

SP7a The Solar System

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
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| asteroid | ass-ter-oyd | A small lump of rock orbiting the Sun. |
| comet | | A small lump of dirty ice orbiting the Sun |
| dwarf planet | | A rocky body orbiting the Sun that is not quite big enough to be called a planet (e.g. Pluto). |
| elliptical | | A shape like a squashed circle. |
| geocentric | | Earth-centred |
| heliocentric | | Sun-centred |
| moon | | A natural satellite of a planet. |
| natural satellite | | Anything that orbits a planet and has not been made by humans. |
| orbit | | The path taken by a planet around the Sun or a satellite around a planet. |
| planet | | A large body in space that orbits a star. The Earth is a planet. |
| star | | A huge ball of gas that radiates energy. |
| telescope | | An instrument that is used to gather light from distant objects and make them look bigger. |

SP7b Gravity and orbits

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|---|----------------------|---|
| artificial satellite | | A satellite made by humans. |
| gravitational field strength (g) | | A measure of how strong the force of gravity is somewhere. The units are newtons per kilogram. |
| vector quantity | | A quantity that has both a size and a direction. |
| velocity | | The speed of an object in a particular direction. Usually measured in metres per second (m/s). Velocity is a vector quantity, speed is not. |
| weight | | The force pulling an object downwards. It depends on the mass of the object and the gravitational field strength. The units are newtons (N). Weight is a vector quantity. |

SP7c Life cycles of stars

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| black hole | | Core of a red supergiant that has collapsed. Black holes are formed if the remaining core has a mass more than three or four times the mass of the Sun. |
| electromagnetic radiation | | A form of energy transfer, including radio waves, microwaves, infrared, visible light, ultraviolet, X-rays and gamma rays. |
| fusion reaction | | The reaction when the nuclei of light atoms, such as hydrogen, combine to make the nucleus of a heavier atom. |

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| main sequence star | | A star during the main part of its life cycle, when it is using hydrogen fuel. |
| nebula | | A cloud of gas in space. Some objects that look like nebulae are actually clusters of stars or other galaxies. The plural is nebulae. |
| neutron star | | Core of a red supergiant that has collapsed. Neutron stars are formed if the remaining core has a mass less than three or four times the mass of the Sun. |
| protostar | | A cloud of gas drawn together by gravity that has not yet started to produce its own energy. |
| red giant | | A star that has used up all the hydrogen in its core and is now using helium as a fuel. It is bigger than a normal star. |
| red supergiant | | A star that has used up all the hydrogen in its core and is now using helium as a fuel. It has a mass much higher than the Sun. |
| supernova | | An explosion produced when the core of a red supergiant collapses. The plural is supernovae. |
| white dwarf | | A very dense star that is not very bright. A red giant turns into a white dwarf. |

SP7d Red-shift

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| Doppler effect | | The change in the pitch of a sound heard when the source of sound is moving relative to the observer. |
| pitch | | Whether a sound is low or high. |
| red-shift | | Waves emitted by something moving away from an observer have their wavelength increased and frequency decreased compared to waves from a stationary object. |
| Universe | | All the stars, galaxies and space itself. |

SP7e Origin of the Universe

| Word | Pronunciation | Meaning |
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| Big Bang theory | | The theory that the Universe began from a tiny point with huge energy, and has been expanding ever since. |
| cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation | | Microwave radiation received from all over the sky, originating at the Big Bang. |
| Steady State theory | | The theory that the Universe is expanding but new matter is continually being created, so the Universe will always appear the same. |