

Nordic Nations Launch into New Space Era: Artemis Accords, Lunar Missions

Space Exploration · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which Nordic country recently signed the Artemis Accords, signaling its commitment to peaceful lunar and Martian exploration?

- A) Sweden
- B) Finland
- C) Iceland
- D) Denmark

2. What is the primary focus of Norway's recent space strategy, particularly concerning the Arctic region?

- A) Developing new satellite constellations for global communication
- B) Establishing robust satellite communication, navigation, and surveillance systems for the High North
- C) Launching an ESA Arctic Space Centre for lunar research
- D) Focusing on asteroid mining technologies

3. Denmark's new ten-year space strategy, launched in 2024, includes an ambition for national space missions. What is one of these missions aiming to contribute to?

- A) Deep space asteroid detection
- B) Exploration of Jupiter's moons
- C) Lunar exploration
- D) Studying exoplanets

4. Which Finnish company is a leading producer of synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) satellite technology and has received significant state support for expansion?

- A) ReOrbit
- B) Kuva Space
- C) ICEYE
- D) Vaisala

5. Iceland's Space Agency (ISA) is involved in projects that use Iceland's unique geological features as analogs for space exploration. What celestial bodies are primarily being studied in this context?

- A) Venus and Mercury
- B) Mars and the Moon
- C) The moons of Jupiter
- D) Saturn's rings

6. Sweden is developing new launch capabilities, with Esrange Space Center aiming for orbital launches. Which of these is a recent development at Esrange?

- A) Hosting the first ESA astronaut training program
- B) Signing an agreement with Firefly Aerospace for rocket launches
- C) Establishing a new lunar landing research facility
- D) Launching a mission to study the solar corona

7. The 'NordSpace' project, funded by the Norwegian Research Council, is investigating the space sector across which Nordic countries?

- A) Norway, Finland, and Denmark
- B) Sweden, Iceland, and Norway
- C) Denmark, Sweden, and Iceland
- D) Norway, Sweden, and Iceland

8. What strategic importance does Norway place on its space industry, particularly in relation to the Arctic region?

- A) It's seen primarily as a platform for international tourism.
- B) It's crucial for national security and essential societal functions in the High North.
- C) It's a minor focus, with most investment in terrestrial energy.
- D) It's solely for scientific research with no commercial application.

9. Finland has significantly increased its contribution to the European Space Agency (ESA). What is a major focus of this increased funding?

- A) Developing new launch vehicle technology
- B) Programs focused on Earth observation, security, and telecommunications
- C) Funding Mars sample return missions
- D) Building a new European spaceport

10. Which of the following is a key objective of Denmark's strategy for space research and innovation concerning its businesses?

- A) To restrict private companies from space activities
- B) To commercialize space research and foster growth in the 'New Space Economy'
- C) To focus solely on governmental space missions
- D) To limit international collaboration in the space sector