

Our solar system		
1	Galaxy	many stars held together by gravity
2	The Milky Way	our galaxy
3	Star	a large mass at the centre of a Solar System that produces heat and light
4	Asteroid	a rock in space
5	Comet	a ball of ice and dust orbiting the sun
6	Satellite	anything that orbits a celestial body (star, planet, moon etc)
7	Gravitational field strength	force per unit mass measured in newtons per kilogram (N/kg)
8	Gravitational field strength on earth	9.8 N/kg
9	Geostationary	a satellite orbiting a planet at the same rate as the planet. A geostationary satellite orbiting Earth has a period of 24 hours
10	Polar orbit	an orbit passing over the north and south poles
11	The Moon	the earth's natural satellite
12	Artificial satellites	satellites placed into orbit by humans
13	Uses of artificial satellites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • telecommunications • satellite navigation systems • spying • weather forecasting
14	Orbital speed - distance relationship	as distance increases, orbital speed decreases, and so does the time taken to complete an orbit

Life Cycle of stars		
15	Nebula	a cloud of gas and dust
16	Protostar	early stage in star life cycle before the process of fusion begins
17	Main sequence	a stable stage in the life cycle of a star. Nuclear fusion occurs, fusing hydrogen nuclei into helium nuclei. There is a balance between the outwards radiation and the force of gravity pulling inwards
18	Nuclear Fusion	when two small, light nuclei join together to make one heavier nucleus. The nuclei fuse together, and energy is released
19	Red Giant	where all the hydrogen has been used up in the fusion process and the star swells and cools
20	White dwarf	when all the nuclear reactions are over, the star contracts and cools, eventually forming a black dwarf
21	Red Supergiant	in massive stars before a supernova, where all the hydrogen has been used up in the fusion process and the star swells and cools
22	Supernova	the large explosion at the end of a large star's life, which distributes much of the elements formed in the star across space
23	Neutron star	incredibly dense core of a red supergiant following a supernova
24	Black Hole	a singularity with gravity so strong that even light cannot escape

Life Cycle of stars		
25	Emission spectra	analysis of the wavelengths of light emitted by stars and galaxies
26	Red Shift	the change in wavelength of light from a distant star moving away from Earth
27	Red Shift observations	the further away a galaxy, the faster it is moving and the bigger the observed increase in wavelength
28	Red Shift interpretation	the universe is expanding
29	Big Bang Theory	the universe began from a very small region that was extremely hot and dense
30	Dark Matter	an unidentified form of matter that accounts for galaxies rotating faster than their visible mass should cause