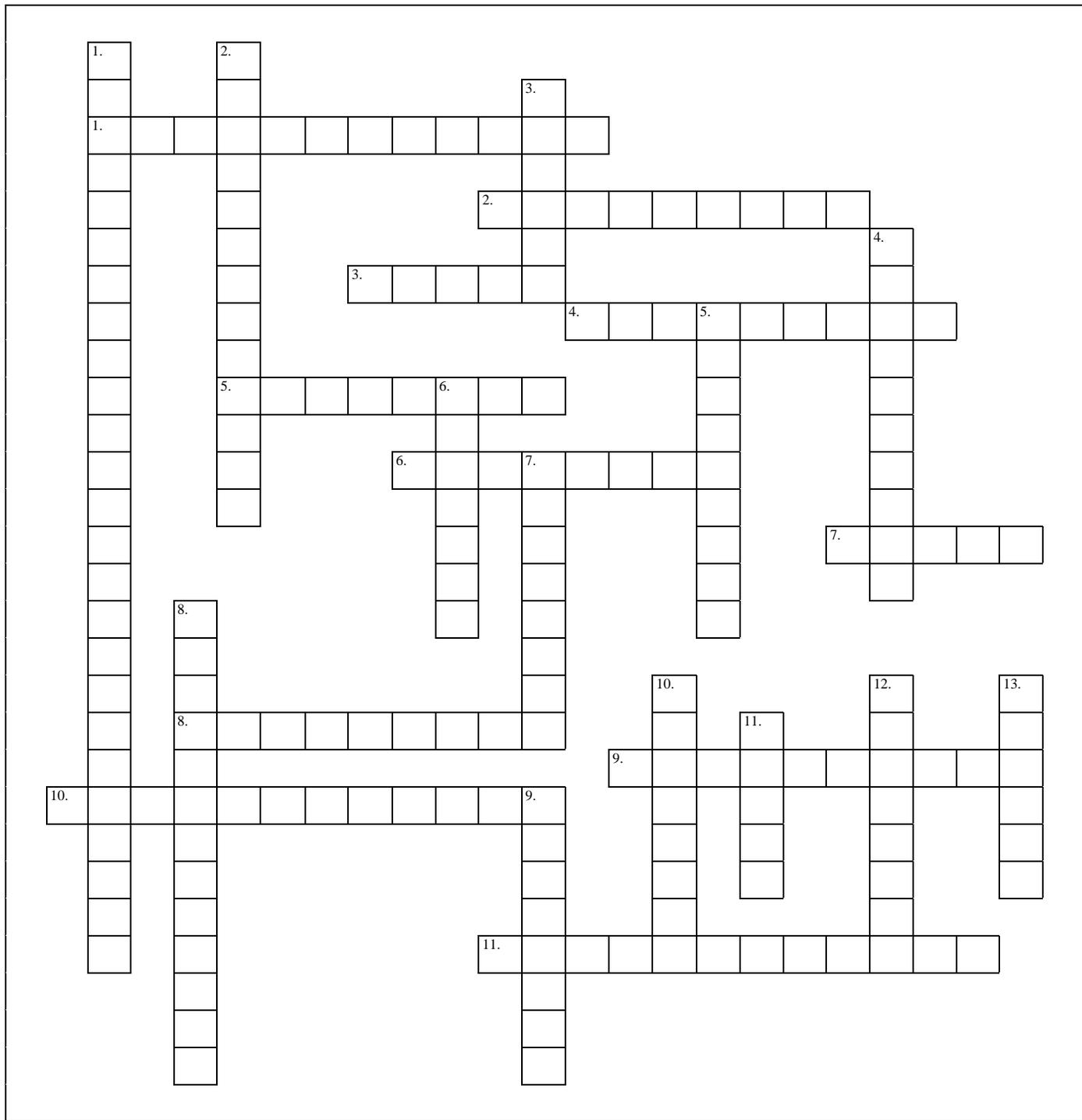


Name: _____

Period: _____

Universe 101 Crossword Puzzle



Across

Down

1. Each element has a unique fingerprint or barcode which you can see when the element is viewed through one of these special tools (pg. 5)

1. Leftover energy from the big bang that is spread uniformly throughout the universe. (pg. 5)

Across

2. This type of galaxy can come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes, there is no one set shape or size. Another name for it would be “uncommon.” (pg. 1)
3. This word describes the universe’s *size* in the beginning. (pg. 2)
4. The end of a star’s life that both makes the heaviest elements on the periodic table *and* sends elements scattered across the universe to be recycled. (pg. 7)
5. When light gets divided up into its wavelengths you call it a _____. The visible light _____ is an example. (pg. 3)
6. The most basic and abundant element in our universe. (pg. 5)
7. These objects are giant “nuclear furnaces” that burn throughout the universe. These objects are powered by the nuclear fusion that takes place in their core. (pg. 1)
8. If the universe were *collapsing* you would expect to see this when you analyzed the starlight from distant galaxies. (pg. 4 and 5)
9. This type of galaxy gets its name from its characteristic oval shape. (pg. 1)
10. This is the name of the life stage of a star that is currently fusing hydrogen into helium in its core. This is the longest stage of any star’s life cycle. (pg. 6)
11. Any element other than hydrogen or helium is considered to be a _____. (pg. 6)

Down

2. This process occurs in the core of stars and involves two or more elements fusing together to create a new element. This process releases a lot of energy in the process. (pg. 6)
3. This type of galaxy gets its name from its characteristic swirling shape. Our galaxy has this very common shape. (pg. 1)
4. The color of a wave of light depends entirely on its _____. Red has the longest and violet has the shortest. (pg. 3)
5. Red-shifted starlight data indicates that our universe is _____. (pg. 4 and 5)
6. An acronym representing the visible light spectrum from red to violet. (pg. 3)
7. If the universe were *expanding* you would expect to see this when you analyzed the starlight from distant galaxies. (pg. 4 and 5)
8. This scientific theory states that the universe began very hot and dense and has expanded out from a tiny point. It also states that the universe is expanding still. (pg. 2)
9. Red-shifted starlight data, cosmic background radiation, and the distribution of elements throughout the universe are the three major pieces of _____ that confirm the Big Bang Theory. (pg. 4, 5, and 6)
10. This is the name of our galaxy. (pg. 1)
11. Everything we know about stars we know from analyzing that stars _____. (pg. 2)
12. The combination of all matter and energy, whether on Earth or in outer space, makes up the _____. (pg. 1)
13. A large collection of stars held together by gravity. (pg. 1)