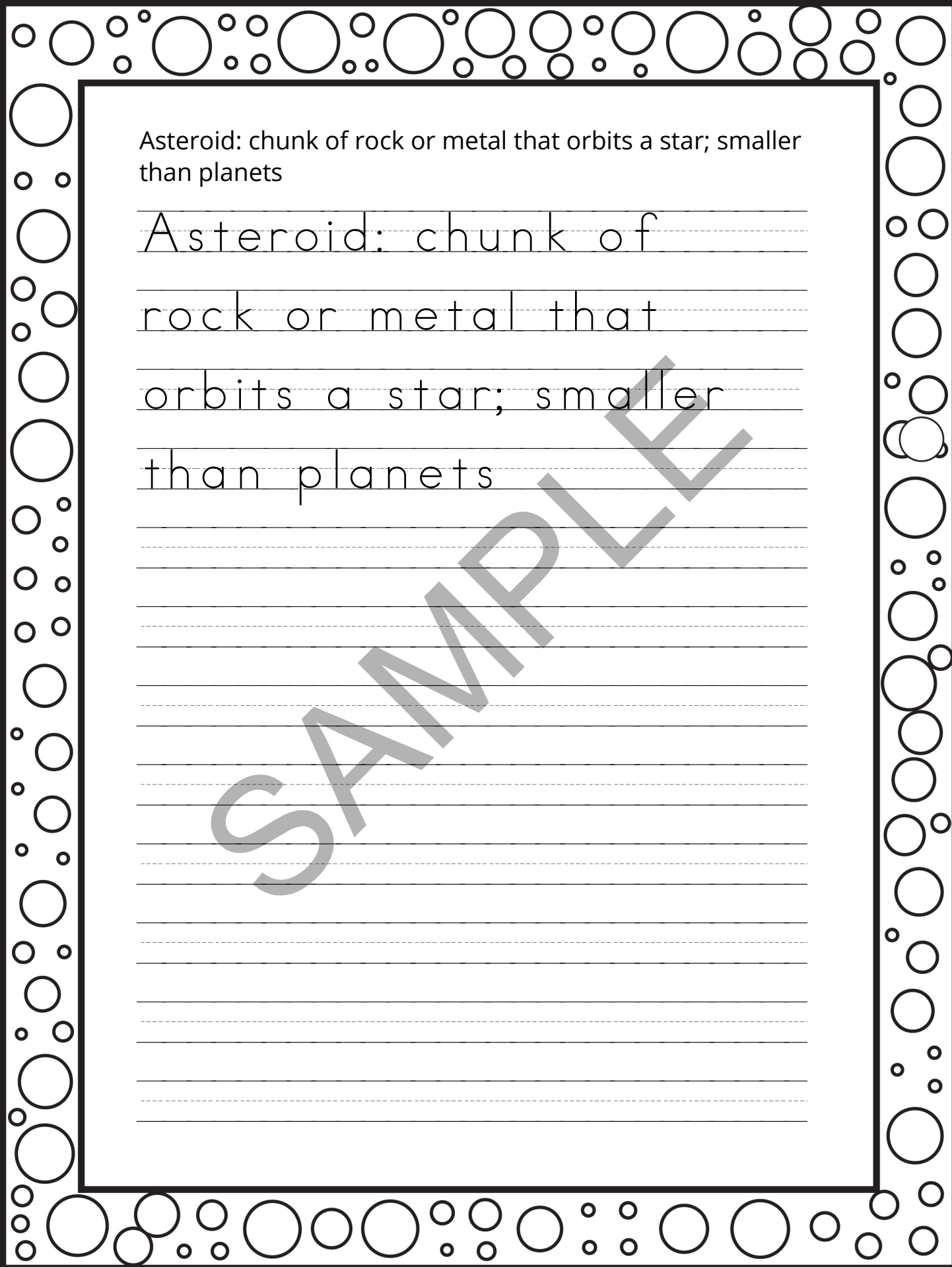


Space Terminology

Asteroid — Basin — Black hole — Blue star
Circumpolar constellation — Comet — Constellation
Craters — Eclipse — Event horizon

Asteroid	chunk of rock or metal that orbits a star; smaller than planets
Basin	when a crater is more than 190 miles (300 kilometers) across
Black hole	forms when a star collapses so completely that only the singularity is left
Blue star	brightest and hottest stars; class B or class A stars; examples are Spica and Rigel
Circumpolar constellation	one that can be seen in your hemisphere all year long above the horizon
Comet	"snowball" of hard-packed ice, dust, and sometimes, other gasses
Constellation	group of stars people have connected in a special pattern
Craters	dips in the moon's crust probably mostly formed by meteoroids, asteroids, and comets
Eclipse	when a heavenly body is darkened either from a shadow or an object blocking its light
Event horizon	surface of a black hole



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