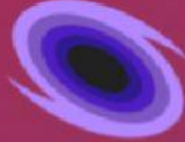


# FUEL WEIGHT COMPACT SMALLER



The star runs out of fuel and cannot support its weight.

La estrella se queda sin combustible y no puede soportar su peso.



The pressure forces the star to become compact and dense.

La presión obliga a la estrella a volverse compacta y densa.



The star gets smaller than an atom  
La estrella se hace más pequeña que un átomo.

1. The star runs out of \_\_\_\_\_ and cannot support its \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The pressure forces the star to become \_\_\_\_\_ and dense.

3. The star gets \_\_\_\_\_ than an atom.

Google: What is the definition of these words/Google: ¿Cuál es la definición de estas palabras:

COMPACT:

DENSE:

ATOM:



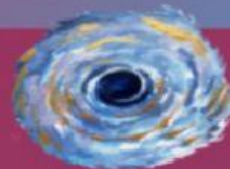
## SEE GRAVITY LIGHT



The star becomes so small you cant see it  
La estrella se vuelve tan pequeña que no puedes verla.



The gravity becomes stronger  
La gravedad se vuelve más fuerte.



The gravity is so strong nothing can go in it not even light.  
La gravedad es tan fuerte que nada puede entrar, ni siquiera la luz.

1. The star is so small you cannot \_\_\_\_\_ it.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ becomes stronger and stronger.

3. The gravity is so strong no \_\_\_\_\_ can shine in.

Google: What is the definition of these words/Google: ¿Cuál es la definición de estas palabras:

GRAVITY:



BLACK HOLE   PULL   CENTER  
STRONG   LET GO   GRAVITY  
MIDDLE   CATCHES   STAR

This is the very outside of the black hole.  
Gravity is not strong here so materials  
can still escape from this layer.

The outer event horizon is the outside of the \_\_\_\_\_. Gravity is not as \_\_\_\_\_  
here so you can see some colors.

This is the middle  
layer of the black  
hole. This portion of  
the black hole has a  
strong gravitational  
pull and it will not  
let go of objects  
that it catches.

The inner event horizon is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the black  
hole. This portion has a strong gravitational  
\_\_\_\_\_. It does not \_\_\_\_\_ go of objects  
it \_\_\_\_\_.

This is the center of the black hole.  
This is where gravity is the strongest  
and where the original star is.

Singularity is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the black hole which is the inner part. \_\_\_\_\_ is the  
strongest here. There is no light. This is where the original \_\_\_\_\_ is.



ROCK  
METEORITES  
ORBITS

STARS  
AFRICA  
COMET

BRIGHT  
19,000  
SKY

## METEORS...



Looking down on a shooting star from the International Space Station.

Meteoroids are little chunks of rock and debris. They become Meteors (shooting stars) when they fall through a planet's atmosphere. They leave a bright trail as they are heated up by the friction with the atmosphere.

Meteors are little chunks of \_\_\_\_\_ rocks and debris.

They become Meteors also known as shooting

\_\_\_\_\_. They fall through the planet's \_\_\_\_\_.

Leaving behind them a \_\_\_\_\_ streak of light.

When they land on the ground they are

called \_\_\_\_\_. The largest meteorite found was in

Southwest \_\_\_\_\_ and weighed \_\_\_\_\_ pounds

## METEORITES...



Pieces of meteors that survive the trip through the atmosphere and hit the ground are called meteorites.

The largest meteorite found on Earth is the Hoba meteorite. This is located in Southwest Africa. It weighs approximately 119,000 pounds.

## METEOR SHOWER



As the Earth orbits the Sun, it crosses the path with the dusty tail of a comet. Some of this debris enters our atmosphere where it burns up and creates a fiery display in the sky. This passage through the path of a comet or comets is known as a meteor shower.

A meteor shower is when the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ the sun

and crosses the path of a dusty tail \_\_\_\_\_. The

debris enter the atmosphere where it creates a display in

the \_\_\_\_\_.