

The Universe – Enrichment – Star Life Cycle

Directions: Match the best available answer in the second column to the words in the first column. You may use your textbook and notes.

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| 1. _____ | universe | A. the color of the youngest, hottest stars (25,000° – 50,000°) |
| 2. _____ | galaxy | B. a group of planets (and their satellites) orbiting a star |
| 3. _____ | solar system | C. a small, dense, dim star, not in the main sequence |
| 4. _____ | Milky Way | D. a star so dense that its atoms collapse, and its electrons merge with its protons, very dim, not in the main sequence |
| 5. _____ | light year | E. the color of middle-aged stars (like our sun, – 6,000°) |
| 6. _____ | A.U. | F. a flat, round or oval galaxy |
| 7. _____ | parsec | G. a dying star that explodes |
| 8. _____ | elliptical | H. a large, extremely bright (but cool) older star, not in the main sequence |
| 9. _____ | spiral | I. a galaxy with no regular shape |
| 10. _____ | irregular | J. a group of millions (or even billions) of stars |
| 11. _____ | nebula | K. the color of older, cooler stars (– 3,000°) |
| 12. _____ | blue | L. the stars, galaxies, dust and everything in space |
| 13. _____ | white | M. – 93,000,000 miles, the distance from the Earth to the Sun, used to measure distances within our solar system |
| 14. _____ | yellow | N. a dying star, so dense that nothing can escape, not even light, not in the main sequence |
| 15. _____ | red | O. stable, “normal” stars, ranging from hot/bright to cool/dim |
| 16. _____ | giant/super giant | P. the color of younger, hotter stars (7,500° – 11,000°) |
| 17. _____ | dwarf | Q. – 6,000,000,000,000 miles, used to measure distances to nearby stars |
| 18. _____ | neutron star | R. the name of our galaxy |
| 19. _____ | black hole | S. a galaxy with arms coming from the center like pinwheel |
| 20. _____ | super nova | T. a cloud of dust and gas, the birthplace/graveyard of stars |
| 21. _____ | main-sequence | U. – 3.26 light years, the distance from the Earth at which a star, when viewed from opposite sides of our orbit, will appear to shift 1 second of arc against the background of stars, used to measure distances to stars |