



Name _____

Date _____

#30 - White Dwarfs & Planetary Nebulae

1. Currently, the Sun is fusing _____
2. Eventually, the Sun will fuse helium into carbon, along with a dash of _____
3. The Sun's power will be switched off once the core is nearly pure _____
4. Once helium fusion stops, the dominant force in supporting a star's core is called _____
5. The Sun, when its core has contracted to about the size of Earth, will be classified as _____
6. A single cubic centimeter of a white dwarf has a mass of _____
7. If you have a mass of 75 kg, and you stood on the surface of a white dwarf, you'd weigh _____
8. An expanding, glowing shell of gas around an aging star is called _____
9. The first planetary nebula was discovered in 1764 by the French astronomer _____
10. Some planetaries look like soap bubbles, which is what you'd expect when you look at _____
11. What technology revealed faint structures in planetary nebulae? _____
12. If a dying star has a companion, what can shape the solar wind so that it's not spherical?
13. Which element, originally dubbed nebulium, causes planetary nebulae to glow green? _____
14. Which elements can cause planetary nebulae to glow red? _____
15. How long can the glowing gases of a planetary nebula be seen, before they fade? _____
16. When the Sun becomes a white dwarf, it most likely will _____