Name: _____ **Class:** _____ **Date:** _____ **ID: A**

8th Grade Midterm Review Sheet 2

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Newton's third law of motion states that for every action there is an
a. eventual and opposing action.
b. unknown reaction.
c. equal and opposite reaction.
d. explosive action.

____ 2. Which planet has greenhouse gases like Earth?
a. Neptune
b. Mars
c. Mercury
d. Venus

____ 3. The color of a star depends on its
a. size.
b. temperature.
c. shape.
d. magnitude.

____ 4. What can a scientist learn about a star from its spectrum?
a. its color
b. its size
c. its composition and temperature
d. its age

____ 5. What color are the hottest stars?
a. red
b. yellow
c. orange
d. blue

____ 6. The H-R diagram shows the relationship of a star's surface temperature and its
a. color.
b. size.
c. apparent magnitude.
d. absolute magnitude.

____ 7. What objects are formed from the materials in the core of a supernova?
a. black holes and supergiants
b. red giants and white dwarfs
c. black holes and neutron stars
d. neutron stars and white dwarfs

____ 8. Which of the following shows the sequence of a star's life cycle from its earliest stage to its latest stage?
a. white dwarf, main sequence, red giant
b. main sequence, red giant, white dwarf
c. red giant, white dwarf, main sequence
d. main sequence, white dwarf, red giant

____ 9. All of the following are major types of galaxies EXCEPT
a. spiral galaxy.
b. irregular galaxy.
c. elliptical galaxy.
d. triangular galaxy.

____ 10. Scientists think that the Milky Way probably is
a. an irregular galaxy.
b. an elliptical galaxy.
c. a spiral galaxy.
d. a nebula.

____ 11. Which of the following is the largest?
a. a nebula
b. a galaxy
c. a neutron star
d. a globular cluster

____ 12. What are the three major types of galaxies identified by Edwin Hubble?
a. spiral, triangular, irregular
b. spiral, elliptical, irregular
c. spiral, triangular, elliptical
d. triangular, elliptical, irregular

____ 13. What type of star has used up all of its hydrogen and is the leftover center of an older star?
a. red giant
b. supernova
c. white dwarf
d. main sequence

____ 14. Which of the following magnitudes indicates the brightest star?
a. –1
b. 0
c. –0.11
d. +4

____ 15. Which of the following are large clouds of gas and dust?
a. a nebula
b. a galaxy
c. a neutron star
d. a globular cluster

____ 16. The spectrum of a star gives information about its
a. composition and temperature.
b. size.
c. age.
d. age and temperature.

____ 17. What classification do astronomers use for galaxies?
a. size
b. age
c. color
d. shape

____ 18. How do scientists tell if a star is cool or warm?
a. by its size
b. by its age
c. by its color
d. by its shape

____ 19. What type of galaxy is the Milky Way?
a. a spiral galaxy
b. an irregular galaxy
c. an elliptical galaxy
d. an odd-shaped galaxy

____ 20. The H-R diagram graphs what two things?
a. a star's temperature and brightness
b. a star's temperature and color
c. a star's temperature and age
d. a star's temperature and size

____ 21. What is cosmology?
a. the study of the solar system
b. the study of the universe's origin, structure, and future
c. the study of the makeup of stars
d. the study of space travel

____ 22. Which of the following big bang theories explains how the universe began?
a. as a cloud of gases
b. as a sea of gases
c. with a small explosion
d. with a big explosion