

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

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|--|---------------------|
| _____ 15. top of modern H-R diagram | a. hot (blue) stars |
| _____ 16. bottom of modern H-R diagram | b. bright stars |
| _____ 17. right side of modern H-R diagram | c. cool (red) stars |
| _____ 18. left side of modern H-R diagram | d. dim stars |

19. Place these stars in order from earliest in life cycle to oldest in life cycle:
 red giant, white dwarf, main-sequence star.

20. As they age, _____ stars move up and to the right on an H-R diagram.

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|--|------------------------|
| _____ 21. stars with low mass, low temperature, and low absolute magnitude | a. massive blue stars |
| _____ 22. small hot stars that are dimmer than the sun | b. white dwarf stars |
| _____ 23. high-temperature stars that quickly use up their hydrogen | c. main-sequence stars |
| _____ 24. cool stars with absolute magnitude | d. red dwarf stars |
| _____ 25. stars in the band that runs along the middle of the H-R diagram | e. red giant stars |

WHEN STARS GET OLD

26. Which one of the following statements is NOT true of supernovas?
 a. They are explosions in which a massive star collapses.

b. They are explosions that occur at the beginning of a blue star's life.

c. They can be brighter than an entire galaxy for several days.

d. They are explosions in which a star throws its outer layers into space.

27. A star that has collapsed under gravity is called a(n) _____.

28. A rapidly spinning neutron star is called a(n) _____.

29. Sometimes the leftovers of a supernova collapse to form a(n) _____, which does not give off light.