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Crash Course - ASTRONOMY

47 Episode Series Bundle

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Crash Course Astronomy #38: Galaxies – Part 1

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The Milky Way is an example of a _____ galaxy.
2. Early 20th-century astronomers were puzzled by faint, fuzzy objects in the sky called _____.
3. The discovery of _____ variables in the Andromeda Galaxy helped determine its distance.
4. Cepheid variables are important because their brightness relates to their _____.
5. Galaxies are often classified into four main types: elliptical, spiral, peculiar, and _____.
6. _____ spirals have well-organized spiral arms extending from the center to the edge.
7. Galaxies that have disorganized, cotton-like arms are known as _____ spirals.
8. The central bulge in spiral galaxies is typically composed of _____, redder stars.
9. Galaxies are believed to have formed from huge collapsing _____ clouds.
10. _____ galaxies have a smooth, round or oval shape and little gas or dust.
11. Galactic _____ can result in the formation of elliptical galaxies.
12. When galaxies collide, large _____ clouds crash and trigger new star formation.
13. Galaxies that don't have a regular shape and often appear chaotic are called _____ galaxies.
14. The Large and Small _____ Clouds are two irregular galaxies orbiting the Milky Way.
15. Some galaxies emit unusually high amounts of energy and are called _____ galaxies.

Crash Course Astronomy #38: Galaxies – Part 1 KEY

1. The Milky Way is an example of a **spiral** galaxy.
2. Early 20th-century astronomers were puzzled by faint, fuzzy objects in the sky called **nebulae**.
3. The discovery of **Cepheid** variables in the Andromeda Galaxy helped determine its distance.
4. Cepheid variables are important because their brightness relates to their **luminosity**.
5. Galaxies are often classified into four main types: elliptical, spiral, peculiar, and **irregular**.
6. **Grand Design** spirals have well-organized spiral arms extending from the center to the edge.
7. Galaxies that have disorganized, cotton-like arms are known as **flocculent** spirals.
8. The central bulge in spiral galaxies is typically composed of **older**, redder stars.
9. Galaxies are believed to have formed from huge collapsing **gas** clouds.
10. **Elliptical** galaxies have a smooth, round or oval shape and little gas or dust.
11. Galactic **collisions** can result in the formation of elliptical galaxies.
12. When galaxies collide, large **gas** clouds crash and trigger new star formation.
13. Galaxies that don't have a regular shape and often appear chaotic are called **irregular** galaxies.
14. The Large and Small **Magellanic** Clouds are two irregular galaxies orbiting the Milky Way.
15. Some galaxies emit unusually high amounts of energy and are called **active** galaxies.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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