

Review of Deep-Sky Objects Lecture
Astronomy 25

- 1) We are concerned with five classes of deep-sky objects:
 - a) _____ - loosely congregated newer stars.
 - b) _____ - tightly packed balls of older stars.
 - c) _____ - interstellar clouds of dust and gas.
 - d) _____ - outer shell of a degenerate star.
 - e) _____ - vast stellar islands containing the above.

- 2) The two most common naming conventions for the objects we have seen are the _____ catalogue of 110 stars and the _____ catalogue.

- 3) Stars of Population II are older / younger than Population I.

- 4) Globular clusters tend to form a halo around a galaxy's _____.

- 5) Diffuse nebulae are bright clouds of mostly hydrogen where _____ come into being.

- 6) Jupiter has a planetary nebula. T / F

- 7) There are roughly a million galaxies in the universe. T / F

- 8) Galaxies come in two major shapes: _____ and _____.

- 9) Both types contain about the same proportion of Population I and Population II stars. T/ F

- 10) Your best chance of seeing a new star is in a _____ galaxy.

- 1) Our galaxy, the Milky Way, is a _____ galaxy.

- 2) Our Sun is situated toward the middle / the outside of the Milky Way.

- 3) Galaxies tend to group together in a large general area. T / F