



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## #42 - The Big Bang, Cosmology part 1

1. The study of the physical origins and evolution of the Universe is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. A popular model for the Universe, supported by Einstein, was that it was \_\_\_\_\_
3. Vesto Slipher analysed the spectra of "spiral nebulae" and found they were \_\_\_\_\_
4. The highly redshifted spectra of nebulae indicated that they were \_\_\_\_\_
5. In the 1920s Georges Lemaître proposed on theoretical grounds that the universe was \_\_\_\_\_
6. Edwin Hubble found that the farther away a galaxy was, the faster it was \_\_\_\_\_
7. Lemaître imagined everything in the cosmos squeezed into a tiny blob called \_\_\_\_\_
8. The sudden expansion of the Universe was coined "the Big Bang" by \_\_\_\_\_
9. How long does it take light from the Sun to reach the Earth? \_\_\_\_\_
10. The farther away something is, the farther in the past we see it. This is called \_\_\_\_\_
11. The glow of the fireball leftover from the birth of the cosmos is commonly called the \_\_\_\_\_
12. The Big Bang model predicts the ratio of certain elements compared to \_\_\_\_\_
13. When we talk about the Universe expanding, we mean \_\_\_\_\_
14. From any galaxy, it looks like all the others are \_\_\_\_\_
15. Every spot in the Universe appears like the center, which means \_\_\_\_\_
16. Currently, the best measurement we have of the age of the Universe is \_\_\_\_\_