Vocab list

Jeevan Khalsa

April 29, 2014

Constellation

Spectrograph

Apparent brightness

Absolute brightness

light-year

parallax

Hertzsprung - Russell diagram

main sequence

Chemical composition

Nebula

protostar

white dwarf

Supernova

Neutron Star

Pulsar

Black hole

Binary Star

Eclipsing Binary

Open cluster

Globular cluster

galaxy

Spiral galaxy

Elliptical galaxy

Irregular galaxy

Quasar

Universe

Scientific Notation

Big Bang

hubble's law

Cosmic background radiation

Solar nebula

planetesimal

dark matter

dark energy

Vocab list

Jeevan Kharbhar
April 25th, 2019

Gravity
Gravitational pull
Gravitational Constant
Plank epoch
Electromagnetism
Weak nuclear force
Strong nuclear force
Strange nuclear force
Grand unification
Inflationary epoch
Unification epoch
Nucleosynthesis epoch
Electromagnetic force
Stars
Earth
Moon
Planets
Heat
Temperature
Distance
Dust
Rocks
Gas
Degrees

Ahmed Cauif

Apr 24
2019

Definitions

- Constellation
- light year
- main sequence
- White dwarf
- pulsar
- Hubble's law
- planetesimal
- ~~gravitat~~ gravitation force
- grand unification force
- strong nuclear force
- spectrograph
- parallax
- Nebula
- supernova
- black hole
- cosmic background radiation
- dark matter
- electromagentism force
- unification force
- plank epoch
- apparent/absolute brightness
- H-R diagram
- protostar
- ~~neutron~~ Neutron Star
- big bang
- solar nebula
- dark energy
- inflation force
- weak nuclear force
- NucleoSyntheis Epoch

Concepts

- how are stars classified?
- how do astronomers measure distance to the stars?
- How does a star form?
- what determines how long a star will exist?
- what happens when a star runs out of fuel?
- what are the major types of galaxies?
- How do astronomers describe the scale of the universe?
- What is the big bang?
- How did the solar system form?
- How can we calculate the distance and mass between two objects?
- how was hydrogen, helium, lithium made?
- the Three minutes after big bang
- How was the universe form?
- black hole, and its purpose
- Gravitation force calculations .ie. 6.67×10^{-11}
- When was the universe/Earth made
- components of the universe over time
- Astronomical data and collection methods

Vocab

Aaron

Constellation
Spectograph
apparent brightness
absolute brightness
light-year
parallax
Hertzsprung-Russell diagram
Chemical Compisition
light-year
White dwarfs
Super giants
orion
nebula
protostar
pulsar
neutron star
black hole
Supernovas
Clusters
Star Systems
eclipsing binaries
globular clusters
open clusters
galaxy
Spiral
elliptical
Astronomers
irregular galaxies
Quasars
milky way
Scientific notation
Immensity of Space
super clusters
big bang

Hubbles law
Cosmic background radiation
Solar nebula
planetesimal
dark energy
dark matter
moving galaxies
Age of the universe
the inner planets
the outer planets
Accelerating expansion
red giants
Main sequence stars
Plank epoch
grand unification
Inflationary Epoch
Unification epoch
Quarks
electro magnetic force
weak nuclear force
strong nuclear force
Gravational force
right accension
declanation
Density
mass
atom
electrons
Perodic
Bohr model

Suthinman.V Vocab list

Constellations:

Color and Temperature

Size

Chemical composition

Spectrograph

Brightness of star

Apparent Brightness

Absolute Brightness

Light year

parallax

parallax In Astronomy

Hertzsprung-Russel diagram

Lives of stars

* Concept a Star is born

Nebula

*Lifes of Star

*Death of Stars

white dwarf

* Super Nova

Neutron Stars

black dwarf

Black holes

Galaxies

Protostar

Right Acension

Declination

Solar flare

black hole

binary Stars

Eclipsing Binaries

Summary

- multiple star systems

- Milky way

- Immensity of space

Concept: Hubbles law

- wave lengths

- Cosmic Background radiation

- Age of universe

- Solar Nebula

- Planetesimals

- Inner Planets

- outer Planets

Future of the universe

- Dark Matter

- Dark energy

* Planets around other stars

Star Clusters

Spiral Galaxies

Galaxies

Elliptical Galaxies

Irregular Galaxies

- quasars

- Pulsars

- Hubbles law

Cameron April 25, 2019

Constellation(s)
Spectrograph
Apparent Brightness
Absolute Brightness
Light-Year
Parallax
Hertzsprung-Russel Diagram
Main Sequence
Radio Telescope
Characters of Stars
Chemical Composition of Stars
Protostar
Quasar
Pulsar
Nebula
Red Giant
Supergiant
High-mass Star / Proto star
Right Asencion
Eliptical
Coordinates
Low-mass Star / Protostar
Declination.
White Dwarfs
Super Nova
Neutron Star (if spinning Pulsar)
Black Holes
Black Dwarf
Planetary Nebula
Galaxy
Universe
Gravity

Electromagnatism
Strong / Weak Nuclear
Solar System

Shaheil Singh

Chemical composition

Astronomy

Stars

Sun's

Moons

Gravity

Nebula

protostar

white dwarf

Neutron star

pulsar

young Stars

Shaheil Singh

Volcab

Sectrograph

blue shift

red shift

Super nouvs

galaxies

H-R diagram

Hubble's law

young galaxies

Arace Bo

R.A.

Solar system

planets

Gravitational force

Electromagnetic

Weak Nuclear force

Strong Nuclear

Fundamental forces

Big Bang

Plank Epoch

Grand Unification

Inflationary Epoch

Unification Epoch

Nucleosynthesis Epoch

black hole

light year

apparent brightness

absolute brightness

parallax

Constellation

Kevin lang

Vocab list of the universe

Forces
electromagnetism
weak nuclear force
strong nuclear force
gravity
grand unification
Inflationary epoch
plank epoch
unification epoch
Nucleosynthesis epoch
constellation
spectrograph
apparent brightness
absolute brightness
light-year
parallax
HertzSprung-Russell diagram
main sequence
orion
Astronomers
Supergiant
White dwarf
neutron stars
betelgeuse
rigel
quarks
Speed of light
Proxima centauri
Astronomy
Sirius

Alpha Centauri
Algol
polaris
rigel
betelgeuse
Aldebaran
Giants
nebula
protostar
Supernova
pulsar
black hole
nuclear fusion
life time
red giant
black dwarf
hypothesized
light
radio waves
radiation
binary star
eclipsing binary
open cluster
globular custer
galaxy
Spiral galaxy
elliptical galaxy
irregular galaxy
quasar
universe

Kevin lang

Scientific notation
horizon
Star clusters
The milky way
X-rays
infrared radiation
immensity
Cat's eye nebula
Andromeda galaxy
Virgo Supercluster
local group
big bang
hubble's law
cosmic background radiation
Solar nebula
planetesimal
dark matter
dark energy
Ursa major
bootes
hydra
big crunch
universal gravition
Ozone

April. 24/19, We
Mr. Romswinckel
Science 10
Block D
Marco Perez Ruiz

Section 2: Characteristics of Stars:

Constellations: A groups of stars that formed pictures of people or animals.
~~Example:~~

Spectograph: Is a device that breaks light into colours and makes an image of resulting spectrum.

Aparent Brightness: Is a stars brightness as it seen from Earth. Scientist measure brightness with the device.

Absolute Brightness: A star is the brightness the star would have if it were at a standard distance from Earth.

Light year: Is the distance that light travels in one year about 9.5 million km. Is how far the light travels in one year.

Parallax: Is the aparent change in ~~the~~ position of an object when you look at it in different places. Move to different positions, but the object dosen't move.

Hertzsprung Diagram: A graph that finds out if the temperature, ~~Eff t~~ and Absolute brightness of stars are related.

Main Sequence: As you can see in figure 10, most of the stars in the H-diagram form a dragonal area.

R

April 24/14, Wed
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Section 3: Lives of Stars:

Nebula: A nebula is a large cloud of gas and dust spread out in an immense volume.

Protostar: A contracting cloud of gas and dust with enough mass to form a star.

White Dwarf: The blue-white core of the star that is left behind cools.

Supernova: After a supernova, some of the material from the star expands into space.

Neutron Stars: Are the remains of high-mass stars.

Pulsars: Short for pulsating radio sources. Spining neutron stars are called pulsars.

Black Hole: Is an object with gravity so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape.

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Section 4: Star systems and Galaxies

binary star: Star systems that have two stars are called double stars.

Eclipsing Binary: A system in which one star periodically blocks the light from another.

Open Clusters: Has a loose, disorginized appearance and contain no more than a few thousand stars.

Global clusters: Are large groupings of older stars.

Galaxy: Is a huge group of single stars, star systems, star clusters, dust, and gas bound together by gravity.

Spiral Galaxies: Some spiral galaxies, called barred-spiral galaxies, have a huge bar-shaped regions of stars and gas that passes through their center.

Elliptical Galaxies: Look like round or flattend balls. Most elliptical galaxies contain only old stars.

Irregular Galaxies: Irregular galaxies are typically smaller than other types of galaxies.

Quasars: Since quasi means "something like" in Latin, these objects were given the name quasi-stellar objects.

Scientific notation: Uses powers of ten to write very large or very small numbers in shorter form.

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Section 5: The Expanding Universe!

The Big Bang: It's a theory that the Universe was made in a instant. Billions of years ago ehom's (explosion).

Hubble's Law: It's a law that states the farther away the galaxy is, the faster it's moving away from us. This was made by Edwin Hubble.

Cosmic Backgrouhd Radiation: Is a glow that is left over thermal energy from the big bang. This energy went through every direction when the Universe expanded.

Solar Nebula: Is a large cloud of dust and gas such as the one that made our solar system. Gravity pulled solar nebula together it was spinning faster and faster. Gravity pulled it down into the center, the gas became hot, then the sun was born.

Planet esimals: Are the outer part of the disc were gas and dust make small astroid like and comet like bodies. These colld, and grew larger, and made planets.

Dark Matter: Is the matter that does not give off electrol magnetic radiation.

Dark Energy: Is Astronomers think that a mystery hen force is making the expandtion for the Universe to go faster.

Pritvir Jhutty

Origin of the universe vocabulary

April 24/2019

Science 10

1) Stars
2) Constellations
3) Astronomers
4) gas
5) energy
6) nuclear fusion
7) nuclear
8) composition
9) Chemicals
10) Chemical composition
11) spectrograph
12) mass
13) telescope
14) Spectrum
15) atmosphere
16) wavelengths
17) photosphere
18) light
19) apparent brightness
20) absolute brightness
21) electronic devices
22) Light-year
23) parallex
24) Astronomy
25) Astrology
26) Hertsprung-Russel diagram.
27) surface temperature
28) Supergiants
29) Main sequence
30) Giants
31) white dwarfs
32) blue shift
33) red shift
34) nebula
35) protostar
36) white dwarf
37) supernova
38) neutron star
39) pulsar
40) black hole
41) volume
42) dense
43) gravity
44) dust
45) nucleosynthesis
46) atoms
47) heat
48) pressure
49) core
50) redgiant
51) planetary nebula
52) Moon
53) Earth
54) Sun
55) black dwarf
56) radio waves
57) radio telescopes
58) pulsating radio sources
59) extraterrestrial
60) radiation
61) Chandra X-ray observatory
62) binary star
63) eclipsing binary
64) open cluster

Pritvir Jhutty

65) globular cluster
66) galaxy
67) spiral galaxy
68) elliptical galaxy
69) irregular galaxy
70) quasar
71) scientific notation
72) Milky way
73) solar system
74) star systems
75) horizon
76) eclipse
77) gravitational effect
78) orbit
79) infrared radiation
80) Local group
81) bigbang
82) Hubble's law
83) Cosmic background radiation
84) solar nebula planetesimal
85) dark matter
86) dark energy
87) explosion
88) Vera Rubin
89) Universal Gravitation
90) Plank Epoch
91) Electromagnetism
92) ~~weak~~ Grand Unification
93) Inflationary Epoch
94) Unification Epoch
95) Nucleosynthesis Epoch
96) quark
97) Asteroid belt
98) ozone layer
99) Force
100) Newton's law
101) gravitational constant
102) Right Ascension
103) declination.
104) Doppler Effect
105) refracting telescope
106) reflecting telescope
107) equinox
108) Astronomical unit
109) meteor
110) meteoroid
111) solar flare
112) comet
113) Kuiper Belt
114) photosphere
115) apparent magnitude.

Jade Yee
April 24
Block D

VOCABULARY WORD LIST

- Constellation
- Spectrograph
- Apparent Brightness
- Absolute Brightness
- Light year
- Parallax
- Herizsprung- Russell Diagram
- Main sequence
- Astronomers
- Nuclear fusion
- Color and temperature
- Size
- Surface temperature
- Supergiant star
- Chemical composition
- Elements
- Telescope
- Wavelength
- Photosphere
- Square meter
- Betelgeuse
- Stars
- Milkiy way
- White Dwarf
- Sun
- Sirius A
- Sirius B
- Alpha Centauri A
- Alpha Centauri B
- Bluish star
- Redish star
- Nebula
- Protostar
- Supernova
- Neutron star
- Pulsar
- Black hole
- Atoms
- Binary star
- Eclipsing binary
- Globular Cluster
- Spiral galaxy
- Irregular galaxy
- Universe
- Open cluster
- Galaxy
- Elliptical galaxy
- quasar
- Scientific notation
- Star cluster
- Global cluster
- Barred - spiral galaxies
- Crab nebula
- Solar flare
- Electromagnetic energy

Makayla
04/25/2019

1. Constellation
2. Spectrograph
3. apparent brightness
4. absolute brightness
5. light-year
6. parallax
7. Hertzsprung-Russell diagram
8. main sequence
9. supernovas
10. Neutron Stars
11. Black holes
12. Galaxies
13. Quasars
14. Big Bang Theory
15. Nebula
16. Plank Epoch
17. Grand Unification
18. Quarks
~~Infa~~
19. Inflationary Epoch
20. Unification Epoch
21. Nucleosynthesis Epoch
22. electromagnetisim
23 weak nuclear force
24 Strong nuclear force
25 Gravity
26. Red/Blue shift

Vocabulary

Joanna Neizing

- constellation
- nuclear fusion
- chemical composition
- spectograph
- wavelength
- Photosphere
- apparent brightness
- absolute brightness
- light year
- Parallax
- apparent movement
- Hertzsprung-Russell diagram
- surface temperature
- main sequence
- nebula
- Protostar
- low-mass star
- medium-mass star
- high-mass star
- white dwarf
- black dwarf
- supergiant
- supernova
- neutron stars
- pulsars
- black hole
- electromagnetic radiation
- theory of relativity
- spacetime
- event horizon
- gravitational field
- star systems
- binary systems
- triple stars
- eclipsing binary
- star clusters
- open cluster
- global cluster
- galaxy
- spiral galaxies
- elliptical galaxies
- irregular galaxies
- quasars
- Milky way
- Universe
- scientific notation
- big bang
- Hubble's law
- cosmic background radiation
- Solar nebula
- Planetismals
- dark matter
- dark energy
- electromagnetism
- weak nuclear force
- strong nuclear force
- gravity
- Plank epoch
- grand unification
- inflationary epoch
- unification epoch
- nucleosynthesis epoch
- quark
- gravitational constant (6.67×10^{-11} N-m²/kg²)
- forces

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE →

- zenith
- meridian
- magnitude
- right ascension
- declination
- longitude
- latitude
- ecliptic
- celestial sphere

Science 10 Key notes Dawn Tanjili

- **Constellations** - A group of stars formed pictures of people or animals. Forms pattern used by astronomers to locate objects in the night sky.
- **Spectograph** - used by astronomers to determine the elements found in stars. It is a ~~decire~~ device that breaks light into colours and produces an image of the resulting spectrum.
- **Apparent Brightness** - level of stars brightness than can be seen from earth fairly easily using electronic devices.
- **Absolute Brightness** - stars brightness that can be seen at a standard distance from earth.
- **Parallax** - used by astronomers to measure distance to nearby stars. It is the apparent change in possition of an object when you look at it from different places.
- **Parallax Astronomy** - Able to measure the parallax of nearby stars to determine their distance. The less it moves Further it is away.

Lives of Stars

- How a star borns : A star begins as a nebula which contains a large cloud of gas and dust of immense volume. to form a star gas and dust are compressed together with enough mass to form a star called the "Proto star" which means "the earliest" in greek.
- How a star dies - when a star begins to run out of fuel the core shrinks and the outer corner expands. depending on its mass it either becomes a red giant or supergiant. After it runs out of fuel it becomes a white dwarf, neutron star or a blackhole.
- Supernova - After a supergiant runs out of fuel it can explode. The explosion is called a supernova. After it explodes materials from the star expands into space and may become a nebula that can form a new partly recycled star.

Block.D

Vocabulary words Definition

Leen
April.24
2019

- Brightness of stars: The brightness of a star depends upon both its size and temperature.
- Apparent Brightness: it brightness as seen from earth
- Absolute Brightness: is the brightness the star would have if it were at a standard distance from earth
- light year: astronomer use it to measure distances between the stars and that light travels in one year about 4.5 million million Kilometers.
- Parallax: astronomer often use parallax to meaure distances to nearby stars and its the apparent chang in position of an object when you look at it from diffrent places
- Hertzsprung Russell diagram: The Points formed a Pattern the graph they made is still used by astronomer today. and to know how stars change over time
- nebula: is a large cloud of gas and dust spread out in an immense volume and the life of stars depends on its mass
- protostar: a star is born when the contracting gas and dust from a nebula become dense and hot that nuclear fusion stars.
- white Dwarfs: after a star runs out of fuel it becomes a white dwarf a nutron star or a black hole.
- Supernova: the explosion
- Neutron Stars: are the remains of high mass stars they are even smaller and denser than white dwarfs.
- pulsars: the source of the radio waves was really a rapidly spining neutron star
- Black holes: is an object with gravity so strong that nothing not even light can escape
- Star system: most stars are members of groups of two or more stars
- binary stars: is the star system that have two stars and the three stars called triple stars
- eclisping binary: a system in which one star periodically blocks the light from another

Leen
BLOCK D.

- Star clusters: is that many stars that belong to larger grouping
- Open clusters: have a loose disorgnized appearance and contain no more than a few thousdans stars
- globular star: are larg grouping of older stars and they are around and denly packed with stars.
- galaxy: astronomers classify most galaxies into the following types: spiral elliptical, and irregular.
- Spiral galaxies: appear to have a bulge in the middle and arms that spiral outward
- Elliptical: looks like round or flattened balls these galaxies contain billions of stars but have little gas and dust between the stars
- irregular Galaxies: that do not have regular shapes and they are smaller more than other galaxies.
- Quasars: objects that are very bright but also far away and they are more that 10 billion years away from others
- milky way: the spiral Galaxy that located in our solar system
- Scale of un: astomomers use are often very large or very small they frequently use scientific nonation to describe size and distance in the universe.
- Big Bang: is a defined as the theory that the universe may have been created in a huge explosion at least 12 billion years ago.
- Cosmic Background Radiation: this mysterious glow was coming from all directions in space
- Solar nebula: a large cloud of gas and dust such as the one that formed our solar system.
- planetesimals: the outer parts of the disk gas and dust formed small asterod-like and comet like bodies.
- Dark matter: New observation lead many astronomers to conclude that the universe will likely expand forever. and that does not give off electromagnetic radiation.
- dark energy: obeervation was puzziling as no known force could count for it

Leen
Block D

NOTES:

- many star are ~~actually~~ actually about the size of the sun and some stars are much larger than the sun
- a spectrograph used by astronomers to determin the elements found in the stars
- the apparent move ment when you look from two diffrent direction is ~~parallax~~ parallax
- astronomers measure how much the nearby star appears to move against a background of stars that are much farther away
- the less it move the farther it move
- Generally stars that have less mass than the sun use their fuel and can live
- for up to 200 billion years
- The most massive stars - those having more than 40 times the mas of the sun may become black holes when they die
- Hubble's law states that the farther away a galaxy is the faster it is moving away from us.
- astronomers estimate that the universe is about 13.7 billion year old.
- plank EPOCH, as close to the start of the universe as we can calculate.

Science 10 - Origion of the Universe List of concepts and terms Page 1 of 4

Pawan A
Science 10

1. Electromagnetic Spectrum
2. Radio waves
3. infrared radiation
4. Ultraviolet radiation
5. X-rays
6. Gamma rays
7. telescope
8. visible light
9. wavelength
10. spectrum
11. optical telescope
12. electromagnetic radiation
13. refracting telescope
14. convex lens
15. Reflecting telescope
16. Radio telescope
17. observatory
18. Dogon knowledge of stars
19. Sirius B/A
20. Sigi
21. angle
22. position
23. sleeping Emo
24. Standing Emo
25. constellations
26. sky
28. Astronomer
29. Astronomy
30. Classifying
31. Mass
32. volume
33. gas
34. dust
35. Hydrogen
36. Helium
37. Nuclear fusion
38. Energy
39. fuel
40. colour
41. Temperature
42. size
43. composition
- brightness
- Spectrograph
- elements
- Appurent brightness
- Absolute brightness
- Light-year
- Parallax
- Hertesprung-Russell Diagram
- Main sequence
- Orion
- Cosmic Expansion
- ballons with dots
- electrons
- energy levels
- Frequency
- Mercury vapor
- light meter
- life of star
- Nebula
- Star
- Protostar
- Lifetimes of stars ← depends on?
- life span
- death of stars
- birth of stars

Pawan A
Science 10

- White Dwarfs
- core
- outer parts of star
- red giants
- Supernovas
- black dwarf
- glow of white dwarf = what?
- blazes
- flares (Solar)
- Super-giants
- Neutron star
- Pulsars
- Black hole
- gravity
- signs of a black hole
- friction
- revolve
- Chandra x-ray observatory
- Cardinal directions
- Meridian
- Zenith
- Ecliptic
- Celestial poles
- Right Asension
- Longitude
- Declination
- Latitude
- Equator line
- Magnitude
- Magnitude scale
- Standard distance for Absolute brightness = 10 persecs = (~33 light years)
- integrated magnitude
- surface brightness
- Speed of light
- Andromeda galaxy
- solar system
- blue or blue-white
- white
- yellow
- red-orange
- red
- Fabric of space time
- moon position and gravity concept
- comets
- Halley's comet
- tides (low)
- tides (high)
- $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$
- F = force due to gravity
- G = Gravitational constant
- constant = $\frac{6.67 \times 10^{-11}\ N \cdot m^2}{kg^2}$
- radius
- centre of gravity
- drilling profile
- yellowstone explosion
- earth layers
- History / formation of earth
- Earth creation
- Creation of moon
- meteorites hail importance
- first life
- oxygen
- iron
- rust

Pawan A.
Science 10

- Photosynthesis
- glucose
- earth crust
- super continent
- atmosphere
- Snowball earth
- ozone layer
- plate movment
- CO_2
- methane effect
- Earthquakes
- acid rain - why and how?
- Ice Age
- bridge of ice

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{Gm_1 m_2}{F}}$$

- Plank Epoch
- Forces
- Electromagnetic
- weak nuclear force
- Strong nuclear force
- Order of spliting
- Grand Unification
- Elementry particles
- Inflationary Epoch
- Unification Epoch
- quarks
- Nucleosynthesis Epoch
- Milky way
- Star systems
- Binary stars
- Triple stars
- Eclipising Binary
- Planets of stars (ordinary stars)
- wobble in stars meaning
- Star clusters
- Open clusters
- Globular clusters
- Galaxy
- Single stars
- Spiral Galaxies
- arms of galaxies
- Barred - spiral Galaxies
- Elliptical Galaxies
- Irregular galaxies
- quasars
- Universe
- Space
- Scientific Notation
- local group
- immensity of space
- shape of universe
- Universe
- Red shift
- blue shift
- how does a supernova work
- Big bang
- Andromed Galaxy
- matter
- Moving galaxies
- Hubble's law
- Rising Raisin Bread Dough
- Cosmic background radiation
- thermal energy
- universe expansion
- age of universe - (13.7 billion)

List Continued Page 4 of 4

Pawan A.
Science 10

- Solar nebula
- disk
- rotating disk
- Planetesimals
- asteroid
- asteroid belt
- inner planet formation
- outer planet formation
- planet formation
- gas giants
- Future of universe
- "big crunch" theory
- matter
- Dark Matter
- dark energy

- solstice
- equinox
- revolution
- aphelion
- astronomical unit
- eccentricity
- ellipse
- heliocentric
- perihelion
- retrograde
- prominence
- Sunspot
- meteor
- meteoroid
- orbit
- acceleration
- hydrostatic equilibrium
- convective zone
- radiative zone

After this, from online worksheet but not taught in class

- inertia
- halo
- stellar remnants
- Ptolemy
- Nebular hypothesis
- Kepler's law of ellipses
- Kepler's law of periods
- Copernicus
- Kepler's law of equal areas
- Doppler effect
- Synchronous rotation
- lunar month
- Umbra
- Penumbra
- perigee
- apogee
- Cosmology
- Kuiper belt
- Oort cloud
- Voyager
- Galilean moon
- Io
- Ganymede
- Callisto
- Europa