

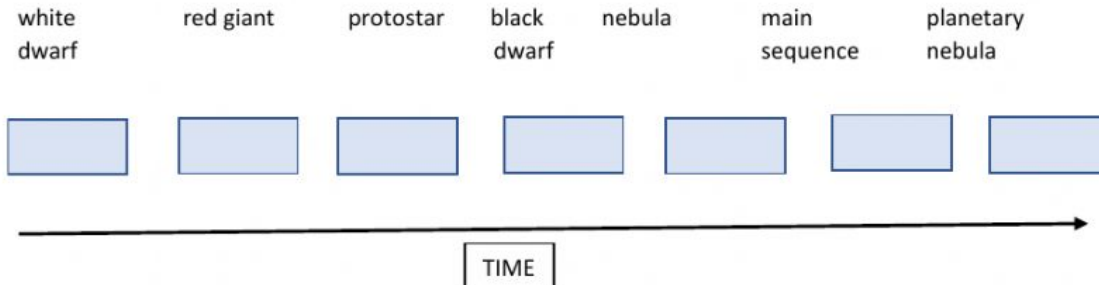
## LIFE OF STARS

### MATCH THE TERMS

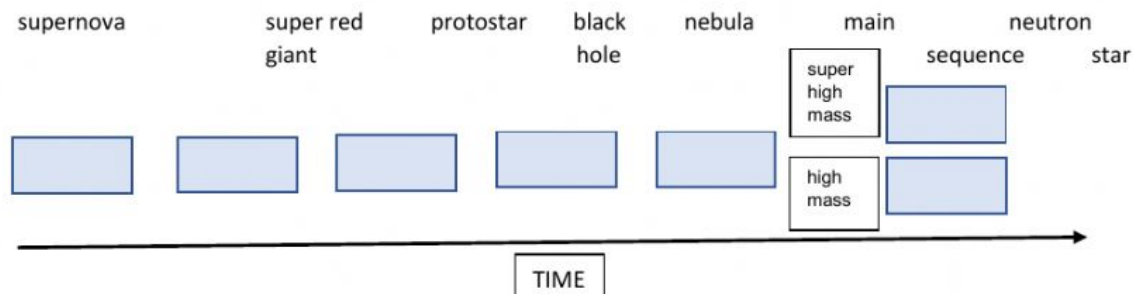
<b>BLACK HOLE</b>	CLOUD OF DUST AND GASES (MOSTLY H AND He)
<b>NEBULA</b>	WHEN STAR BEGINS FUSION; LONGEST PORTION OF STAR'S LIFE
<b>MAIN SEQUENCE</b>	WHEN MEDIUM STAR USES UP ITS HYDROGEN, EXPANDS AND COOLS
<b>RED GIANT</b>	AFTER A SUPER MASSIVE STAR EXPLODES AS A NOVA; GRAVITY SUPER STRONG
<b>PROTOSTAR</b>	MASSIVE OR SUPERMASSIVE STAR USES UP ITS HYDROGEN, EXPANDS AND COOLS
<b>BLACK DWARF</b>	CLOUD OF GASES BEGINS TO CLUMP DUE TO GRAVITY AND HEATS UP
<b>RED SUPERGIANT</b>	A WHITE DWARF COOLS AND NO LONGER GIVES OFF LIGHT
<b>WHITE DWARF</b>	AFTER A PLANETARY NEBULA THIS IS THE CORE LEFT THAT COOLS BUT GIVES OFF LIGHT
<b>PLANETARY NEBULA</b>	MASSIVE OR SUPERMASSIVE STAR EXPLODES
<b>SUPERNOVA</b>	AFTER A MASSIVE STAR EXPLODES; REMAINS ARE VERY DENSE
<b>NEUTRON STAR</b>	AFTER RED GIANT STAGE MANY OF THE GASES ESCAPE AND ONLY A CORE REMAINS

Click and Drag

#### Low/medium mass star



#### high/very high mass star



## MULTIPLE CHOICE

a very high mass star runs out of hydrogen, cools, and expands

all stars begin as a(an)

during this phase the star is brightly glowing due to hydrogen fusion

a very dense core that high mass stars become after they nova

after a star with the highest mass explodes as a supernova this is left; it has tremendous gravity - even light can't escape

before fusion begins, gravity draws dust and gases into a ball that heats up

these are the two main gases involved in fusion in stars