

Quiz

- 1) The Hubble Tuning Fork Diagram of galaxies is useful for:
 - a. Summarizing galaxy classification by shape.
 - b. Illustrating possible paths of galaxy evolution.
 - c. Organizing galaxies by size and age.
 - d. Describing galaxies by size and chemical composition.

- 2) What type of galaxy has a disk and a central bulge?
 - a. Elliptical.
 - b. Spirals.
 - c. Irregulars.
 - d. All galaxies.

- 3) The biggest and intrinsically brightest galaxies in the Universe are member of which group?
 - a. Spirals.
 - b. Irregulars.
 - c. Ellipticals.
 - d. Barred spirals.

- 4) Which of the following statements about elliptical galaxies is false?
 - a. They contain mostly old stars.
 - b. They have no distinct nucleus.
 - c. They can be giant or dwarf.
 - d. They are rich in clouds of gas.

- 5) The halo of an ordinary spiral galaxy is similar in characteristics to:
 - a. An elliptical galaxy.
 - b. An irregular galaxy.
 - c. Both elliptical and irregular galaxies.
 - d. Nothing.

- 6) What type of galaxy is the Milky Way?
 - a. Elliptical.
 - b. Spiral.
 - c. Irregular.
 - d. Barred spiral.

- 7) Current galaxies formed:
 - a. By merging of smaller fragments..
 - b. By splitting of larger galaxies.
 - c. By collapse of gas clouds.
 - d. In the Big Bang.

- 8) Very detailed observations of distant galaxies show that:
- a. There were once many more ellipticals in clusters than we now see.
 - b. There were once many more spirals in clusters than we now see.
 - c. There were once many more giant galaxies than we now see.
 - d. Galaxies in clusters have always been as we see them now.
- 9) What happens to stars when two galaxies collide?
- a. They often collide.
 - b. They do not collide, because stars do not gravitationally interact with each other.
 - c. They do not usually collide, because the typical distance between stars is very large compared to their sizes.
 - d. The black hole in the centre of one galaxy swallows up all the stars from the other.