

Name _____
School _____ Team No. _____ Raw Score _____ Place _____

REACH FOR THE STARS
2008 Mentor Invitational

Identify the constellations that are labeled by letters on the star chart.

- A. Cancer
- B. Gemini
- C. Canis Minor
- D. Canis Major
- E. Orion
- F. Auriga
- G. Taurus
- H. Perseus
- I. Andromeda
- J. Aquila
- K. Lyra
- L. Ophiuchus
- M. Hercules
- N. Bootes
- O. Virgo

Identify the stars and deep sky objects labeled by numbers on the star chart.

- 1. Beehive (M44)
- 2. Procyon
- 3. Sirius
- 4. Pollux
- 5. Castor
- 6. Betelgeuse
- 7. Orion Nebula (M42)
- 8. Rigel
- 9. Aldebaran
- 10. Hyades
- 11. Crab Nebula (M1)
- 12. Pleiades (M45)

Name _____
School _____ Team No. _____ Raw Score _____ Place _____

13. Capella
14. Algol
15. Andromeda Galaxy (M31)
16. Altair
17. Ring Nebula (M57)
18. Vega
19. Globular Cluster (M13)
20. Arcturus
21. Spica

Explain what happens to the most massive stars in our universe at the end of their lives and indicate how mass influences the length of life of a star.

The largest stars use up all of their hydrogen by fusing it into helium. (1 point). The star explodes into a supernova (1 point) and then collapses into a black hole (1 point). The more massive a star, the shorter the life of a star (1 point). The less massive a star, the longer the life of a star (1 point). The most massive stars live for about 100 million years. Average stars like the sun lives for about 10 billion years and the very tiny stars live for about 100 billion years.