

Chapter 27

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

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