ASTR/GEOL-2040-001: Midterm Sample Search for Life in the Universe (October, 2017)

Work carefully, you'll have enough time. Give enough <u>details</u>, not just the numbers. Don't expect full credits if you forget to draw a <u>sketch</u>. For the multiple choice questions, there is only <u>one</u> correct/best answer! Mark it with a circle.

	er! Mark it with a <u>circle</u> .						
1.	The age of lunar rocks has been determined by measuring the						
	(a) isotope ratios (b) zircon crystals (c) mineral content (d) total uranium content						
2. What is the <u>third</u> -most abundant element in the Earth atmosphere							
	(a) oxygen (b) carbon (c) neon (d) argon (e) potassium						
3. A blue-green cell is floating in a petri dish of ocean water. When exposed to sunlight, is observed to grow, multiply, and excrete oxygen gas – these behaviors end shortly a light source is removed. What kind of organism is this cell?							
	(a) photolithoautotroph (b) chemolithoautotroph (c) photolithoheterotroph (d) chemoorganoheterotroph (e) chemolithoheterotroph						
4.	4. Which of the following rock types have been found on the Moon?						
	(a) granite (b) basalt (c) marble (d) sedimentary rock						
5.	In the reaction $CH_4 + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow H_2CO_3 + H_2S$,						
	the energy comes from: (sunlight/molecules), so the relevant prefix is (photo/chemo)						
	the electron donor is:, which is (organic/inorganic), so (organo/litho),						
	and the carbon source is:, which is (organic/inorganic), so (hetero/auto),						
	and so it is a:troph.						
6.	Why does Venus have so much CO_2 in its atmosphere?						
	 (a) Venus has extreme volcanic activity leading to significant outgassing, (b) Venus has no rain water allowing CO₂ to be returned to the mantle, (c) Venus is no magnetic field allowing the CO₂ to be removed by the solar wind. (d) Venus has a strong greenhouse effect owing to its proximity to the Sun. 						

7. Name the three basic rock types and explain them in a few words.

- 8. What do geologists mean by the "boring billion"?
 - (a) The time when the ozone layer was too thin to protect life from hazardous UV radiation and life could only survive under water.
 - (b) The epoch during the Archean eon before photosynthesis led to a rapid growth of atmospheric oxygen.
 - (c) The snowball Earth event when most of the life forms on Earth got extinct under a thick layer of ice.
 - (d) A time during the Proterozoic eon when atmospheric oxygen stagnated at about 1% of the present level.
- 9. List some key properties of life as we know it.

- 10. A tree grows, literally, from thin air all the carbon that goes into a plant's roots, bark, and leaves comes from CO₂ in the atmosphere, gained through photosynthesis.
 - CO_2 has a density of 2 g/L, so how many liters of CO_2 are needed to grow a redwood tree 10^6 kg, of which 50% is carbon?

• Assume you exhale 100 liters of CO_2 per hour, how long would it take you to generate the required amount of CO_2 ? [Hint: for the purpose of this estimate, assume that 1 year has 10^5 hours.]

11.	A sample of lunar roc	ck had $80\mathrm{mg}$ of 40	K at its formation.	Assume for	its half-life	$1.25\mathrm{Gyr}$
	and that 90% decays i	into ⁴⁰ Ca and 10%	into 40 Ar.			

- $\bullet\,$ How much $^{40}\,\mathrm{K}$ will be left after 1.25 Gyr?
- \bullet How much $^{40}\mathrm{Ca}$ will be produced after 1.25 Gyr?
- \bullet How much $^{40}\mathrm{Ar}$ will be produced after 1.25 Gyr?
- After 1.25 Gyr, what is the total mass of ⁴⁰ K, ⁴⁰Ca, and ⁴⁰Ar?