

# The Life Cycle of a Massive Star Mark Scheme

Explain the life cycle of a star much more massive than our Sun.	
<b>Level 3</b> : All stages of the life cycle (including either black hole or neutron star) are named and correctly sequenced. The transition between most of the stages is explained.	5-6
<b>Level 2</b> : All stages of the life cycle (including either black hole or neutron star) are named and correctly sequenced. There is a simple description for most of the stages.	3-4
<b>Level 1</b> : Relevant statements are made. Two marks can be awarded for two correct statements.	1-2
No relevant content.	0
Indicative Content	
nebula	
formed from dust/gases	
gravity pulls them together	
so, the cloud gets hotter and denser	
protostar	
the particles cause friction when they brush past each other	

- · the particles cause friction when they brush past each other
- · increasing the thermal energy store
- · starts to emit light

# main sequence star

- hydrogen nuclei have enough energy
- to fuse/for nuclear fusion to start
- energy/heat/temperature causes the star to expand
- · expansion forces are equal to gravitational forces
- stable (for a long period)

### super red giant

- larger nuclei fuse to form heavier elements
- nuclei as large as iron can fuse here
- causes an increase in thermal energy (in the core)
- rapid expansion
- as it expands it cools (and glows red)



## supernova

- heavy elements cause a dense core
- which pulls the outer layers of the star towards its centre/causes the star to collapse/contract
- (shockwaves) cause the star to explode outwards
- elements heavier than iron are produced

#### neutron star

- most supernovas
- very dense core
- no fusion

### black hole

- largest supernovas
- strong gravity
- not even light/nothing can escape