a) new stars

b) old stars

c) probably forming planets

a) pulsar

b) red giant

c) supergiant

a) Betelgeuse

b) Beta Pictoris

c) Alpha Centauri

a) 47 Ursae Majoris

b) 55 Cancri

c) 51 Pegasi

a) Goldilocks

b) Bellerophon

c) Daffy

a) 4 Earth years

b) 3 Earth years

c) 1 Earth year

a) meteor

b) meteoroid

c) meteorite

a) meteor

b) meteoroid

c) comet

a) Kuiper Belt

b) Oort Cloud

c) asteroid belt

a) potatoes

b) balls

c) cars

a) helium to hydrogen

b) hydrogen to helium

c) lithium to hydrogen

a) 1,000,000°C

b) 1,000,000°F

c) 1,000°C

a) planetary nebulae

b) supergiants

c) supernovae

a) Procyon

b) Sadalsuud

c) Betelgeuse

a) Betelgeuse

b) Beta Pictoris

c) Eta Carinae

a) Carina

b) Orion

c) Vela

a) hydrogen

b) helium

c) iron

a) in the galactic halo

b) in the galactic plane

c) in clusters

a) Orion

b) Veil

c) Pelican

a) in the galactic halo

b) in the galactic plane

c) in nebulae

a) in the galactic plane

b) in stars

c) in the galactic halo

a) M15

b) M42

c) M45

a) M82

b) MyCn18

c) M15

a) Theta Orionis

b) Deneb

c) Regulus

a) blue

b) orange

c) red

a) a planetary nebula

b) a globular cluster

c) a spiral galaxy

a) in Monoceros

b) in Hercules

c) in Musca, the Fly

a) the Eagle nebula

b) the Pleiades

c) the Veil

a) in Crux

b) in Cygnus

c) in Serpens

a) Tycho Brahe

b) Einstein

c) Edwin Hubble

a) the faster it recedes

b) the slower it recedes

c) the bluer it looks

a) megacycles per megahertz

b) kilometers per second per megaparsec

c) kilometers per second per parsec

a) light matter

b) dark matter

c) well-done matter

a) event horizon

b) halo

c) accretion disk

a) light

b) sound

c) air

a) Karl Schwarzschild

b) Einstein

c) Ptolemy

a) a singularity

b) nothing

c) an event horizon

a) The ergosphere

b) The event horizon

c) A singularity

a) solar eclipse

b) lunar eclipse

c) transit

a) solar eclipse

b) lunar eclipse

c) transit