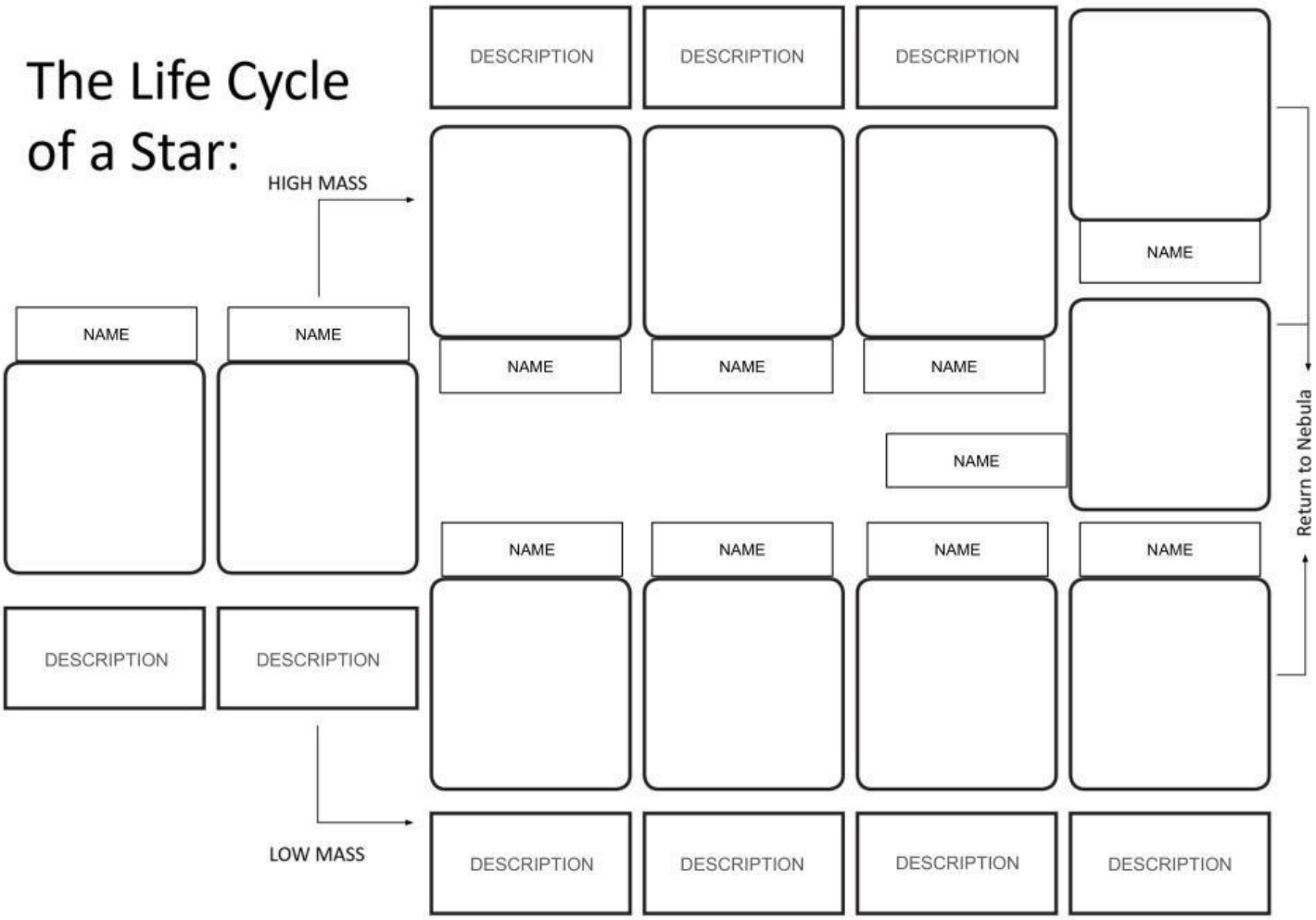
The Life Cycle of a Star:



LIVEWORKSHEETS

BLACK HOLE

MAIN SEQUENCE HIGH MASS

MAIN SEQUENCE LOW MASS

NEBULA

NEUTRON STAR

PLANETARY NEBULA

PROTOSTAR

RED GIANT

SUPERGIANT

SUPERNOVA + ENRICHED NEBULA

WHITE DWARF

A cloud of gas and dust in outer space, also called a star nursery. As the gas and dust condenses protostars begin to form.

Where the star lives the majority of its life. Higher mass stars use up there hydrogen core quicker during fusion and evolve sooner.

A ring shaped formed when a star ejects the majority of its outer gases. Occurs near the end of a stars lifetime.

A contracting mass of gas, with a gas disc around it, which represents an early stage in the formation of a star, before nucleosynthesis has begun.

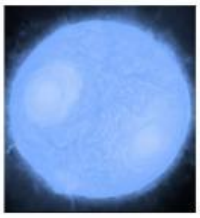
Where the star lives the majority of its life and is fusing hydrogen at its core. The lower the mass of the star the longer it stays in this stage.

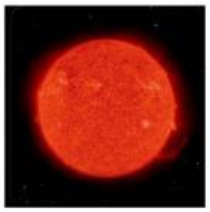
A luminous giant star of low or intermediate mass in a late phase of stellar evolution. The outer atmosphere is inflated making the radius larger.

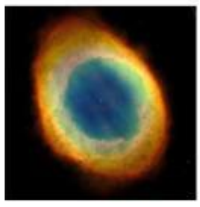
A stellar core remnant, formed after most mass has been ejected. With high mass and low volume, causing it to be very dense.

When a star suddenly increases greatly in brightness because of a catastrophic explosion that ejects most of its mass.

An exceptionally luminous star whose diameter is more than 100 times that of the sun.







LIVEWORKSHEETS