

Name

Date

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## Stars Quiz

1. A student is writing an outline about the life cycle of a star. Drag each term or phrase into its correct position at left to organize the items in the proper sequence.

Number the correct sequence

Fusion Creates a True Star

The Star Burns Its Energy

The Star Dims or Explodes

Gas and Dust Form a Protostar

2. There are (four/five/ten/nineteen) types of stars. Sunlike stars belong to the main sequence group, but those which are (growing/twinkling/dying/moving) are known as white dwarfs. Stars that are larger and cooler are either red giants or the rarer (spectras/supergiants/horseshoes/elementals).

3. Which note card best summarizes the important points in the article?

- a. Scientists estimate that the total number of stars is enormous. All the simplest materials needed for life were formed inside ancient and distant stars. This means that all planets and terrestrial life are made of stardust.
- b. Astronomers use a variety of special methods to investigate stars. They have measured the distance, temperature, size, and mass of many stars, including our Sun. From this they have identified specific types of stars and their evolution.
- c. Some stars appear brighter than others because they are either closer or more powerful. A star's actual brightness can be determined from its distance, found by using parallax. Astronomers have to be more clever to measure the distant stars.

Which is right?  Note Card 1  
 Note Card 2  
 Note Card 3

4. Diffuse nebulae are often the places where new stars are \_\_\_\_\_.

- expelled
- destroyed

- One interesting cluster is called Palomar 5, some 75,000 light-years from Earth.
- Astronomers photographed Palomar 5 as it was destroyed by the galaxy's tidal forces.
- b.
  - Astronomers have measured the distance of an open cluster called the Hyades.
  - We can easily see the Hyades in the night sky, in the constellation Taurus.
  - Nearby is another important cluster known as the Pleiades, or "Seven Sisters."
- c.
  - Star clusters are groups of stars held together by gravity.
  - Many full, round globular clusters of about a million stars each are in the center of our galaxy.
  - Smaller, sparse open clusters of up to 1,000 stars each are found only in certain types of galaxies.

**Which is right?**  Note Card 1  
 Note Card 2  
 Note Card 3

12. Which of the following is NOT a type of galaxy?

- circular
- spiral
- irregular
- elliptical

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