

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - ASTRONOMY 47 Episode Series Bundle

- ✓ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!
- ✓ Active Engagement - Keep Students' Attention
- ✓ Direct Video Link Included

WATCH VIDEO



ALL 12 Episodes with Answer
Keys and Direct Video Link

CLICK HERE



Crash Course Astronomy #26: Stars

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/3475W1de-M0?si=g5SE98BBcV5UgRWY>

1. Stars emit light across all wavelengths, creating what is called a _____ spectrum.
2. The darker bands seen in a star's spectrum are caused by _____ of light at specific wavelengths.
3. The classification system for stars is primarily based on their _____.
4. Hotter stars emit more light at the _____ end of the spectrum.
5. The star classification system orders stars as O, B, A, F, G, K, and M based on their _____.
6. Stars cooler than M-type are classified as _____, _____, and _____ stars.
7. The Sun is a _____ type star with a surface temperature of about 5500°C.
8. A star's total energy output is referred to as its _____.
9. The _____ Diagram plots a star's luminosity against its temperature.
10. Most stars fall along a region in the HR diagram known as the _____.
11. Stars generate energy in their cores by _____ hydrogen into helium.
12. _____ stars are hot and faint, indicating they are small in size.
13. _____ are large, luminous, but cooler stars in the late stage of their life cycle.
14. Massive stars fuse hydrogen faster because of the higher _____ in their cores.
15. A star's position on the HR diagram can _____ over time as it evolves.

Crash Course Astronomy #26: Stars KEY

1. Stars emit light across all wavelengths, creating what is called a **continuous** spectrum.
2. The darker bands seen in a star's spectrum are caused by **absorption** of light at specific wavelengths.
3. The classification system for stars is primarily based on their **temperature**.
4. Hotter stars emit more light at the **blue** end of the spectrum.
5. The star classification system orders stars as O, B, A, F, G, K, and M based on their **temperature**.
6. Stars cooler than M-type are classified as **L, T, and Y** stars.
7. The Sun is a **G2** type star with a surface temperature of about 5500°C.
8. A star's total energy output is referred to as its **luminosity**.
9. The **HR** Diagram plots a star's luminosity against its temperature.
10. Most stars fall along a region in the HR diagram known as the **main sequence**.
11. Stars generate energy in their cores by **fusing** hydrogen into helium.
12. **White dwarfs** are hot and faint, indicating they are small in size.
13. **Red giants** are large, luminous, but cooler stars in the late stage of their life cycle.
14. Massive stars fuse hydrogen faster because of the higher **pressure** in their cores.
15. A star's position on the HR diagram can **change** over time as it evolves.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

Save 85% per worksheet!