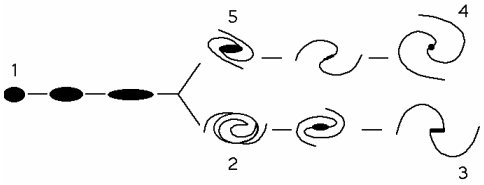
Nova.
Type I & II supernova.
Emission nebula.
Planetary nebula.
Chandrasekhar's Limit
Hypernova
Black hole
X-ray bursters
Neutron stars
Cepheid variable stars
RR Lyrae variable stars
Population II & I stars
Dark matter
Large Magellanic Cloud.
Small Magellanic Cloud.
Virgo cluster.
Local Group.
Milky Way galaxy
weakly interacting massive particles
Starburst galaxies
elliptical galaxy
Seyfert galaxies
quasar.
head-tail.
Olbers' Paradox.

The helium flash converts helium.
The evolutionary track of the most massive stars.
The source of pressure in the core of a red giant that resists further gravitational contraction.
Density and size of a white dwarf
The brightest stars in aging globular clusters
Temperature is needed to fuse helium into carbon
Reason a star like our Sun to evolve off the main sequence?
Where a star will spend most of its life
Why  a low mass star becomes brighter as it runs short of hydrogen in its core.
What happen when a giant star has an iron core
Explanation for gravity using general relativity.
How to identifying a black hole in a binary system
The Lighthouse Model for neutron star
X-ray bursters occur in binary systems
The lower mass limit for black holes is:
If the Sun were replaced by a one solar mass black hole:
Explanation for density found in neutron stars,

Features of neutron stars
The mass range for neutron stars
The Sun's Galactic address (location)
The period-luminosity relation and variable stars
At the center of our Milky Way galaxy
Features of the Galaxy's spiral arms?
Features of population I
Reason the mass of the Galaxy goes much farther out than its visible disc
Why younger stars have more heavy elements
The energy source at the center of our galaxy
The nuclear bulge of our galaxy
The orbits of population I stars
Spiral galaxy
How to find the mass of a single galaxy
The most common type of galaxy in the universe is expected to be
A tuning fork diagram is shown below.




The amount % of dark matter in the galaxy and universe
Hubble's Law
Features of Quasars
The gravitational lens effect
the broad line region in an active galactic nucleus
The unified model description of active galactic nuclei
universality
isotropy
homogeneity
The cosmic microwave background
age of the universe:
the "closed" universe
Open Big Bang
Closed Big Bang
the density of the universe compare to the critical
1992 COBE observations
superforce in the Grand Unified Theory
Key event during the atomic epoch of the Big Bang?