1. How can we quickly tell if a galaxy is forming stars?

2. Imagine you are an ant walking around on a balloon. You have no idea of up or down; just forward, backwards, left and right (you are a two dimensional creature). Suppose someone blows air into the balloon. What do you see happen to the other ants on the balloon? What do they see? Is there a center to the expansion and if so, as an ant, can you see it?

4. Why aren’t massive star supernovae good standard candles for distance measurements?

5. Quasars are generally found at high redshift. This means
   a) they are generally very distant
   b) they were more common in the early Universe
   c) galaxy collisions might be important in their evolution
   d) nearby galaxies, including the Milky Way, might once have been quasars
   e) they are powered by supermassive black holes
   
   *(Circle all that apply)*