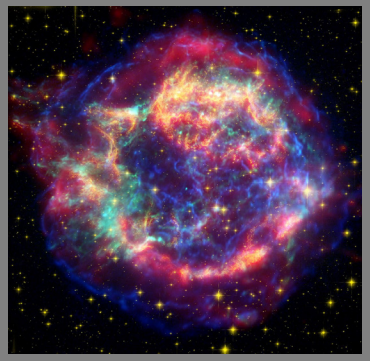
LIFE OF A STAR

In your notebook or in the space provided below, identify the stage and indicate the correct order for the images to show the progression of a star during its lifecycle.

A

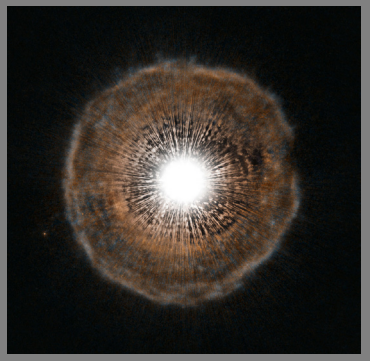


Credit: O. Krause (Steward Obs.) et al., SSC, JPL, Caltech, NASA

B

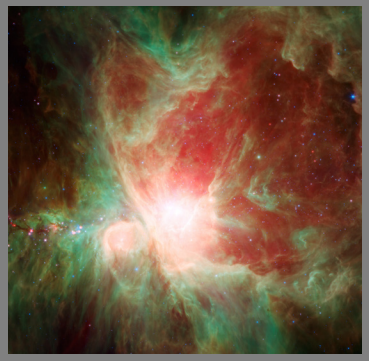
Credit: http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/648794main_PIA15625_full.jpg

C



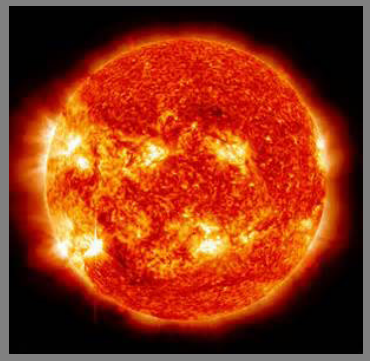
Credit: http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/665775main_potw1227a_full.jpg

D



Credit: NASA, JPL-Caltech, T. Megeath (Univ. Toledo, Ohio)

E



Credit: EIT - SOHO Consortium, ESA, NASA

1.

2.

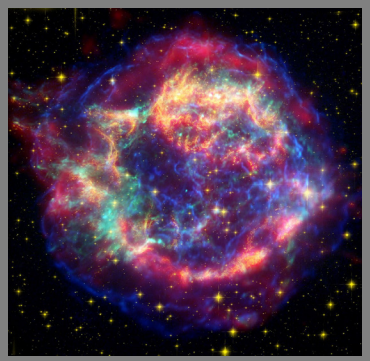
3.

4.

5.

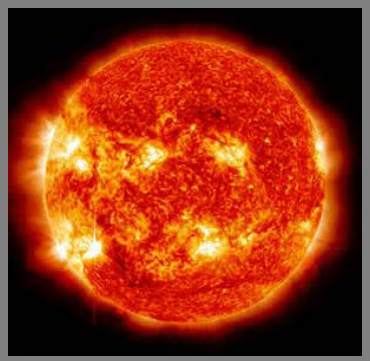
LIFE OF A STAR

A



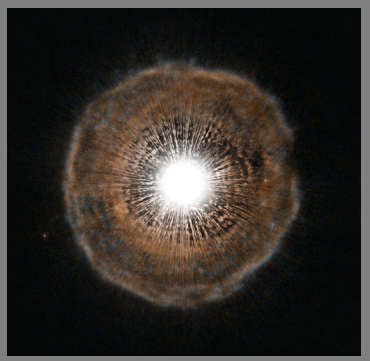
Credit: O. Krause (Steward Obs.) et al., SSC, JPL, Caltech, NASA

E



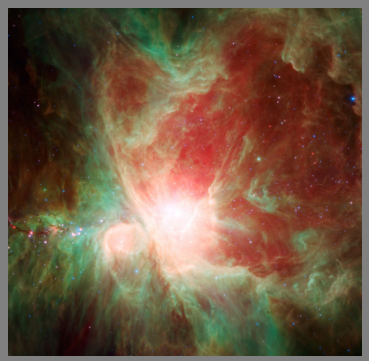
Credit: EIT - SOHO Consortium, ESA, NASA

C



Credit: http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/665775main_potw1227a_full.jpg

D



Credit: NASA, JPL-Caltech, T. Megeath (Univ. Toledo, Ohio)

B

Credit: http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/648794main_PIA15625_full.jpg

1. = A - Nebula - A dense region in a nebula begins to compact, heat up and become a protostar.
2. = E - Star - The Star shines as nuclear reactions inside produce light and heat.
3. = C - Red Giant - The Star expands and glows red as it cools, eventually exploding blasting away outer layers.
4. = D - Planetary Nebula - The resulting matter disperses into the interstellar environment where it will form a new generation of stars.
5. = B - Black Hole - If sufficiently massive, the remnants of the Star's core will form a Black Hole.