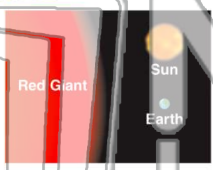




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 When a star has consumed all its hydrogen, its core shrinks and its **surface expands**. Such a star is **very cool** by comparison to other stars. These stars are known as _____

- A red dwarf stars
- B blue stars
- C red giants
- D white dwarf stars



2 **Small, very hot** stars that were once the center of younger stars are actually **dying stars**. No nuclear fusion takes place in these. They shine due to residual heat. They are known as _____

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- B white dwarf stars
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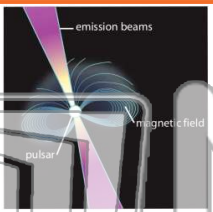
3 Extremely massive stars that **rapidly consume** their hydrogen are also extremely hot stars. They **do not live long** by comparison to other stars. When their hydrogen is gone, they expand

4 After a blue star has rapidly **consumed** its hydrogen, it can explode in a violent flash. Heavy elements like lead, gold, and silver are created by this **explosion**. This **death of a**



5 **PREVIEW**
Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

7 A black hole
B pulsar
C supernova
D red dwarf



- A red giants
- B supernovas
- C pulsars
- D red dwarfs



9 If a supernova is formed millions of **years ago**, why are we able to **see** the explosion **now**?

- A because they are so bright that the light lasts a very long time
- B because it took millions of light years for the light to travel to earth
- C because the universe is expanding
- D because our solar system is moving toward other solar systems



10 Stars do not just exist randomly throughout the universe. They are **clustered** in large groups. Large groups of stars in space are called _____.

- A supernovae
- B universes
- C galaxies
- D solar systems

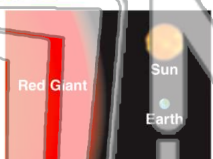




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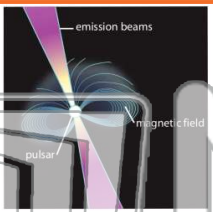
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