

Star Life Cycle Worksheet

Draw a line between the correct definition for each type of star or scientific term from the options below. One has been done for you.

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| 1. Black dwarf | A. A place in space where new stars are formed |
| 2. Black hole | B. A cloud of gas and dust in outer space |
| 3. Stellar nursery | C. A small and relatively cool star |
| 4. Nebula | D. The explosion of a star, possibly caused by gravitational collapse |
| 5. Neutron star | E. Sometimes created when giant stars die in supernovae and their cores collapse |
| 6. Protostar | F. An aging giant star from the largest known group of stars. |
| 7. Red dwarf | G. A white dwarf that has cooled down to the temperature of its background and become invisible |
| 8. Red giant star | H. The earliest formation of a star |
| 9. Red super giant star | I. A small, very dense star that is typically the size of a planet. |
| 10. Super nova | J. A region of space with a gravitational pull that is so strong, no matter or radiation can escape from it. |
| 11. White dwarf | K. A dying star in the last stages of its evolution |

Answer Key

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1. Black dwarf (G) A. A place in space where new stars are formed
2. Black hole (J) B. A cloud of gas and dust in outer space
3. Stellar nursery (A) C. A small and relatively cool star
4. Nebula (B) D. The explosion of a star, possibly caused by gravitational collapse
5. Neutron star (E) E. Sometimes created when giant stars die in supernovae and their cores collapse
6. Protostar (H) F. An aging giant star from the largest known group of stars.
7. Red dwarf (C) G. A white dwarf that has cooled down to the temperature of its background and become invisible
8. Red giant star (K) H. The earliest formation of a star
9. Red super giant star (F) I. A small, very dense star that is typically the size of a planet.
10. Super nova (D) J. A region of space with a gravitational pull that is so strong, no matter or radiation can escape from it.
11. White dwarf (I) K. A dying star in the last stages of its evolution