Cosmology for Young Explorers

Cosmology · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. What is the name of the theory that describes the rapid expansion of the universe from a hot, dense point?

A) The Big Bang Theory
B) The Steady State Theory
C) The Solar System Model
D) The Galactic Shift Theory

2. Which galaxy is home to our Solar System?

A) Andromeda
B) Milky Way
C) Triangulum
D) Sombrero

3. What is the most abundant element in the universe?

A) Oxygen
B) Carbon
C) Hydrogen
D) Iron

4. What invisible substance is thought to make up about 27% of the universe and provides extra gravity?

A) Dark Energy
B) Dark Matter
C) Stardust
D) Plasma

5. What is the force that pulls objects with mass toward each other?

A) Friction
B) Magnetism
C) Gravity
D) Static Electricity

6. What do scientists call the age of the universe?

A) 4.5 billion years
B) 13.8 billion years
C) 100 million years
D) 1 trillion years

7. What instrument is best known for observing distant galaxies and the early universe?

A) Microscope
B) Thermometer
C) Space Telescope
D) Compass

8. What mysterious force is causing the expansion of the universe to accelerate?

A) Dark Energy
B) Solar Wind
C) Black Holes
D) Nuclear Fusion

9. What is a massive collection of gas, dust, and billions of stars called?

A) Planet
B) Asteroid
C) Galaxy
D) Nebula

10. What is the name for a region in space where gravity is so strong that not even light can escape?

A) Supernova
B) White Dwarf
C) Black Hole
D) Pulsar

11. What type of star is our Sun?

A) Red Giant
B) White Dwarf
C) Yellow Dwarf
D) Neutron Star

12. What do astronomers call the cloud of gas and dust where new stars are born?

A) Nebula
B) Comet
C) Asteroid Belt
D) Moon

13. What is the closest star system to our Solar System?

A) Sirius
B) Alpha Centauri
C) Betelgeuse
D) Polaris

14. Which of these is the term for the study of the entire universe?

A) Geology
B) Biology
C) Cosmology
D) Meteorology

15. What do we call the leftover radiation from the early universe that can be detected everywhere in space?

A) Cosmic Microwave Background
B) Solar Flare
C) Auroral Light
D) Radio Waves