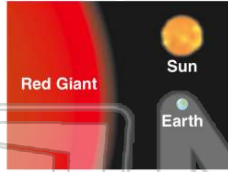




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 When a star has consumed all its hydrogen, its core shrinks and its **surface expands**. Such a star is **very cool** by comparison to other stars. These stars are known as _____.

- A red dwarf stars
- B blue stars
- C red giants
- D white dwarf stars



2 **Small, very hot** stars that were once the center of younger stars are actually **dying stars**. No nuclear fusion takes place in these. They shine due to residual heat. They are known as _____.

- A red dwarf stars
- B white dwarf stars
- C blue stars
- D supergiant stars



3 Extremely massive stars that **rapidly consume** their hydrogen are also extremely hot stars. They **do not live long** by comparison to other stars. When their hydrogen is gone, they expand and become **red giants**. These stars are called _____.

- A red dwarf stars
- B white dwarf stars
- C red giants
- D supergiants



4 After a blue star has rapidly **consumed** its hydrogen, it can explode in a violent flash. Heavy elements like lead, gold, and silver are created by this **explosion**. This **death of a star** is called a _____.

- A supergiant
- B black hole



5

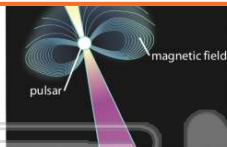


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7

- C supernova
- D red dwarf

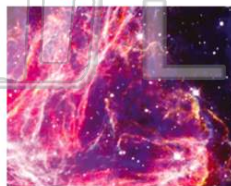


- C pulsars
- D red dwarfs



9 If a supernova is formed millions of **years ago**, why are we able to **see** the explosion **now**?

- A because they are so bright that the light lasts a very long time
- B because it took millions of light years for the light to travel to earth
- C because the universe is expanding
- D because our solar system is moving toward other solar systems



10 Stars do not just exist randomly throughout the universe. They are **clustered** in large groups. Large groups of stars in space are called _____.

- A supernovae
- B universes
- C galaxies
- D solar systems

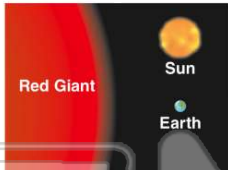




ANSWER KEY

When a star has consumed all its hydrogen, its core shrinks and its **surface expands**. Such a star is **very cool** by comparison to other stars. These stars are known as _____.

- A red dwarf stars
- B blue stars
- C red giants
- D white dwarf stars



(C)

Small, very hot stars that were once the center of younger stars are actually **dying stars**. No nuclear fusion takes place in these. They shine due to residual heat. They are known as _____.

- A red dwarf stars
- B white dwarf stars
- C blue stars
- D supergiant stars



(b)

Extremely massive stars that **rapidly consume** their hydrogen are also extremely hot stars. They **do not live long** by comparison to other stars. When their hydrogen is gone, they expand and become **red giants**. These stars are called _____.

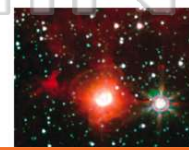
- A red dwarf stars
- B white dwarf stars
- C blue stars
- D red giants



(C)

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- A supergiant
- B black hole
- C supernova



(C)



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If a supernova is formed millions of **years ago**, why are we able to **see** the explosion **now**?

- A because they are so bright that the light lasts a very long time
- B because it took millions of light years for the light to travel to earth
- C because the universe is expanding
- D because our solar system is moving toward other solar systems



(b)

Stars do not just exist randomly throughout the universe. They are **clustered** in large groups. **Large groups of stars in space are called** _____.

- A supernovae
- B universes
- C galaxies
- D solar systems



(c)