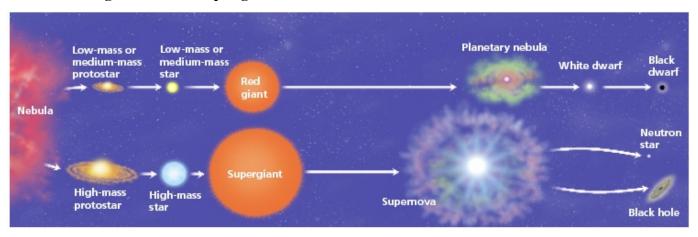
Name	Section	Date

# Life Cycle of a Star - Worksheet

#### A STAR IS BORN – STAGES COMMON TO ALL STARS

All stars start as a **nebula**. A **nebula** is a large cloud of gas and dust. Gravity can pull some of the gas and dust in a nebula together. The contracting cloud is then called a **protostar**. A protostar is the earliest stage of a star's life. A **star is born when the gas and dust from a nebula become so hot that nuclear fusion starts. Once a star has "turned on" it is known as a <b>main sequence star** and is either classified as average or massive. When a main sequence star begins to run out of hydrogen fuel, the star becomes a **red giant** or a **red super giant**.



### THE DEATH OF A LOW OR MEDIUM MASS STAR

After a low or medium mass or star has become a red giant the outer parts grow bigger and drift into space, forming a cloud of gas called a **planetary nebula**. The blue-white hot core of the star that is left behind cools and becomes a **white dwarf**. The white dwarf eventually runs out of fuel and dies as a **black dwarf**.

#### THE DEATH OF A HIGH MASS STAR

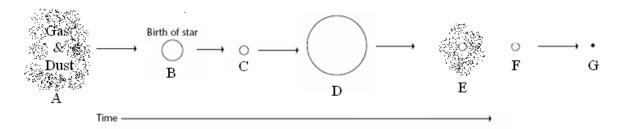
A dying red super giant star can suddenly explode. The explosion is called a **supernova**. After the star explodes, some of the materials from the star are left behind. This material may form a neutron star. **Neutron stars** are the remains of high-mass stars. The most massive stars become **black holes** when they die. After a large mass star explodes, a large amount of mass may remain. The gravity of the mass is so strong that gas is pulled inward, pulling more gas into a smaller and smaller space. Eventually, the gravity becomes so strong that nothing can escape, not even light.

Name	Section	Date		
Life of a Star Homework				
Pick 5 of the 6 sections to co	omplete. No, you will i	not get extra credit if you do all six.		
Section One - Sequencing The stages below are not in	the right order. Numbe	er the stages in the correct order.		
The star begins to rugiant.	on out of fuel and expa	nds into a <b>red giant</b> or <b>red super</b>		
Stars start out as diff one of these clouds		d dust drifting through space. A single		
What happens next depends on the mass of the star.				
Heat and pressure build in the core of the <b>protostar</b> until <b>nuclear fusion</b> takes place				
The force of gravity	pulls a nebula togethe	r forming clumps called <b>protostars</b> .		
Hydrogen atoms are igniting the star cause		ting an enormous amount of energy		
<b>Section Two - Vocabulary</b> Match the word on the left v	vith the definition on the	ne right.		
black dwarf	e. star left at the core	e of a planetary nebula		
white dwarf	g. a red super giant s	tar explodes		
nebula	c. what a medium-m	ass star becomes at the end of its life		
black hole	<b>b.</b> a large cloud of ga	as or dust in space		
supernova	a. exerts such a stror	ng gravitational pull that no light escapes		
neutron star	d. the earliest stage of a star 's life			

**f.** the remains of a high mass star

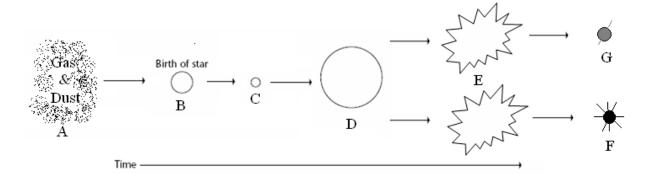
\_\_\_\_ black hole

Name	Section	Date



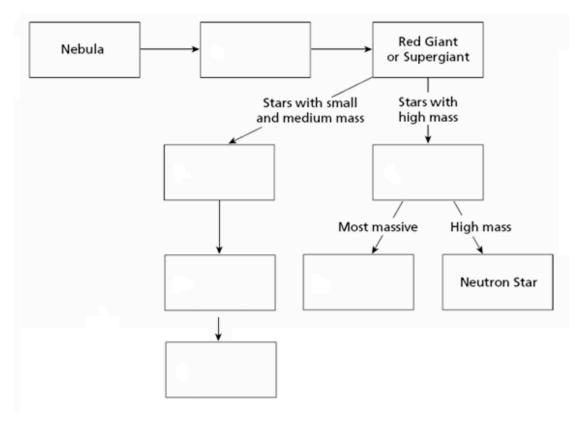
- \_\_\_\_\_ **1.** Red giant
- **\_\_\_\_ 2.** Where fusion begins
- 3. Nebula
- 4. Black hole
- \_\_\_\_ 5. The stage the sun is in
- **6.** White dwarf
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Planetary Nebula

## Section Four – Understanding Main Ideas - High Mass Star



- 1. Black Hole
- \_\_\_\_ 2. Supernova
- 3. Protostar
- 4. Gravity causes this to condense into a protostar
- 5. Main sequence star
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. When a star begins to run out of fuel and grows larger
- 7. Neutron star

### Section Five - Graphic Organizer - Putting it all Together



Section Six - Venn Diagram - Compare and Contrast

