

Chapter 20

Use with Section 3

REINFORCEMENT

● Evolution of Stars

Circle the term in the puzzle that fits each clue. Then write the term on the line. In the puzzle, the terms read across or down.

E I B L A C K H O L E N S
 H N E U T R O N S T A R T
 R M A I N S E Q U E N C E
 D C E I E N P R P O P O G
 I O S E B L U E E D T H I
 A L A T U M A S R S C A A
 G O Y E L L O W G N B E N
 R R C O A N V E I R T E T
 A W H I T E D W A R F D I
 M N T S U P E R N O V A O
 E N F U S I O N T E R G Y

1. A _____ is a large cloud of dust and gas that becomes a star.
2. A graph that shows the relationship between a star's absolute magnitude and temperature is an _____.
3. A star that is a _____ uses helium for fuel and has expanding outer layers.
4. The _____ of atoms powers the sun and other stars.
5. The temperature and brightness of stars are indicated by _____.
6. About 90 percent of the stars, including our sun, are _____ stars.
7. A _____ is produced when the outer core of a star explodes after the core collapses.
8. The hottest, brightest stars in the main sequence are a _____ color.
9. Medium hot and bright stars like our sun are _____ in color.
10. When a star has no fuel left and its outer layers escape into space, it is a _____.
11. As heavier and heavier elements are formed by fusion, a star expands into a _____.
12. When a collapsed core becomes so dense only neutrons can exist there, a _____ is formed.
13. A _____ is so dense that nothing, including light, can escape its gravity field.
14. Write the remaining letters in the puzzle to reveal a famous scientist's theory.
