Name:_____ Period:_____

Chapter 28: Stars and Galaxies	
Electromagnetic Radiation	
Electromagnetic Spectrum	
Continuous Spectrum	
Emission Spectrum	
Absorption Spectrum	
Constellation	
Apparent Magnitude	
Astronomical Unit	
Light-year	
Parsec	
Luminosity	
Absolute Magnitude	
Cepheid variable	

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Chapter 28: Stars and Galaxies	
Main Sequence	
Giant Star	
Supergiants	
White dwarfs	
Nebula	
Planetary Nebula	
Supernova	
Neutron Star	
Pulsar	
Black Hole	
Galaxy	
Quasar	
Big Bang Model	

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Chapter 28: Stars and Galaxies	
	A halo of gases that is formed by the expelled layers of a star's atmosphere
	The brightness of a star
	The measure of how bright a star would be if it were located 10 parsecs from Earth
	A group of millions, or even billions of stars held together by gravity
	A unit of measurement used to describe distances between celestial objects, equal to 3.258 light-years
	A large cloud of gas and dust in space
	Energy radiated in the form of a wave, resulting from the motion of electric charges and the magnetic fields they produce
	The final life stage of an extremely massive star, with a gravitational field so intense that not even light can escape
	A group of stars that appear to form a pattern in the sky
	A distant neutron star that emits rapid pulses of light and radio waves instead of steady radiation
	The theory holding that the universe originated from the instant expansion of an extremely small agglomeration of matter of extremely high density and temperature
	A spectrum that contains all colors or wavelengths
	A spectrum consisting of individual lines at characteristic wavelengths produced when light passes through an incandescent gas; a bright-line spectrum

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Chapter 28: Stars and Galaxies	
	The most luminous, most massive stars, with diameters greater than 100 times the diameter of the sun
	A variable star that brightens and dims regularly, or pulses, and whose distance can be determined from its period of pulsation
	A large star with great luminosity and a diameter 10 to 100 times greater than that of the sun
	A continuum depicting the range of electromagnetic radiation, with the longest wavelength at one end and the shortest at the other
	The distance that light travels in one year, about 9.5 trillion km
	The remnant of a giant star that has lost its outer atmosphere; the glowing stellar core
	The average distance between Earth and the sun, about 150 million km
	A very distant, extremely luminous celestial object that scientists consider to be a type of active galactic nuclei
	The measure of how bright a star appears to be to an observer on Earth
	The superdense remains of a massive star that collapsed with enough force to push all of its electrons into the nuclei they orbit, resulting in a mass of neutrons
	The brilliant burst of light that follows the collapse of the iron core of a massive star
	A continuous spectrum crossed by dark lines produced when light passes through an incandescent gas
	A star that is at the point in its life cycle in which it is actively fusing hydrogen nuclei into helium nuclei; also, the band of the Hertzprung-Russell Diagram depicting such stars