Economics of the Cosmos

Economics · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which celestial body is known for its prominent rings, which are primarily composed of ice particles, and is a significant target for scientific observation?

A) Mars
B) Jupiter
C) Saturn
D) Venus

2. The Moon's gravitational influence on Earth is a fundamental natural phenomenon that affects tides. What is the primary economic impact of this phenomenon?

A) It allows for the extraction of lunar resources.
B) It is the main driver of space tourism.
C) It influences coastal industries like fishing and shipping.
D) It facilitates the creation of artificial satellites.

3. What is the approximate number of known planets in our solar system that are considered 'gas giants'?

A) 2
B) 4
C) 6
D) 8

4. The cost of sending a kilogram of payload to the International Space Station (ISS) is extremely high. This high cost demonstrates the economic principle of:

A) Scarcity
B) Supply and Demand
C) Opportunity Cost
D) Inflation

5. Which planet in our solar system is often called the 'Red Planet' due to its iron oxide surface?

A) Mercury
B) Venus
C) Mars
D) Neptune

6. The development of technologies for space exploration, such as advanced materials and computing, often leads to 'spin-off' innovations that benefit Earth-based industries. This is an example of:

- A) Technological Unemployment
- B) Economic Diversification
- C) Resource Depletion
- D) Market Saturation

7. What is the largest known volcano in our solar system, located on Mars?

- A) Mount Everest
- B) Mauna Kea
- C) Olympus Mons
- D) Vesuvius

8. The concept of 'extraterrestrial resources' refers to valuable materials found beyond Earth. If asteroid mining becomes economically viable, it could significantly impact global markets for certain commodities. This scenario exemplifies:

- A) Globalization
- B) Market Intervention
- C) Externalities
- D) Supply Shocks