

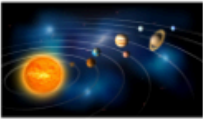
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Crash Course - ASTRONOMY

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Crash Course Astronomy #31: High Mass Stars

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/PWx9DangPa8?si=6xGZZorQo8_QkaVW

1. Stars are in a constant battle between gravity and internal _____.
2. A star like the Sun ends its life by shedding its outer layers and leaving behind a _____ core.
3. In the core of a star, high pressure and temperature allow atomic nuclei to _____.
4. Hydrogen fusion produces helium, and helium fusion produces _____.
5. More massive stars can create core temperatures over 500 million degrees Celsius and can fuse _____.
6. As the fusion process continues, the star's core forms layers like an _____.
7. Massive stars become _____ supergiants instead of red giants.
8. When neon fuses, it produces magnesium and some _____.
9. Silicon fusion ultimately produces _____, which cannot produce energy when fused.
10. Iron fusion removes energy instead of creating it, accelerating the core's _____.
11. If the collapsing core is under 20 solar masses, it becomes a _____ star.
12. If the core is more massive, it collapses into a _____.
13. The collapse of the core produces a wave of particles called _____.
14. The explosion of a massive star is called a _____.
15. Supernovae are responsible for creating and spreading _____ elements throughout the Universe.

Crash Course Astronomy #31: High Mass Stars KEY

1. Stars are in a constant battle between gravity and internal **heat**.
2. A star like the Sun ends its life by shedding its outer layers and leaving behind a **compressed** core.
3. In the core of a star, high pressure and temperature allow atomic nuclei to **fuse**.
4. Hydrogen fusion produces helium, and helium fusion produces **carbon**.
5. More massive stars can create core temperatures over 500 million degrees Celsius and can fuse **carbon**.
6. As the fusion process continues, the star's core forms layers like an **onion**.
7. Massive stars become **red supergiants** instead of red giants.
8. When neon fuses, it produces magnesium and some **oxygen**.
9. Silicon fusion ultimately produces **iron**, which cannot produce energy when fused.
10. Iron fusion removes energy instead of creating it, accelerating the core's **collapse**.
11. If the collapsing core is under 20 solar masses, it becomes a **neutron** star.
12. If the core is more massive, it collapses into a **black hole**.
13. The collapse of the core produces a wave of particles called **neutrinos**.
14. The explosion of a massive star is called a **supernova**.
15. Supernovae are responsible for creating and spreading **heavy** elements throughout the Universe.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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