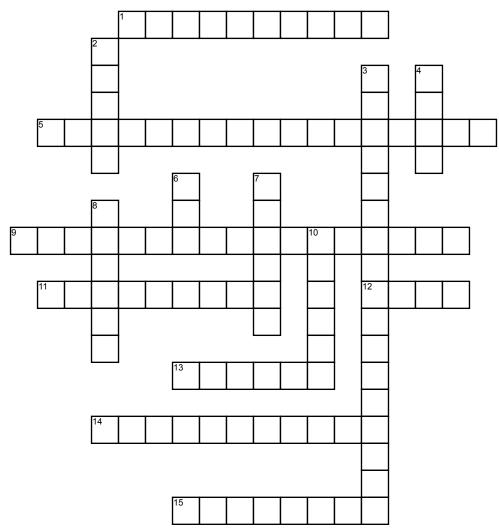
Name:	Date:	Period:

Space:)



Across

- 1. brightness of the stars
- **5.** a series of star types to which most stars belong, represented on a Hertzsprung–Russell diagram as a continuous band extending from the upper left (hot, bright stars) to the lower right (cool, dim stars).
- **9.** the measure of a star's brightness as seen from Earth
- **11.** a region of space having a gravitational field so intense that no matter or radiation can escape
- 12. a natural satellite of any planet.
- **13.** the outer layer of the atmosphere of the sun

- **14.** a celestial body resembling a small planet but lacking certain technical criteria that are required for it to be classed as such.
- 15. all existing matter and space considered as a whole; the cosmos. The universe is believed to be at least 10 billion light years in diameter and contains a vast number of galaxies; it has been expanding since its creation in the Big Bang about 13 billion years ago.

Down

- 2. the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft around a star, planet, or moon, especially a periodic elliptical revolution.
- **3.** the magnitude (brightness) of a celestial object as it would be seen at a standard distance of 10 parsecs.

- **4.** A celestial body that emits light and heat
- **6.** Without this, there would be no life on Earth
- **7.** a celestial body distinguished from the fixed stars by having an apparent motion of its own (including the moon and sun), especially with reference to its supposed influence on people and events.
- **8.** a system of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravitational attraction.
- **10.** a cloud of gas and dust in outer space, visible in the night sky either as an indistinct bright patch or as a dark silhouette against other luminous matter.

Word Bank

Dwarf PlanetNebulaOrbitMain Sequence Starscoronastarapparent magnitudeMoonBlack holeluminosityAbsolute MagnitudePlanet

Galaxy sun Universe