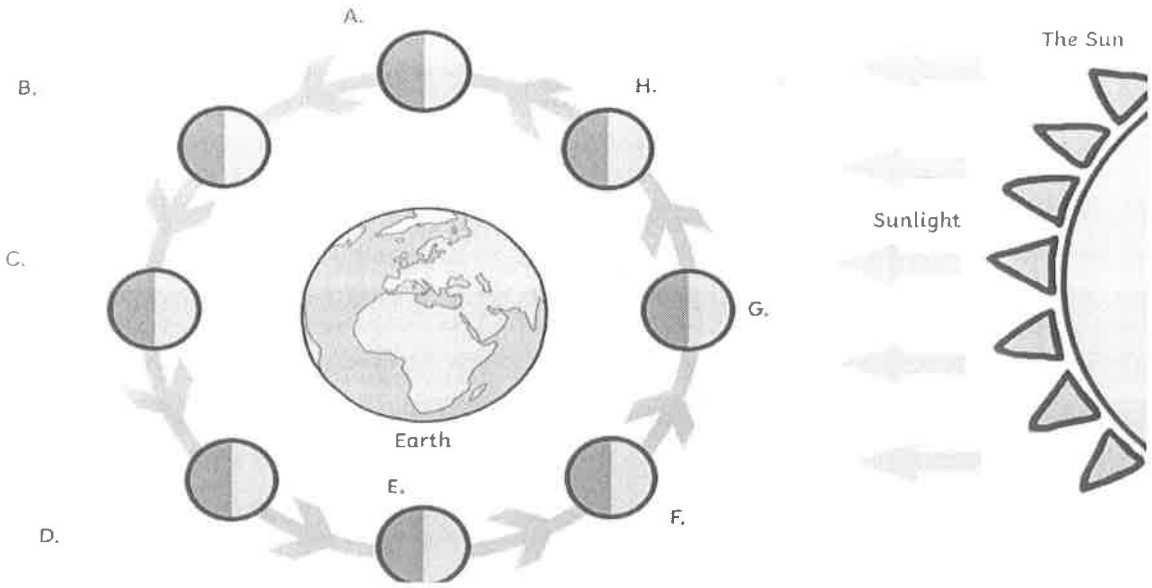
The giant-impact theory of formation of the Moon is most widely accepted today. This proposes that the Moon formed during a (1)_____between the Earth and (2)_____. (3)_____ from this impact were ejected in space and started (4)_____. Then they cooled and joined and (5)_____.

Figure 3 – *Choose the correct answer.*



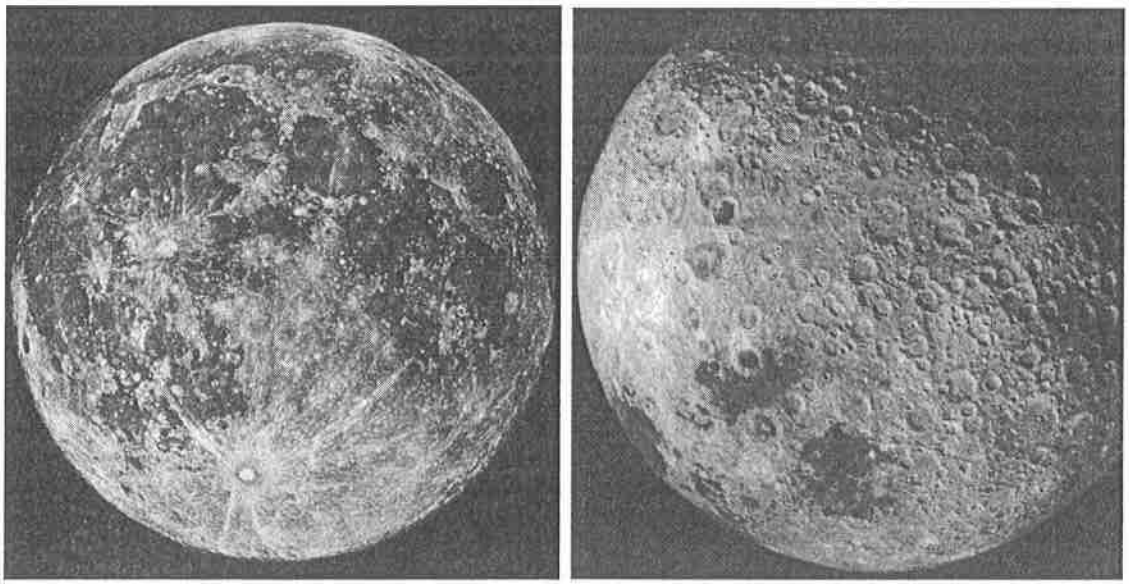
1. The North Pole is experiencing (fall/summer).
2. The (North Pole/ Equator) is getting the most hours of sunlight.
3. The shortest days and longest nights will occur in the (North Pole/ South Pole)

Figure 4



Name the phases A, B, E, G and H.

Figure 5



What can we find on the surface of the Moon? Talk about each feature.

VI- Put the following events in the right chronological order using their numbers. (1pt. Each)

1	Summer Solstice	5	Labor Day, May 1st
2	Vernal Equinox	6	New Year's Day
3	Independence Day, November 22nd	7	Autumnal Equinox
4	Winter Solstice	8	Christmas Eve

VII- Short Answers (1pt. each)

1. What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis?
2. Define leap year.
3. What would happen if the Earth did not rotate?
4. Why don't we see the far side of the Moon?

SE04 / 2023 2024 / Physics / 7AB

I – 1. C
2. D
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. B
(12 pts)

II 1. False – Sun
2. False – Elliptical
3. False – Day and night
4. False – Vernal Equinox
5. False – 150 million km
(10 pts)

III – 1. Latitude
2. Highlands
3. Winter Solstice
4. Sun
5. Moon
6. New Moon
(6 pts)

IV – a. axis
b. rotation
c. 24 hours
d. day
e. night
f. Earth
g. Sun
h. revolution
i. 365.25 days
j. 4 years
k. Leap year
(11 pts)

V. Figure 1.
1. Elliptical
2. A. 21st March (Vernal Equinox)
B. 22nd December (Winter Solstice)
C. 23rd September (Autumnal Equinox)
D. 21st June (Summer Solstice)
3. Spring
4. Winter
(7 pts)

Figure 2.
1. Collision
2. Mars sized object
3. Vaporized rocks
4. orbiting Earth
5. formed the Moon
(5 pts)

Figure 3.
1. Summer
2. North Pole
3. South Pole
(3 pts)

Figure 4.
A. First Quarter
B. Waxing Gibbous
E. Last Quarter
G. New Moon
H. Waxing Crescent
(5 pts)

Figure 5.

Craters: Holes formed when objects from Space crashed into the surface of the Moon

Marias: Large Dark Flat Areas

Highlands: Brighter Areas, higher than the Marias and covered with craters.

(6pts)

VI. 6. 2. 5. 1. 7. 3. 4. 8 (4pts)

VII. 1. 23.5°

2. A year in which a day is added to february.
3. One side would always face the Sun and be very hot, the other side would be away from the Sun and be very cold. Life would not be possible
4. The Moon needs the same time to complete one full rotation and one revolution around Earth.

(4pts)