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| Image result for stellar nebula  **A** | Image result for protostar  **B** | Image result for super giant  **C** | https://dr282zn36sxxg.cloudfront.net/datastreams/f-d%3Acbbd4a805436be7e3dba4f5fd0c964e5b84dc0eae377762c3c26813e%2BIMAGE%2BIMAGE.1  **D** |
| Image result for planetary nebula  **E** | Image result for white dwarf star  **F** | Image result for Black Dwarf Names  **G** | Image result for massive star  **H** |
| Image result for Super Red Giant Star  **I** | Image result for Real Supernova Explosions  **J** | Image result for neutron star  **K** | Image result for black hole  **L** |

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| **Stellar nebula**  A cloud of dust and hydrogen gas that is compressed, due to gravity, to form a star. | **Protostar**  B  The early stage of a star where hydrogen gases and dust condenses and gets extremely hot due to friction of atoms. There is no nuclear fusion yet. | **Main sequence**  C  **(regular star)**  The young-adult stage of a star. Hydrogen burns for billions of years and becomes Helium through nuclear fusion. Our sun is in this stage. | **Red Giant**  At this stage, the star burns helium until it forms a carbon core and other heavier elements. This sun will grow 100 times bigger than its normal size giving a red glow color |
| **Planetary Nebula**  E  The weak gravity of the star allows all its gases to drift away into space, giving a nice and colorful scenery | **White dwarf**  F  The remains of a dying star after all the gases have drifted away. It will remain very hot and bright for millions of years until it cools down | **Black dwarf**  G  A dead star that is no longer hot nor bright. | **Main sequence**  H  **(massive star)**  Like our sun, this star burns Hydrogen for millions (not billions) of years with nuclear fusion, forming Helium at the core. |
| **Red Super Giant**  I  A growing star burning helium gas in its core until the fusion of heavier elements (like iron) occurs. | **Super nova**  J  The collapse of the core happens in less than a second creating a huge explosion that is brighter than the entire galaxy. | **Neutron star**  K  If the star survives the explosion, the core condenses into a tiny, and super heavy material used to make hammers for Thor | **Black Hole**  L  After the super nova explosion, the gravity of the collapsing core becomes so strong that not even light can escape from being suctioned |

D

A

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| A cloud of dust and hydrogen gas that is compressed, due to gravity. This will form a new star. | The early stage of a star where hydrogen gases and dust condenses and gets extremely hot due to friction of atoms. There is no nuclear fusion yet. | During this stage, hydrogen burns for billions of years and becomes Helium through nuclear fusion. Our sun is at this stage. | This star doesn’t have hydrogen gas anymore. Now is burning helium until it forms a carbon core. The weak gravity allows the sun to grow up to 100 times its normal size. It has a red color as the core fuses into heavier elements |
| The gases of this star drift away since the weak gravity cannot keep them in place any more. They usually display a beautiful scene. At this stage, the star will begin to die. | The remains of a dying star after all the gases have drifted away. It will remain very hot and bright for millions of years until it cools down | A dead star that is no longer hot nor bright. | Hydrogen burns for millions (not billions) of years with nuclear fusion. Similar to our sun but a lot bigger and with more mass |
| A massive star burning helium gas in its core that keeps growing into an enormous and red glowing star. In its core, the fusion of heavier elements (up to iron) occurs. | In this stage, the collapse of the core happens in less than a second creating a huge explosion that is brighter than the entire galaxy. | A star with only 20 km. of diameter that survived the super nova explosion. The core condensed into a tiny, and super heavy material that not even the Hulk can pick up a hammer made of this material. | After the explosion of a super nova, the gravity of the collapsing core becomes so strong that not even light can escape from being suctioned |
| These are the oldest galaxies and contain very old stars. It has an egg oval shape. This galaxy has no gases nor dust and contains very bright stars. | This is a middle- aged galaxy that looks like a pinwheel or a disk, with a bulge in the center. | These types of galaxies have no shape nor symmetry. These are the youngest of all galaxies and contain a lot of hydrogen gas and dust. | Our galaxy is a spiral galaxy. What is the name of our galaxy? |
| Where is our sun located on the milky way galaxy? | What type of gases are formed during fusion in a main sequence star | This galaxy seems to have many rotating arms extending from the center. The arms contain a lot of gases and dust | Who is the best science teacher in the world? |