

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read each question and choose the best answer.

1. What is deep space?

- (A) the lowest point in the universe
- (B) the area of space outside Earth's atmosphere
- (C) the area of space outside our solar system
- (D) the area of space outside our galaxy

2. Why are people interested in space exploration?

- (A) Exploring space helps us understand how our world began and lets us confirm or disprove theories.
- (B) There could be life out there, which could be exciting to discover.
- (C) Space contains many beautiful and interesting features.
- (D) all of the above

3. Read this sentence: *Our solar system is a very tiny part of the Milky Way Galaxy.* What does the word **galaxy** mean in this sentence?

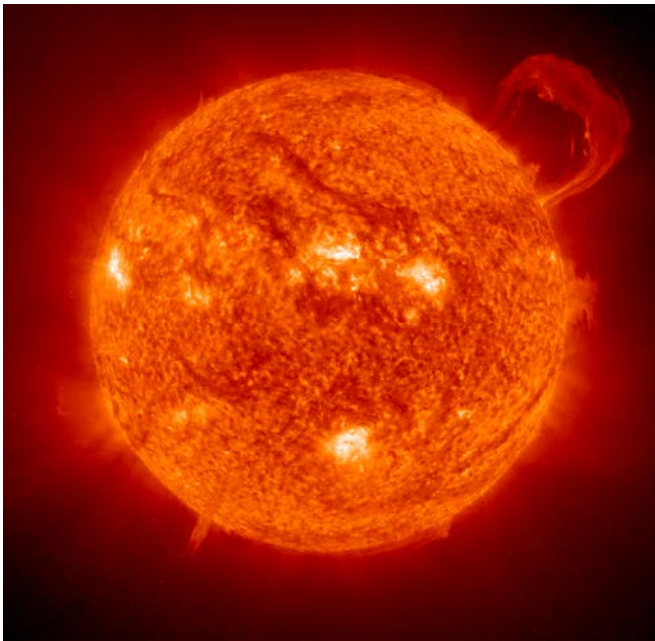
- (A) a system made up of millions or billions of stars, held together by gravity
- (B) a system made up of hundreds of stars, held together by gravity
- (C) a system in which planets revolve around a central star
- (D) a star that has exploded in every direction



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4. How do stars differ from one another?

- Ⓐ They are the same in every way except size and temperature.
- Ⓑ They can be different in height, weight, age, and health.
- Ⓒ They can be different in size, color, temperature, brightness, and life span.
- Ⓓ All stars are essentially the same.



5. Which deep-space feature forms when a star collapses and then explodes?

- Ⓐ black hole
- Ⓑ supernova
- Ⓒ exoplanet
- Ⓓ all of the above

6. Which deep-space feature is *not* a type of star?

- Ⓐ spiral
- Ⓑ dwarf
- Ⓒ giant
- Ⓓ supergiant

7. A light-year is a measurement of _____.

- Ⓐ time
- Ⓑ speed
- Ⓒ distance
- Ⓓ all of the above

8. *Outfield* is related to *field* in the same way that *exoplanet* is related to _____.

- Ⓐ *star*
- Ⓑ *planet*
- Ⓒ *planetary*
- Ⓓ *exotic*

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9. Which item would make the most sense on the blank line in this sequence?

1. Humans looked at the sky with just their eyes.
2. The first telescopes were invented.
3. Land-based telescopes became more advanced.
4. Telescopes were put into space.
5. _____

- (A) Binoculars and eyeglasses were invented.
- (B) Someday, people may be able to travel into deep space.
- (C) People explored every part of Earth.
- (D) People created constellations they imagined in the night sky.



10. What does the big bang theory claim?

- (A) The universe formed when two galaxies collided.
- (B) The universe will be destroyed in a giant explosion.
- (C) The universe formed from a series of small explosions and is now getting smaller.
- (D) The universe formed from a single, huge explosion, and is still getting bigger.

11. Which statement about star life cycles is true?

- (A) Stars are said to have life cycles because they change as they go through stages.
- (B) A star's life cycle is most similar to the life cycle of reptiles.
- (C) A star's life cycle is most similar to the life cycle of mammals.
- (D) A star's life cycle typically lasts for hundreds of years.

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Directions: Use the table below to answer questions 12–14.

NEAREST STARS TO EARTH

Star	Approximate distance from Earth (kilometers)	Approximate distance from Earth (miles)	Approximate distance from Earth (light-years)
Sun	150 million	93 million	0.0000158
Proxima Centauri	39.9 trillion	24.8 trillion	4.22
Alpha Centauri A	41.7 trillion	25.9 trillion	4.40
Alpha Centauri B	41.7 trillion	25.9 trillion	4.40
Barnard's Star	56.2 trillion	34.9 trillion	5.94
Wolf 359	73.9 trillion	45.9 trillion	7.80

12. How far is the Sun from Earth?
- (A) about 93 million kilometers
 - (B) about 150 million miles
 - (C) about 158 light-years
 - (D) much less than one light-year
13. Which two stars are an equal distance from Earth?
- (A) Proxima Centauri and Alpha Centauri A
 - (B) Alpha Centauri A and Alpha Centauri B
 - (C) Alpha Centauri B and Barnard's Star
 - (D) Barnard's Star and Wolf 359

14. Is Wolf 359 the farthest star from Earth in the whole universe?
- (A) Yes, it is.
 - (B) It might be, but I can't tell by looking at the table.
 - (C) No, it is only the farthest among the stars listed.
 - (D) No, Epsilon Eridani is actually the farthest star from Earth.
15. **Extended Response:** Write about what it might be like to travel outside the solar system. What features would you be most excited to see, and why? What challenges and dangers would you face? What would you miss most about being on Earth?

Book Quiz Answer Sheet

		Question Type	Nonfiction Book Page Reference	ELA Comprehension Skill
1.	Ⓒ	literal	p. 4	Main Idea & Details
2.	Ⓓ	inferential	pp. 5, 6	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
3.	Ⓐ	vocabulary	p. 17	Vocabulary
4.	Ⓒ	literal	p. 9	Compare & Contrast
5.	Ⓑ	inferential	p. 13	Cause & Effect
6.	Ⓐ	literal	p. 10	Classify Information
7.	Ⓒ	literal	p. 8	Vocabulary
8.	Ⓑ	vocabulary	p. 16	Vocabulary
9.	Ⓑ	inferential	pp. 5, 6	Sequence Events
10.	Ⓓ	literal	p. 20	Sequence Events
11.	Ⓐ	inferential	pp. 12, 13	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
12.	Ⓓ	data analysis	N/A	Interpret Visual Devices
13.	Ⓑ	data analysis	N/A	Interpret Visual Devices
14.	Ⓒ	data analysis	N/A	Interpret Visual Devices

15. Extended Response: Student responses should address what it might be like to travel outside the solar system. The responses should begin with a topic sentence and be followed by sentences that address the other topics in the task:

- Examples of deep space features: nebulas, supernovas, black holes, star clusters, galaxies, and stars of various sizes. Students should demonstrate an understanding of each feature as they explain why they would want to see it.
- Examples of possible dangers and challenges: flying debris, mechanical trouble, running out of supplies, getting lost, hostile creatures, and unknown space features.
- Examples of what students might miss most about being on Earth: family and friends, breathing fresh air, feeling the sunshine, familiar places, familiar comfort items, and the Moon.