TEAM NUMBER
 10. Which is not a late stage in the life cycle of a star? A. White dwarf B. Red dwarf C. Black hole D. Neutron star
 11. Which of these "rays" consist of photons: x-rays, cosmic rays, gamma rays, cathode rays? A. x-rays and gamma rays B. All except cosmic rays C. All of them D. None of them
 12. A group of astronomers, estimated the masses of black holes, found in the center of galaxy clusters that are filled with hot gas, by looking at the A. apparent size visible through a telescope. B. amount of xrays and radio waves that they generate. C. atlas of all available stars. D. comparative sizes of stars in space.
 13. Absolute magnitude is defined as A. the definitive size of stars. B. the positive value of the calculated magnitude. C. the size of the sun. D. the brightness of a star at a distance of 10 parsecs from the Sun.
14. Parallax is always good to measure A. distant stars and galaxies. B. stars and galaxies within our solar system. C. Cepheid and Algol variables. D. objects that are relatively close. E. the distance to quasars.
 15. A plot of surface temperatures of stars against their absolute magnitude is called: A. an H-R diagram B. a Cepheid variable C. a constellation map D. a spectrum
 16. The apparent magnitude of a star is a measure of its A. surface temperature and composition. B. distance from earth. C. brightness as it appears from the earth. D. position on the H-R diagram.
17. An exoplanet is the technical term for any planet that does not circle the sun. True False
 18. Kepler's third, or harmonic, law states that the A. period of an orbit cubed equals the semi-major axis squared. B. semi-major axis of an orbit cubed equals the period squared. C. planets move fastest when they are closest to the Sun. D. semi-major axis of an orbit in inversely proportional to the period.
19. Kepler's law states that the orbits of planets are elliptical, with the Sun in once focus. A. First B. Second C. Third D. Fourth