

Space Terminology

Asteroid — Basin — Black hole — Blue star
Circumpolar constellation — Comet — Constellation
Craters — Eclipse — Event horizon

Asteroid	chunk of rock or metal that orbits a star; smaller than planets
Basin	when a crater is more than 190 miles (300 kilometers) across
Black hole	forms when a star collapses so completely that only the singularity is left
Blue star	brightest and hottest stars; class B or class A stars; examples are Spica and Rigel
Circumpolar constellation	one that can be seen in your hemisphere all year long above the horizon
Comet	“snowball” of hard-packed ice, dust, and sometimes, other gasses
Constellation	group of stars people have connected in a special pattern
Craters	dips in the moon’s crust probably mostly formed by meteoroids, asteroids, and comets
Eclipse	when a heavenly body is darkened either from a shadow or an object blocking its light
Event horizon	surface of a black hole

Space Terminology

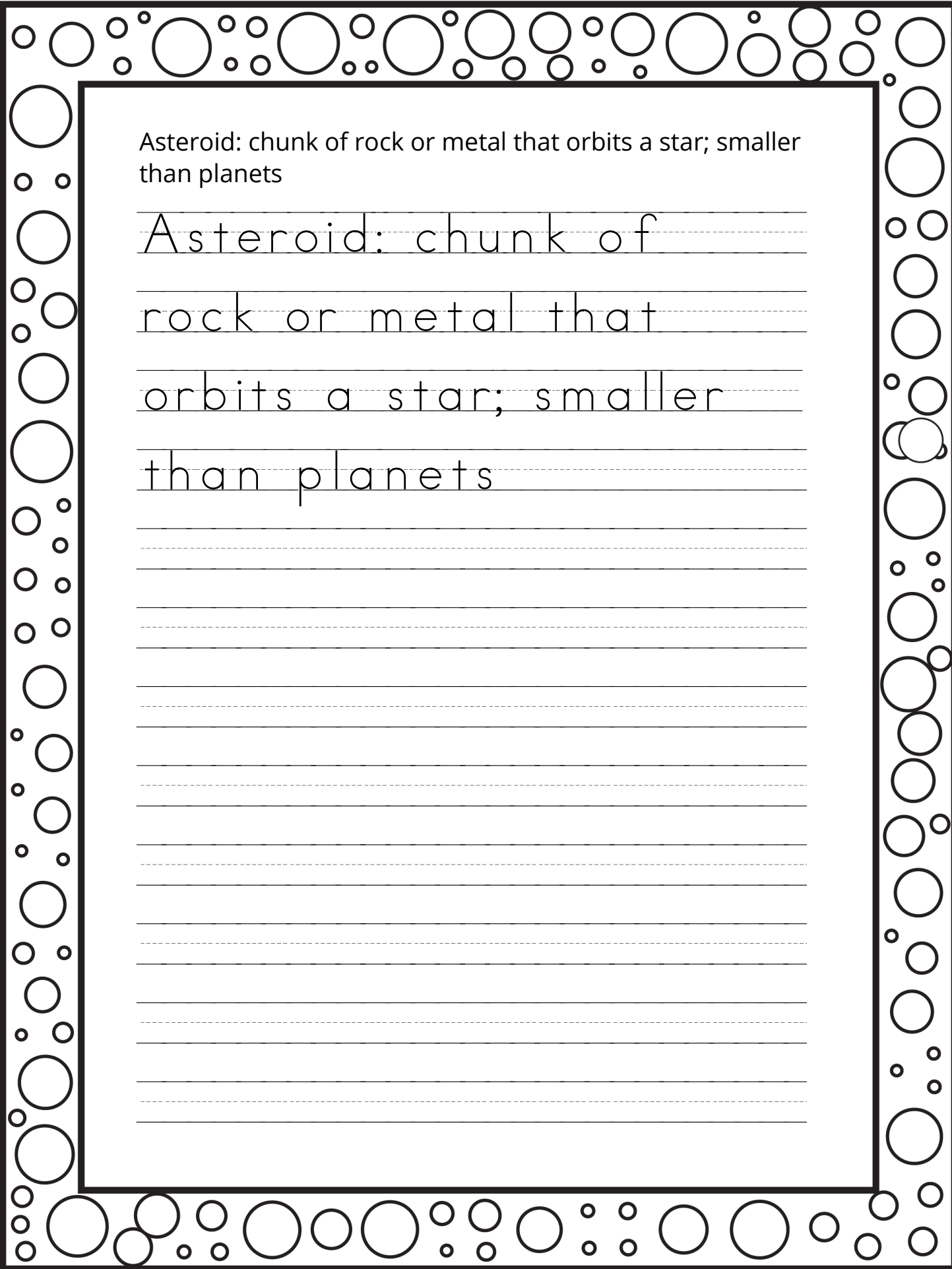
Far side — Hemisphere — Main sequence stars
Maria — Meteor — Meteorite — Meteoroid
Near side — Nebula — Nuclear fusion

Far side	side of the moon that faces away from Earth
Hemisphere	half of the globe
Main sequence stars	follow pattern where a star is brighter, hotter, and bigger or dimmer, cooler, and smaller
Maria	"seas" made when volcanic activity fills a large crater with lava, cools, and darkens
Meteor	meteoroid that enters the Earth's atmosphere, sometimes leaving a trail of hot, shining gas
Meteorite	meteor that hits Earth before completely breaking up
Meteoroid	piece of stone or metal in space, often left behind by a comet
Near side	side of the moon we always see
Nebula	collection of dust particles and gasses in space
Nuclear fusion	special process where stars join atoms together and convert some mass to energy

Space Terminology

Orbit — Planetary nebula — Prominence
Pulsars — Revolution — Rotate
Singularity — Solar flare — Sunspots — Supernova

Orbit	path a heavenly body takes as it revolves around another
Planetary nebula	atmosphere shed by a star when it explodes but isn't destroyed; forms a cloud around it
Prominence	dense threads of gas that erupt into the corona; reach outside the edge of the sun
Pulsars	thought to be stars that have collapsed; regularly send out electromagnetic energy
Revolution	moving around another object
Rotate	spin like a top around a center point
Singularity	point in a black hole that all the matter collapses and concentrates into
Solar flare	part of the sun's atmosphere quickly brightens and superheats part of the sun's corona
Sunspots	dark areas of the sun caused by changes in the sun's electrical and magnetic energy
Supernova	when a star explodes

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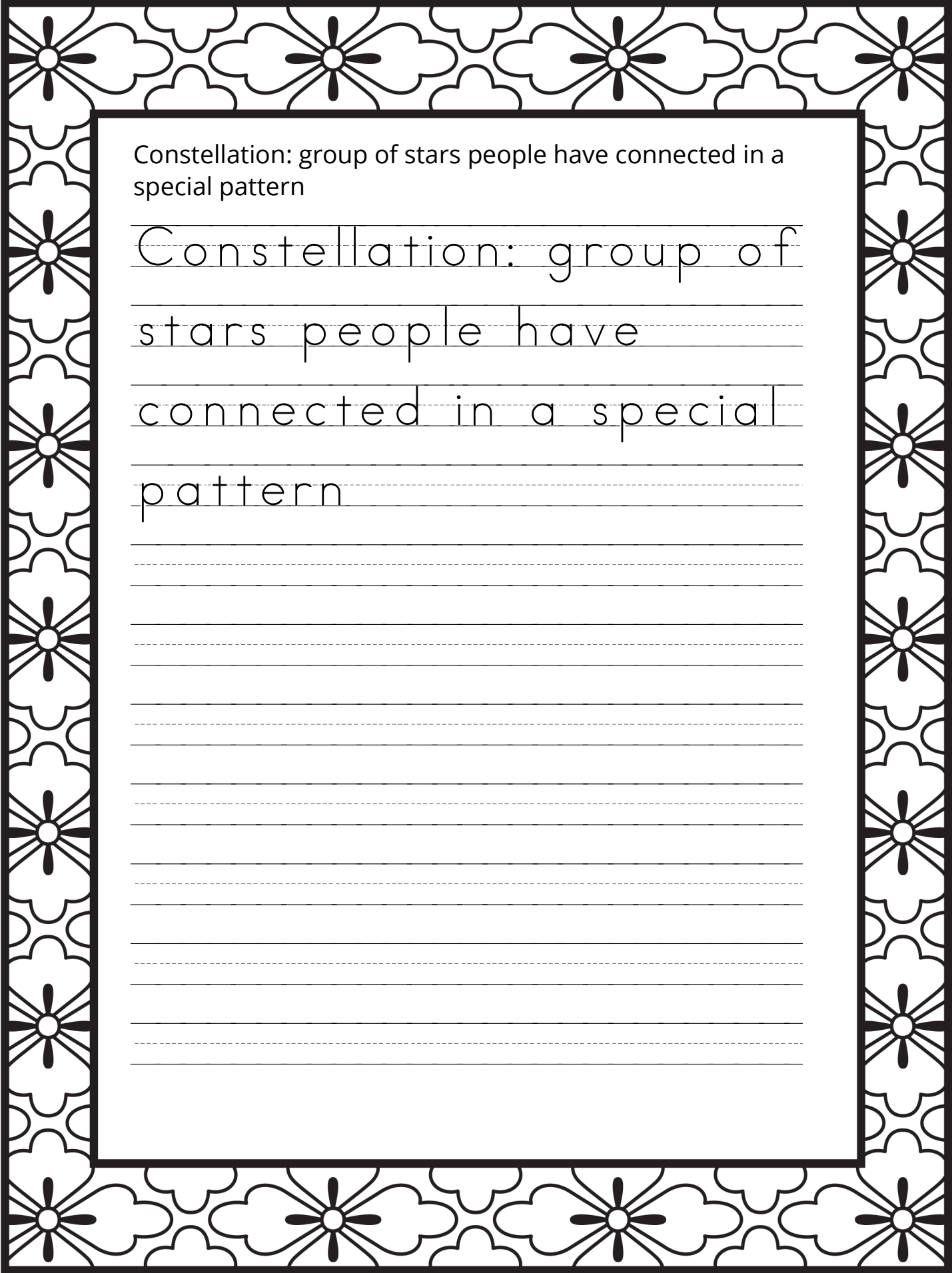
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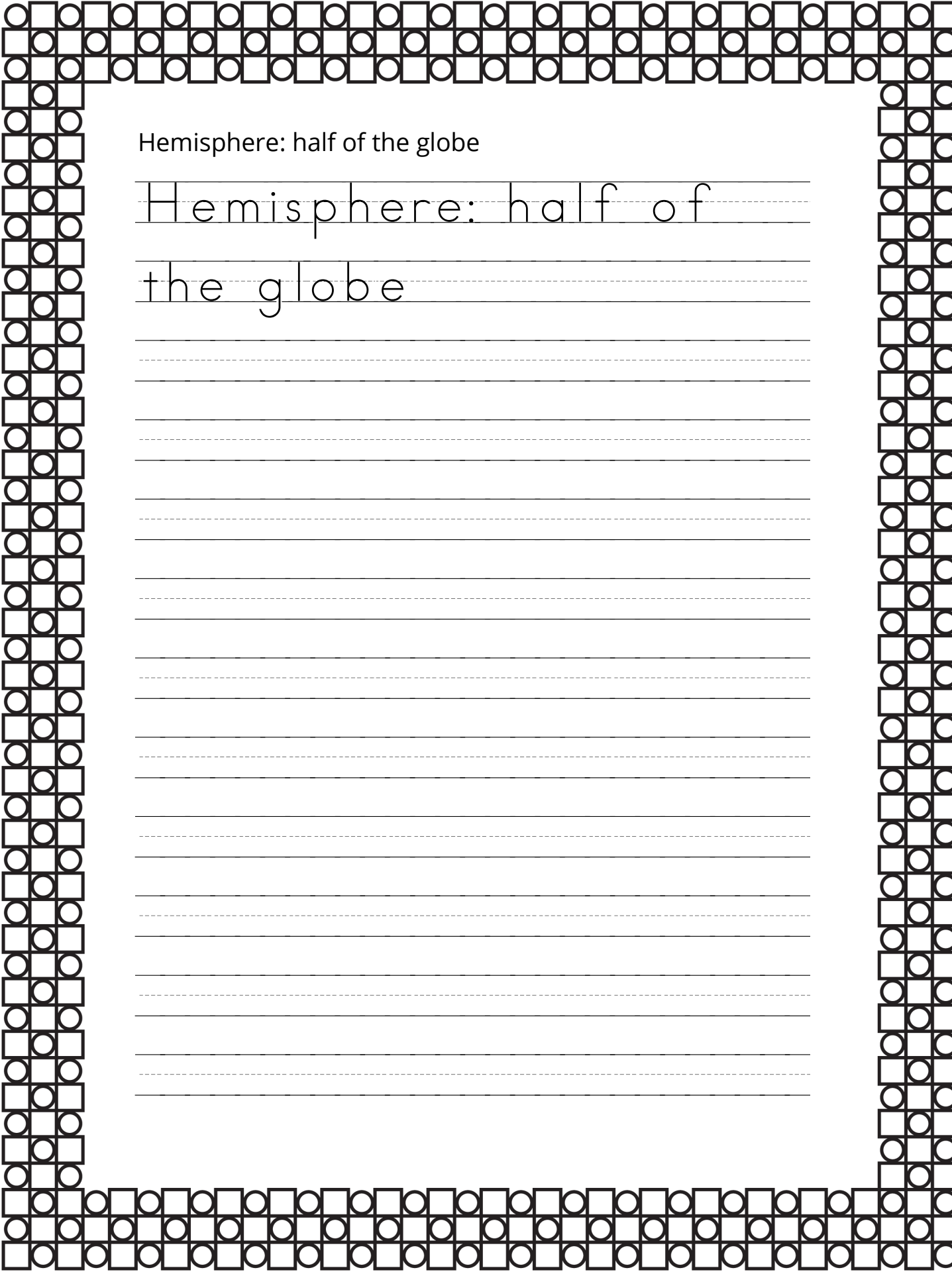
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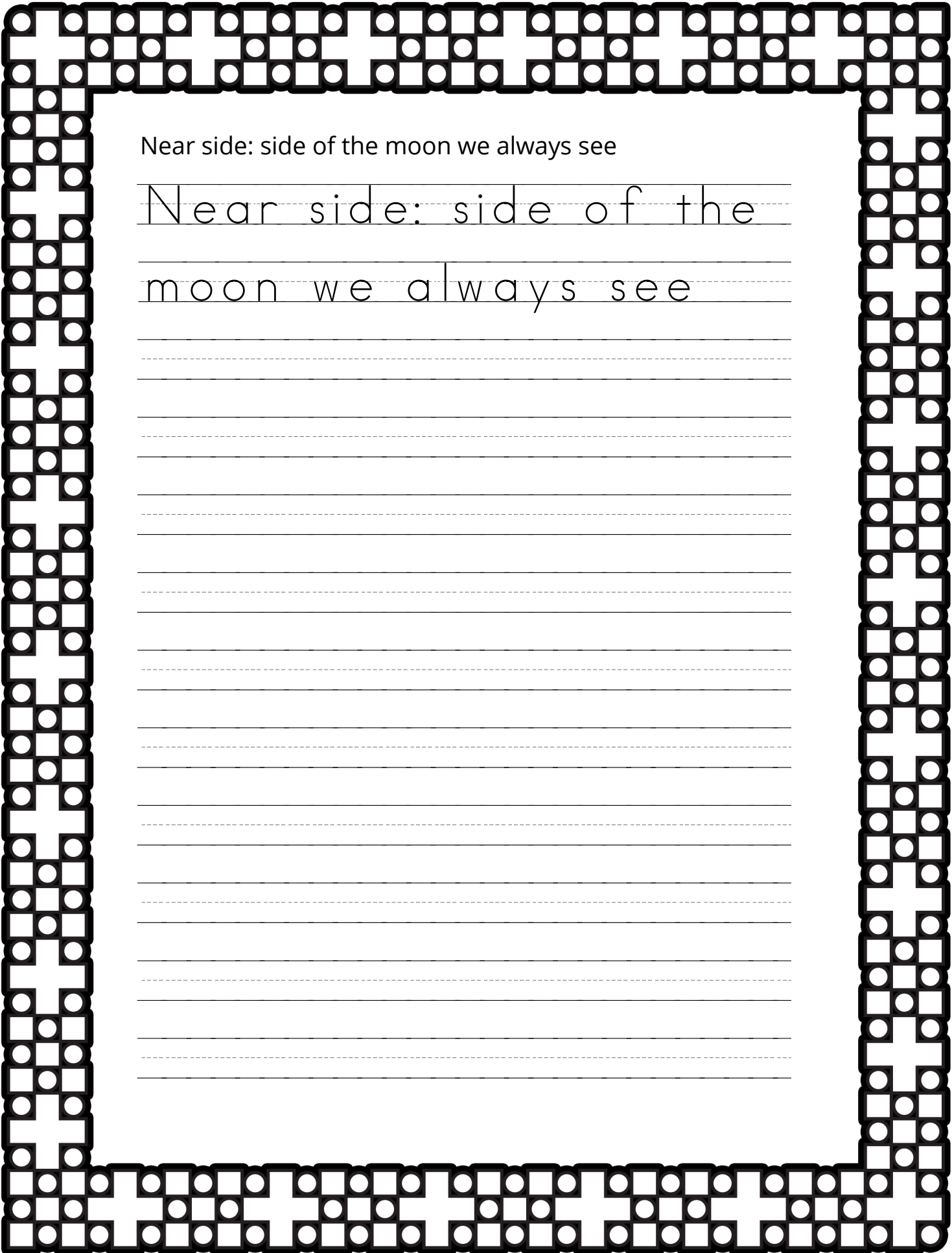
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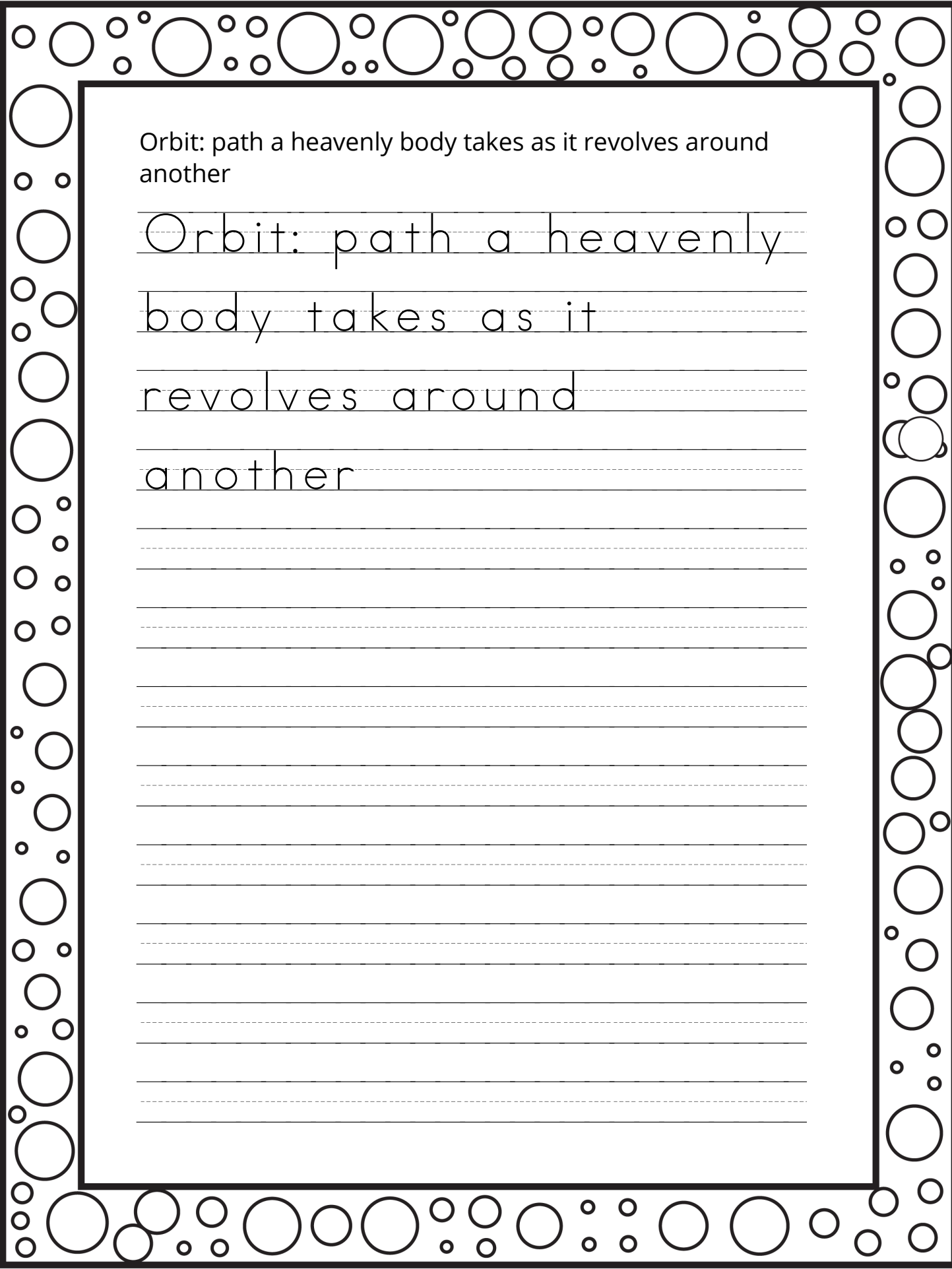
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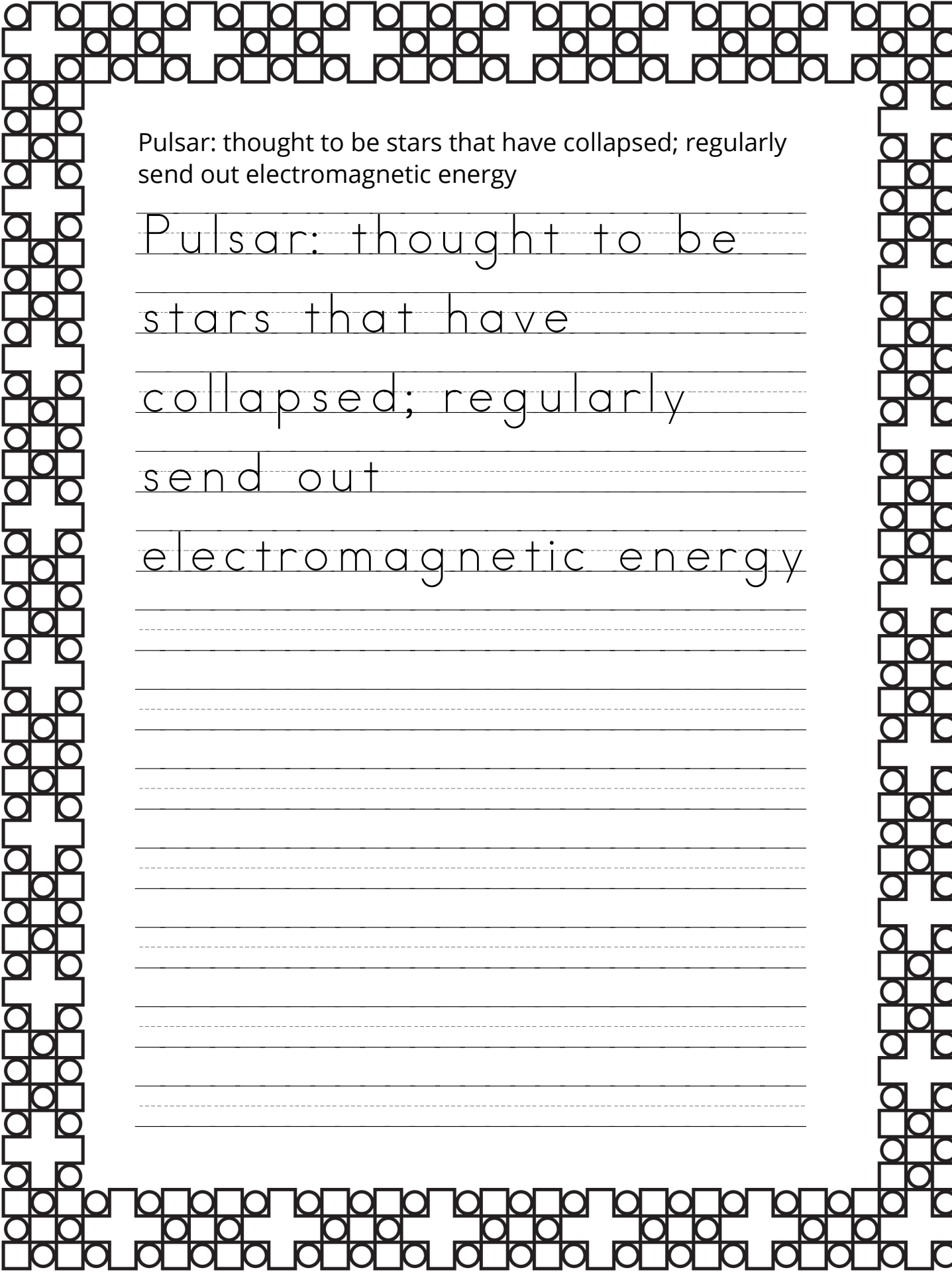
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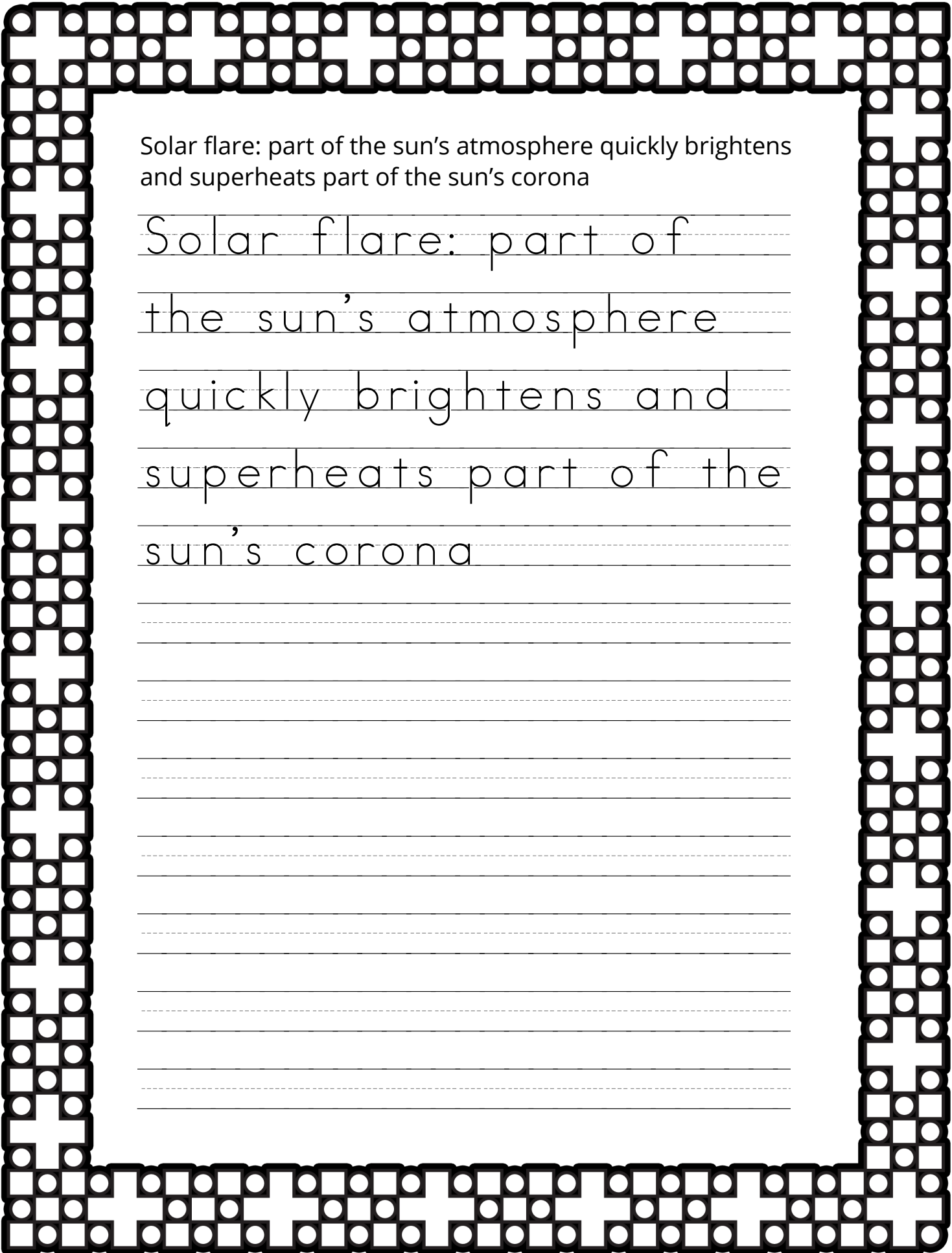
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