



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1 Our galaxy is called the **Milky Way**. Galaxies are defined based on their **appearance**. The **Milky Way** is a particular type of galaxy known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A an irregular galaxy
- B an elliptical galaxy
- C a spiral galaxy
- D a quasar



2 It is estimated that about 33% of existing galaxies are **large, rounded** groupings of stars. There is **little gas** in these galaxies so new stars are not forming. These galaxies are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A irregular galaxies
- B elliptical galaxies
- C spiral galaxies
- D quasars



3 A **gas cloud** in a galaxy in which **stars** can **form** is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A quasar
- B globular cluster
- C spiral galaxy
- D nebula



4 There are groups of older stars that look like a **ball of stars** within galaxies. These groupings are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

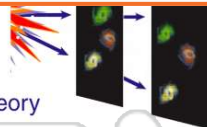
- A gas clouds
- B globular clusters
- C open clusters
- D quasars



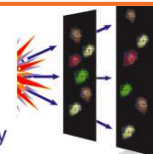
## PREVIEW

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7 The **Milankovitch theory** explains the change in Earth's **axial tilt** over time. This theory is based on the **gravitational pull** of the **Jupiter and Saturn**.

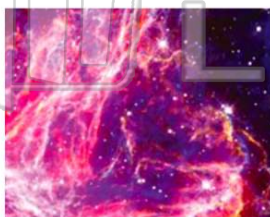


- A big bang theory
- B big crunch theory
- C multiple universe theory
- D expanding universe theory



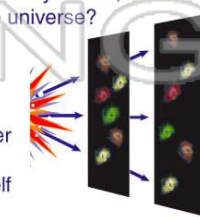
9 Compare: **supernovae** are to **quasars** as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A day is to night
- B night is to day
- C death is to birth
- D birth is to death



10 The universe **may not** have enough matter as it continues to **expand**. If this theory is true, what will **eventually** happen to the universe?

- A galaxies will just get further and further away from each other
- B it will get colder and darker and eventually "die"
- C it will begin to reverse itself and get smaller
- D it will get hotter and hotter until all matter melts





## ANSWER KEY

Our galaxy is called the **Milky Way**. Galaxies are defined based on their **appearance**. The **Milky Way** is a particular type of galaxy known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A an irregular galaxy
- B an elliptical galaxy
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(C)

It is estimated that about 33% of existing galaxies are **large, rounded** groupings of stars. There is **little gas** in these galaxies so new stars are not forming. These galaxies are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A irregular galaxies
- B elliptical galaxies
- C spiral galaxies
- D quasars



(b)

A **gas cloud** in a galaxy in which **stars** can **form** is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A quasar
- B globular cluster
- C spiral galaxy
- D nebula



(d)

There are groups of older stars that look like a **ball of stars** within galaxies. These groupings are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A gas clouds
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- C open clusters
- D quasars



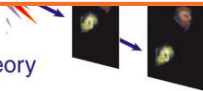
(C)



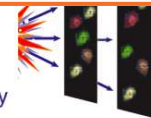
## PREVIEW

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- A big bang theory
- B plate tectonic theory
- C expanding universe theory
- D multiple universe theory

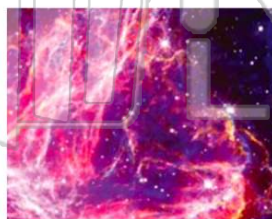


- A big bang theory
- B big crunch theory
- C multiple universe theory
- D expanding universe theory



Compare: **supernovae** are to **quasars** as \_\_\_\_\_.

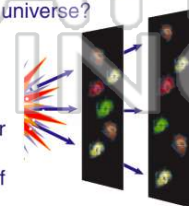
- A day is to night
- B night is to day
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(C)

The universe **may not** have enough matter as it continues to **expand**. If this theory is true, what will **eventually** happen to the universe?

- A galaxies will just get further and further away from each other
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(b)