**Q1.** Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct words from the box. Each word may be used once or not at all.

dwarf	giant	neutron	proton	supernova	
lf a red		star is large en	lough, it may ev	entually blow	
up in an explos	sion called a		leavi	ng behind a ver	у
dense		star.			(To

**Q2.** This passage is from a science magazine.

A star forms when enough dust and gas are pulled together. Masses smaller than a star may also be formed when dust and gas are pulled together.

(iii) The Sun is one of billions of stars in the galaxy called the

(1) (Total 4 marks) Q3.Starting with the smallest, list the following in order of increasing size.

Universe	Earth	Milky Way	Sun
Smallest			
Largest			

(b) Stars pass through different stages during their life cycle.

The diagram shows the forces acting on the Sun during the stable stage of its life cycle.



Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct line in the box.

During the stable stage of the Sun's life cycle, the forces pulling inwards

	smaller than	
are	equal to	the forces pushing outwards.
	bigger than	

(1)

(c) During its life cycle, the Sun will never go through a *supernova* stage but the star

Mira will.

(i)	What is a <i>supernova</i> ?	
		(1)
(ii)	Explain why the Sun will not go through the <i>supernova</i> stage but the star Mira will.	
	(Total 6 ma	(2) arks)

**Q4.** (a) Choose the best words from the box to complete the following sentences.

	billions	fission	friction	fusion	gases	
	gra	avity liq	uids mi	llions th	ousands	
	(i)	Stars form wh from	ien enough dus	st and		
		space are pul	led together by			
	(ii)	Stars are able	e to give out en	ergy for millio	ns of years by the p	process of
	(iii)	The Sun is or galaxy.	ne of many			of stars in our (1
(	b) Wha	it is the name o	f our galaxy?			
						(1) (Total 5 marks)

**Q5.**The diagram shows part of the lifecycle of a very large star.

Use words or phrases from the box to complete the sentences contained in the diagram.



**Q6.**The diagram, which is not to scale, shows two satellites, **L** and **M**, orbiting the Earth.



(a) Complete the following table.

Each letter, L or M, may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

Statement about the satellite	Letter for the satellite
It is used as a monitoring satellite.	
It is a geostationary satellite.	
It takes 24 hours to complete its orbit.	

(2)

(b) Complete the following sentence.

To stay in its present orbit around the Earth, each satellite must move at

a particular .....

(1)

(c) Thousands of satellites are now in orbit around the Earth. A student used the internet to collect information about some of them.

Name of satellite	Average distance from the centre of the Earth in	Speed in kilometres per second	Time taken to orbit the Earth
-------------------	--	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

	kilometres		
The Moon	391 400	1.01	28 days
GEO	42 200	3.07	1 day
Navstar	26 600	3.87	12 hours
Lageos	12 300	5.70	3.8 hours
HST	7 000	7.56	97 mins
ISS	6 700	7.68	92 mins

(i) The Moon takes a longer time than any of the other satellites to orbit the Earth.

Give **one** other way in which the Moon is different from the other satellites in the table.


- (ii) What conclusion on the relationship between the *average distance* and *speed* can the student come to on the basis of this data?

.....

(1) (Total 5 marks)

(1)

**Q7.**The figure below shows what scientists over 1000 years ago thought the solar system was like.



(d) What provides the force needed to keep a satellite in its orbit?

Tick **one** box.
friction
gravity
tension

(1)

(e) All stars go through a lifecycle.

The star Mira will go through a supernova stage in its lifecycle but the Sun will not.

How is the star Mira different to the Sun?

.....

.....

(1) (Total 5 marks) **Q8.**The diagram shows part of the lifecycle of a very large star.

Use words or phrases from the box to complete the sentences contained in the diagram.

black hole	red supergiant	supernova	white dwarf	
				(3)
$\bigcirc$	The star is s	table.		
+	The star exp	ands forming		
$\bigcirc$	) a			
	The star coll	apses, the outer la	ayers explode	
MZ.	as a			
221	The centre c	collapses further a	nd further until	
¢.	it finally form	ns a		

(Total 3 marks)

**Q9.**(a) **Figure 1** shows the life cycle of a very large star.

Use the correct answers from the box to complete the sentences in Figure 1.

main sequence star	neutron star	supernova	white dwarf



Figure 1

(2)

(b) **Figure 2** shows the forces acting on a star when the star is stable.

## Figure 2



Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.



(1) (Total 3 marks) Q10.Astronomers claim that there are about 300 billion stars in the Milky Way.

(a) Describe how stars are formed.

(b) Use the correct answer from the box to complete the sentence.

decay fission fusion

Energy is released in stars by the process of nuclear .....

(1)

(1)

(3)

(c) State why a star is stable during the 'main sequence' period of its life cycle.

(d) The life cycle of a star after the 'main sequence' period depends on the size of the star.

A particular star is the same size as the Sun.

What are the stages, after the main sequence, in the life cycle of this star?

State them in order by writing in the boxes.



