



## Assessment

**Section Quiz****Section: The Life Cycle of Stars**

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The H-R diagram shows the relationship of a star's surface temperature and its  
a. color. c. apparent magnitude.  
b. size. d. absolute magnitude.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. At about 10,000°C, hydrogen begins to change into helium and energy is released in a process called  
a. a supernova. c. nuclear fusion.  
b. a pulsar. d. nuclear fission.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A small, hot star near the end of its life is a type of star called a(n)  
a. white dwarf. c. supergiant.  
b. red dwarf. d. protostar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. As gravity pulls gas and dust into a sphere that becomes denser and hotter, and a sunlike star begins to form, it is called a(n)  
a. white dwarf. c. supergiant.  
b. red dwarf. d. protostar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What type of star would be shown at the lower right end of the main sequence on the H-R diagram?  
a. white dwarf c. supergiant  
b. red dwarf d. protostar

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. a gigantic explosion that causes the death of a large star  
a. pulsar  
b. neutron star
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. a star in which the electrons and protons have become neutrons  
c. black hole  
d. supernova
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. a star that expands and cools once it runs out of hydrogen  
e. red giant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. a spinning neutron star that emits rapid pulses of radio and optical energy
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. a massive and dense object from which even light cannot escape its gravity



## Section Quiz

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### Section: Formation of the Universe

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What have careful measurements shown scientists about the movement of galaxies?
- a. Galaxies are moving apart, and the universe is expanding.
  - b. Galaxies are coming together, and the universe is contracting.
  - c. The universe contracts and expands on a regular basis.
  - d. Scientists cannot tell if the universe is getting larger or smaller.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Every object in the universe
- a. is not part of any other system.
  - b. is part of a larger system.
  - c. is scattered in a random pattern.
  - d. is part of a structure that is never repeated.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Radiation left over from the big bang is called
- a. cosmic background radiation.
  - b. cosmic background noise.
  - c. background nuclear radioactivity.
  - d. background nuclear energy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. What effect does dark energy seem to have on the universe?
- a. It seems to be accelerating the contraction of the universe.
  - b. It seems to be accelerating the expansion of the universe.
  - c. It seems to be slowing the expansion of the universe.
  - d. It forms about 23% of the total matter of the universe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The study of the origin, structure, processes, and evolution of the universe is called
- a. the big bang.
  - b. astrology.
  - c. cosmology.
  - d. cosmography.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What type of stars do astronomers study to help estimate the age of the universe?
- a. white dwarfs
  - b. giants and supergiants
  - c. red dwarfs
  - d. sunlike stars
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. After the big bang, what force caused galaxies to form and cluster?
- a. magnetism
  - b. fusion
  - c. gravity
  - d. cosmic background radiation