



Name _____

Date _____

#43 - Dark Energy, Cosmology part 2

1. In the past, the entire Universe was a single, dense point that astronomers call _____
2. On large scales, all the galaxies we see are moving away from each other as space _____
3. On small scales, the expansion of the Universe is small enough that gravity _____
4. Type 1A supernovae occur when the mass of the white dwarf gets to about _____
5. Astrophysical objects whose intrinsic brightness (luminosity) is known are called _____
6. In the 1990s, astronomers found that the expansion of the universe was _____
7. The expansion of the universe is like tossing a rock in the air and having it _____
8. The Universe is expanding, and that expansion is _____
9. The unknown quantity which tends to accelerate the expansion of the Universe is called _____
10. What percentage of the cosmos is made of stuff we can't directly see? _____
11. The mathematical description of the overall curvature of space is called _____
12. We think there's enough dark energy in space to ensure the expansion will _____
13. When light loses energy its wavelength gets _____
14. Extremely distant galaxies are moving away from us at _____
15. Eventually the sky beyond our own galaxy will be _____
16. The Universe itself is expanding, but we see _____