

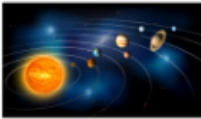
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Crash Course Astronomy #29: Low Mass Stars

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Stars produce energy by fusing _____ into helium in their cores.
2. The lower the mass of a star, the _____ it lives.
3. Red dwarf stars can last for up to _____ years.
4. In low mass stars, the outer layers are _____, meaning hot material rises and cooler material sinks.
5. When a star runs out of hydrogen, _____ in the core will stop.
6. The Sun will eventually become a _____, significantly larger and redder than it is now.
7. As a star expands and its gravity weakens, it begins to lose mass through a _____ wind.
8. When helium fusion begins, it produces _____ in the Sun's core.
9. After the red giant phase, the Sun will shrink into a _____ dwarf.
10. A white dwarf no longer produces energy and slowly _____ over billions of years.
11. Stars with more than about eight times the mass of the Sun can fuse carbon due to their high _____.
12. The process of hydrogen fusion depends on the amount of _____ in a star's core.
13. A _____ is the remnant core of a star after it has shed its outer layers.
14. As the Sun ages, its luminosity steadily _____.
15. The material blown off during the red giant stage reduces the Sun's _____, affecting the orbits of surrounding planets.

Crash Course Astronomy #29: Low Mass Stars KEY

1. Stars produce energy by fusing **hydrogen** into helium in their cores.
2. The lower the mass of a star, the **longer** it lives.
3. Red dwarf stars can last for up to a **trillion** years.
4. In low mass stars, the outer layers are **convective**, meaning hot material rises and cooler material sinks.
5. When a star runs out of hydrogen, **fusion** in the core will stop.
6. The Sun will eventually become a **red giant**, significantly larger and redder than it is now.
7. As a star expands and its gravity weakens, it begins to lose mass through a **solar** wind.
8. When helium fusion begins, it produces **carbon** in the Sun's core.
9. After the red giant phase, the Sun will shrink into a **white** dwarf.
10. A white dwarf no longer produces energy and slowly **cools** over billions of years.
11. Stars with more than about eight times the mass of the Sun can fuse carbon due to their high **mass**.
12. The process of hydrogen fusion depends on the amount of **pressure** in a star's core.
13. A **white dwarf** is the remnant core of a star after it has shed its outer layers.
14. As the Sun ages, its luminosity steadily **increases**.
15. The material blown off during the red giant stage reduces the Sun's **mass**, affecting the orbits of surrounding planets.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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