

## Stars

- **Supernova:** A supernova is a massive stellar explosion that occurs when a star reaches the end of its life cycle.
- **Stellar:** Stellar refers to anything related to or characteristic of stars, particularly in the field of astronomy.
- **Nebula:** A nebula is a large cloud of gas and dust in space, where stars are born and form within.
- **Magnitude:** Magnitude in Astronomy refers to the measure of a star's brightness as seen from Earth, with lower numbers indicating greater brightness.
- **Luminosity:** Luminosity refers to the total amount of energy emitted by a star per unit of time, measured in watts.
- **Constellation:** A constellation is a grouping of stars that form a recognizable pattern in the sky, often representing a mythological figure.
- **Celestial:** Celestial refers to objects in outer space, such as stars, planets, and moons, that are located beyond Earth's atmosphere.
- **Asterism:** An asterism is a recognizable pattern of stars within a constellation, often forming a shape or design in the night sky.

## Planets

- **Uranus:** Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun in our solar system, known for its unique sideways rotation.
- **Mercury:** Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system and is closest to the sun, with a rocky surface and extreme temperatures.
- **Venus:** Venus is the second planet from the sun in our solar system, known for its thick atmosphere and extreme temperatures.
- **Earth:** Earth is the third planet from the sun in our solar system, known for its unique ability to support life.
- **Mars:** Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun in our solar system, known for its reddish appearance and potential for life.
- **Jupiter:** Jupiter is the largest planet in our Solar System, known for its massive size and iconic Great Red Spot.
- **Saturn:** Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun in our solar system, known for its iconic rings made of ice and rock.
- **Neptune:** Neptune is the eighth and farthest planet from the sun in our solar system, known for its

striking blue color.

## **Moons**

- **Moon:** A moon is a natural satellite that orbits a planet, reflecting sunlight to create the appearance of phases.
- **Satellite:** A satellite is a celestial body that orbits a larger planet, such as Earth's Moon or Jupiter's moon Europa.
- **Natural Satellite:** A natural satellite is a celestial body that orbits a planet, such as Earth's moon, in the field of Astronomy.
- **Lunar:** Relating to the Moon or moons in general, specifically in the field of astronomy. Refers to objects orbiting a planet.
- **Orbit:** The path an object, such as a moon, follows as it revolves around a larger celestial body, like a planet.
- **Crater:** A crater on a moon is a large, bowl-shaped depression on the surface caused by impacts from asteroids or comets.
- **Surface:** The outermost layer of a moon, including its crust, regolith, and any geological features present on its exterior.
- **Phases:** Different illuminated portions of the Moon visible from Earth as it orbits the planet, including new moon, full moon, etc.

## **Constellations**

- **Galaxy:** A galaxy is a system of stars, gas, dust, and dark matter held together by gravity in outer space.
- **Constellation:** A constellation is a group of stars that form a recognizable pattern in the sky, often named after mythological figures.
- **Star:** A star is a luminous sphere of plasma held together by its own gravity, emitting light and heat in space.
- **Astronomy:** Astronomy is the scientific study of celestial objects, space, and the universe, including the observation and analysis of constellations.
- **Celestial:** Celestial refers to objects or phenomena in the sky, specifically related to stars, planets, and other astronomical bodies.
- **Cosmos:** Cosmos refers to the universe as a whole, including all matter, energy, space, and time, studied in the field of Astronomy.
- **Telescope:** A telescope is a device used in astronomy to magnify and observe distant celestial

objects such as stars, planets, and galaxies.

- **Zodiac:** The zodiac refers to a band of celestial constellations through which the Sun, Moon, and planets appear to travel.

## **Dwarf planets**

- **Kuiper Belt:** The Kuiper Belt is a region of the outer solar system beyond Neptune where many dwarf planets, such as Pluto, reside.
- **Trans-Neptunian Object:** Trans-Neptunian objects are celestial bodies located beyond Neptune in the outer solar system, including dwarf planets like Pluto and Eris.
- **Dwarf Planet:** A dwarf planet is a celestial body that orbits the sun and has sufficient mass to be nearly spherical, but isn't a full-fledged planet.
- **Ceres:** Ceres is the largest object in the asteroid belt and is classified as a dwarf planet in the field of astronomy.
- **Makemake:** Makemake is a dwarf planet in our solar system located in the Kuiper Belt, discovered in 2005. It is named after a Polynesian god.
- **Haumea:** Haumea is a dwarf planet in the Kuiper Belt known for its elongated shape and rapid rotation period of 3.9 hours.
- **Eris:** Eris is a dwarf planet located in the outer solar system, known for its large size and highly elliptical orbit.
- **Pluto:** Pluto is a dwarf planet located in the outer regions of the solar system, formerly considered the ninth planet.

## **Comets**

- **Comet:** A comet is a celestial object composed of ice, dust, and rock that orbits the Sun in an elongated path.
- **Nucleus:** The nucleus of a comet is the solid, central core made up of ice, rock, and dust that vaporizes to form the coma and tail.
- **Coma:** The coma of a comet is the glowing, diffuse envelope of gas and dust that surrounds the comet's nucleus.
- **Tail:** A tail in the context of comets refers to the glowing, elongated stream of gas and dust that trails behind them.
- **Orbit:** The path followed by a comet around a celestial body, typically an elliptical or oval shape due to gravitational forces.
- **Astronomy:** Astronomy is the scientific study of celestial objects, such as stars, planets, and

comets, their properties, and their interactions.

- **Astronomical:** Astronomical refers to anything related to astronomy, the study of celestial objects, including comets, planets, stars, galaxies, and the universe.
- **Comet:** Comets are celestial bodies composed of ice, rock, and dust that orbit the sun, developing a glowing coma and tail.
- **Dirty Snowball:** A dirty snowball refers to a comet composed of ice, dust, and rock that appears as a ball of dirty ice.
- **Celestial:** Celestial in the context of comets refers to their originating or existing in outer space, particularly in relation to stars.
- **Nucleus:** The nucleus of a comet is its solid core made up of ice, dust, and rock, typically a few kilometers in diameter.
- **Tail:** A comet's tail is a long, glowing trail of gas and dust that is formed as the comet approaches the sun.
- **Orbit:** The path that a comet follows as it revolves around the Sun, typically elongated and elliptical in shape.
- **Astronomy:** Astronomy is the scientific study of celestial objects, phenomena, and the universe as a whole, including comets and their behavior.
- **Debris:** Debris in the context of comets refers to the fragmented material that is left behind in the comet's trail.
- **Dust:** Dust in astronomy refers to the fine particles of rock and ice that make up the tail of a comet.
- **Gas:** Gas in comets refers to the volatile compounds such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, and methane that make up their atmosphere.
- **Icy:** "Icy" in the context of comets refers to their composition, primarily made of frozen water, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and methane.
- **Solar System:** The Solar System is a collection of celestial bodies, including comets, which orbit around the Sun, bound by gravity.
- **Comet Hale-Bopp:** Comet Hale-Bopp is a long-period comet that was visible to the naked eye in 1997, known for its bright tail.
- **Eclipse:** An eclipse in the context of comets refers to the moment when a comet passes behind a celestial body, like the Sun.
- **Meteoroid:** A meteoroid is a small rock or particle that travels through space and is typically associated with comets.
- **Asteroid:** Asteroids are rocky bodies that orbit the sun, primarily found in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter.
- **Coma:** The coma of a comet is the extended, glowing atmosphere of gas and dust that surrounds

the comet's nucleus.

- **Revolve:** Revolve in astronomy refers to the orbital movement of comets around a central body, such as a star or planet.
- **Perihelion:** Perihelion is the point in a comet's orbit that is closest to the sun, often resulting in increased activity.
- **Meteor Shower:** A meteor shower is a celestial event where a large number of meteors are observed to radiate from a single point in the sky, caused by the Earth passing through debris left by a comet.
- **Halley's Comet:** Halley's Comet is a periodic comet that orbits the Sun every 75-76 years, named after astronomer Edmond Halley who predicted its return.

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