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## Starlight Quiz

- 1. This is two stars that share a common gravitational relationship..?
- a) Double Star
- b) Optical Double

2. This is two stars that look close together from Earth but have no proximity or relationship to one another...

- a) Double Star
- b) Optical Double
- 3. What is the name of the method that astronomers use to calculate distances to nearby stars?
- a) Parallax
- b) Geometric analysis
- c) Algorithms
- 4. A parsec is ..?
- a) The distance of the nearest star to Earth
- b) The distance a star would be with a parallax of 1 second of arc
- c) The distance Han Solo boasts he fly in the Millennium Falcon
- 5. How many light years is a parsec?
- a) 3.26 light years
- b) 15.87 light years
- c) 100 light years

6. Which of these would be a likely apparent magnitude of a faint star?

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 6

7. Which of these would be a likely apparent magnitude of a bright planet?

a) -2

b) 0

c) 2

8. A magnitude difference of 1 is equal to a difference in brightness of 2.5. A magnitude difference of 5 is equal to?

- a) 7.5
- b) 12.5
- c) 100

9. Absolute magnitude is how far a star would be of you were how far away from it?

- a) 10 light years
- b) 10 parsecs
- c) 10 mega parsecs

10. One method astronomers use to calculate how far other galaxies are from us is..?

- a) Eclipsing Binaries
- b) Novae
- c) Cepheid Variables
- 11. Which of these lines in a stellar spectrum appear bright?
- a) Emission Lines
- b) Absorption Lines
- c) Atom lines

- 12. What does a stellar spectrum NOT necessarily tell us about a star?
- a) Number of planets orbiting it
- b) Absorption Lines
- c) Atom lines
- 13. The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram shows us..?
- a) The relationship between binary systems
- b) The relationship between a stars composition and colour
- c) The relationship between a stars temperature and luminosity
- 14. Which of these variable stars has the most predictable and reliable light curve?
- a) Eclipsing binaries
- b) Cepheid variables
- c) Novae/Supernovae

## Answers

- 1. (a)
- 2. (b)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (a)
- 6. (c)
- 7. (a)
- 8. (c)
- 9. (b)
- 10. (c)
- 11. (a)
- 12. (a)
- 13. (c)
- 14. (b)