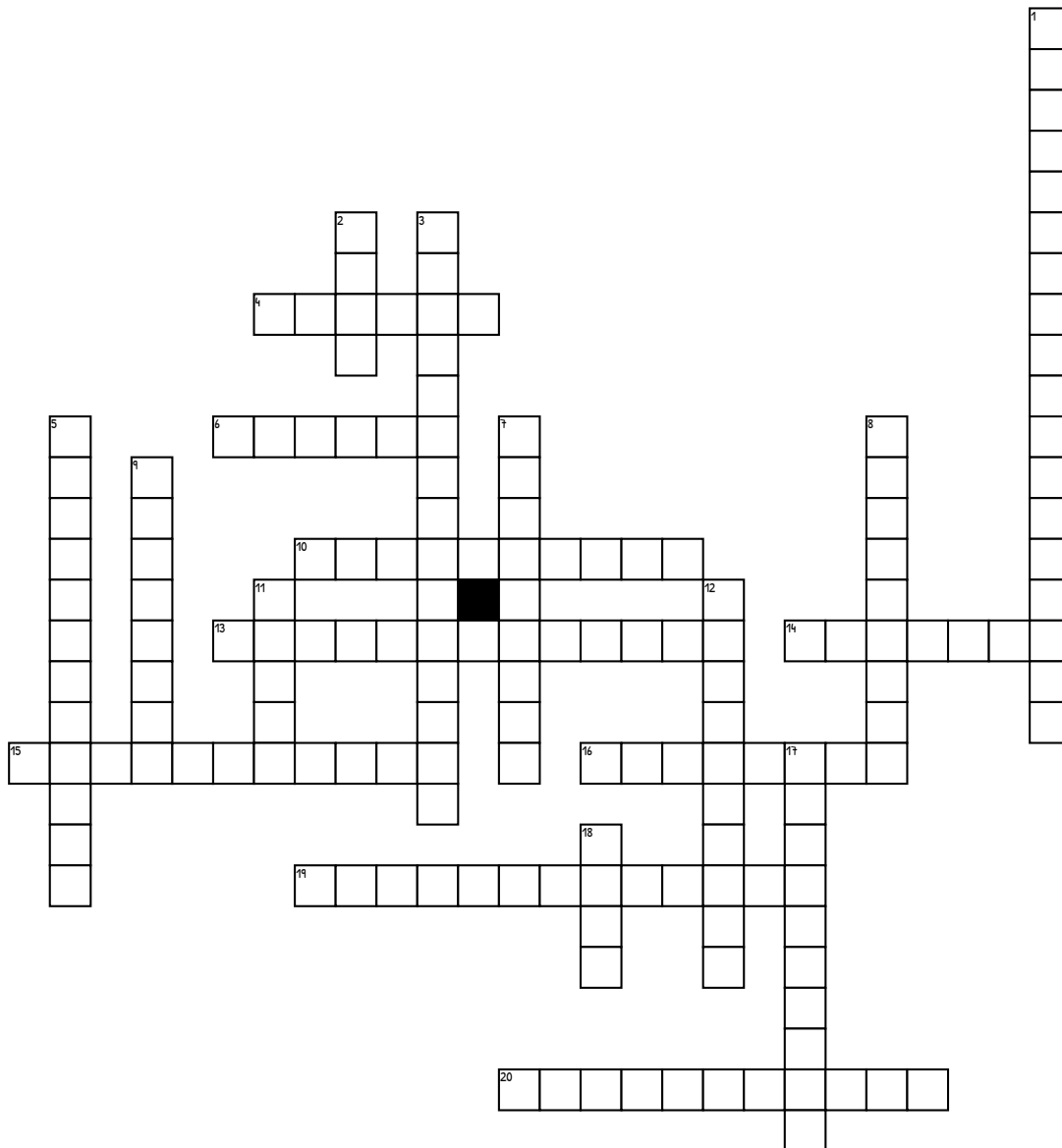


Questions on Stars



Across

4. What process causes hydrogen nuclei to fuse to form helium nuclei.

6. The big bang produced hydrogen and " blank " .

10. What is the name of objects that experience a rapid and enormous increase in absolute magnitude.

13. What forces attract particles together at the start of a star's lifecycle.

14. All stars are formed from large cold clouds of gas and dust called " blank " .

15. What is one of the possible outcomes for the end of a star's life which has a mass much larger than our suns.

16. What is the name of the galaxy our solar system resides in.

19. After the main sequence stage, a star with a much heavier mass than our sun will become a " blank " .

20. Once the majority of hydrogen is used up the star is no longer able to maintain its " blank " .

Down

1. What diagram is a plot of luminosity against temperature.

2. The lifecycle of a star depends on its " blank " , and how it compares to that of our sun.

3. What is the name of a low-mass star located approximately 4 light-years away from the Sun.

5. What stage do stars remain at for approximately 90% of their lifetimes.

7. Apparent " blank " is the perceived brightness of a celestial object from Earth.

8. What is the name given to a hypothetical physical body that is able to absorb all incident electromagnetic radiation

9. After the main sequence stage the star starts to expand, so is now known as a " blank " .

11. There are no " blank " stars.

12. What is the name of the last stage of a star's life that has a mass similar to our suns.

17. The core from a red giant will form a burnt out, super hot core called a " blank " .

18. Elements heavier than " blank " are formed in a supernova