

# Discovering the universe

Check or number the boxes to answer each question.

1 Astronomers measure distances in space using:

- a. light-days
- b. light-kilometers
- c. light-years
- d. light-miles

2 Number these things 1 to 4 in order of size, starting with the biggest:

- a. galaxy
- b. universe
- c. solar system
- d. star

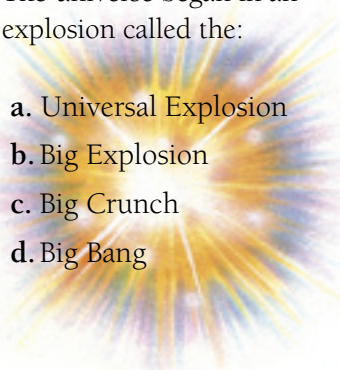


3 The universe began:

- a. 14 thousand years ago
- b. 14 million years ago
- c. 14 billion years ago
- d. 14 trillion years ago

4 The universe began in an explosion called the:

- a. Universal Explosion
- b. Big Explosion
- c. Big Crunch
- d. Big Bang



5 Number these events 1 to 5, starting with the earliest:

- a. The universe began with the Big Bang.
- b. The oldest stars in the Milky Way were born.
- c. Our solar system was formed.
- d. The first atoms began to form.
- e. Matter clumped together to form the first galaxies.

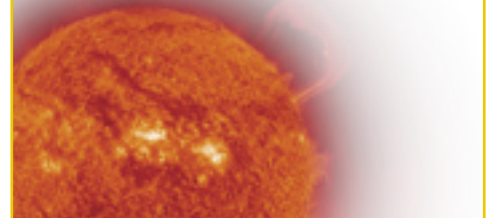
6 The Italian scientist Galileo used a telescope to discover the rings of:

- a. Mercury
- b. Mars
- c. Saturn
- d. Uranus



7 Which of these is *not* a good place for an observatory:

- a. high in the mountains
- b. away from populated areas
- c. out in space
- d. in a city



8 A telescope that focuses light waves is called:

- a. a digital telescope
- b. an optical telescope
- c. an X-ray telescope
- d. a radio telescope

9 Check all the types of rays that can be recorded by space observatories:

- a. X-rays
- b. sting rays
- c. gamma rays
- d. ultraviolet rays

10 A space probe is:

- a. a thermometer in Earth orbit
- b. a telescope in Earth orbit
- c. an unmanned spacecraft that investigates space
- d. a manned spacecraft

# Quiz Answers

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1. c
2. a 2, b 1, c 3, d 4
3. c
4. d
5. a 1, b 4, c 5, d 2, e 3
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. a, c, d
10. c