

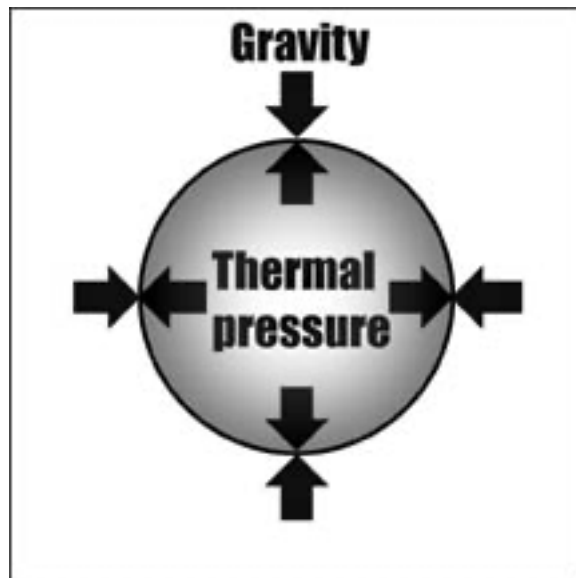
Life Cycle of a Star Notes

A massive cloud of dust and gas called a _____ swirls around forming clumps as a result of _____. The intense energy produced through _____ shows in the form of light.

Gravity eventually pulls enough material together and a giant ball called a _____ forms.

The enormous pressure and heat created from the contraction of gas and dust causes _____ to be stripped off of hydrogen atoms. The nuclei of the atoms are moving so fast, the repulsion between the protons is overcome and the atoms crash into each other so hard they fuse together and form _____. This is what nuclear fusion is.

The energy from the nuclear fusion pores out in the form of _____ and is balanced by the inward pull of _____.



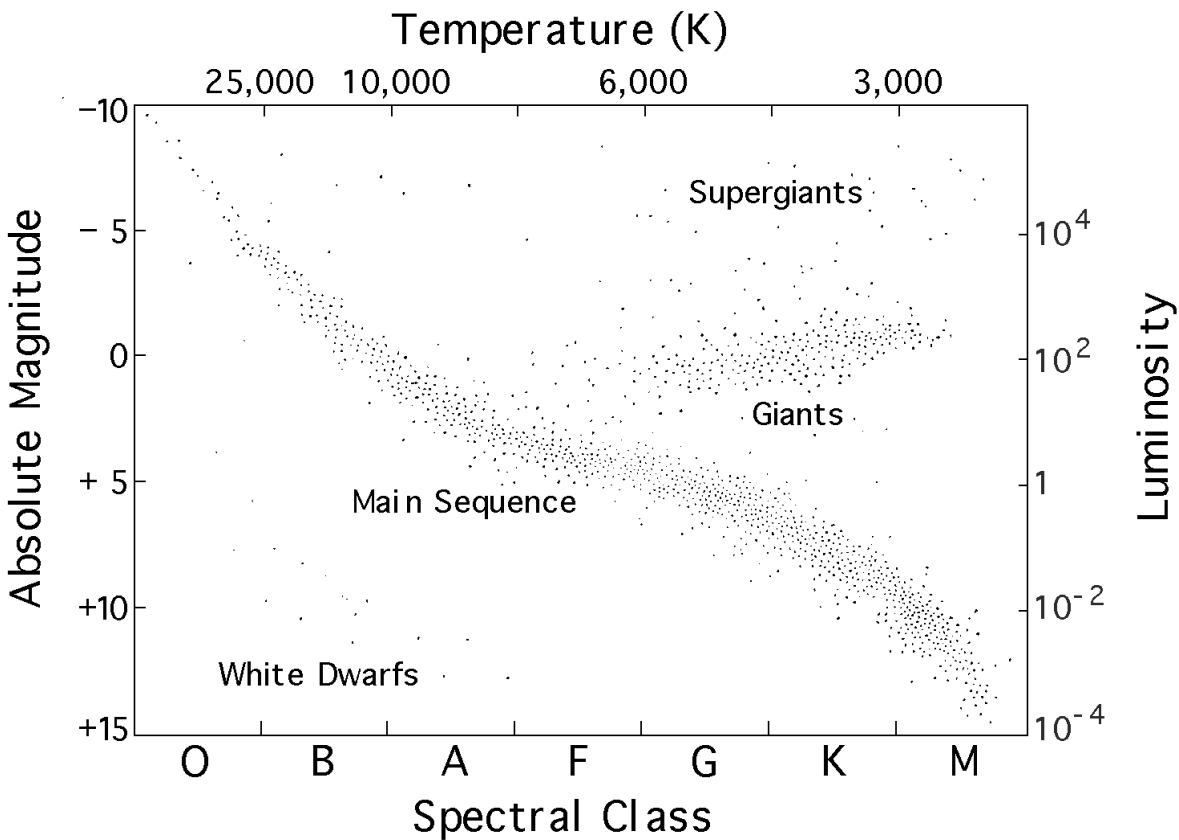
Stars vary in their _____ and _____.

The colour of a star depends on the surface _____, which in turn depends on the stars mass.

A low mass star will appear _____ and have a low temperature.

A high mass star will appear _____ and have a high temperature.

The Hertzsprung-Russel Diagram shows the relationship between magnitude, _____ and temperature. The main sequence is a band of stars where the majority of stars are located. The largest and brightest stars on found near the _____ of the diagram. The smallest stars are found near the _____.



Depending on its _____, a star undergoes one of two life cycles:

