

*The answers to the following questions can be found at this website:

http://sprg.ssl.berkeley.edu/rocket_cast/index.htm

Use this site—it is to your advantage!

- (2) 1. Who coined the term "aurora borealis", and what is it describing?
- (2) 2. As people began to study the aurora, theories about its origin developed. Name two theories.
- (2) 3. There is a satellite program aimed at learning more about the aurora. Name it, and tell what the acronym stands for.
- (1) 4. When was the aforementioned satellite launched into orbit?
- (4) 5. Name four things that the Earth's atmosphere is filled with.
- (1) 6. What is the collective term for the gas-like mixture of charged subatomic particles emitted from the sun?
- (2) 7a. What does "IMF" stand for?
 - b. Changes in the direction of the IMF relative to the _____ can cause auroral activity.
- (2) 8. Explain how the Earth's magnetic field works. Be specific.
- (2) 9. Define *mean free path*. How long is this path in the neighborhood of the Earth?
- (2) 10. What two things happen when the IMF collides with Earth's magnetosphere?

- (2) 11. Most particles are deflected around the Earth's magnetosphere at a boundary called the _____. What percentage of those particles is actually able to enter the magnetosphere?
- (1) 12. What is the easiest way to determine the direction in which currents and magnetic fields point?
- (2) 13. What is the ionosphere and how is it created?
- (2) 14. Explain what happens in the auroral acceleration region.
- (2) 15. The ionosphere acts as a _____. This allows for what to happen?
- (2) 16. The aurorae are always present where? What shape do they take when seen from space?
- (2) 17. Name two types of aurora.
- (6) 18. In your own words, explain how energy and particulate matter from the sun can create an aurora on Earth. Be as specific as you can.