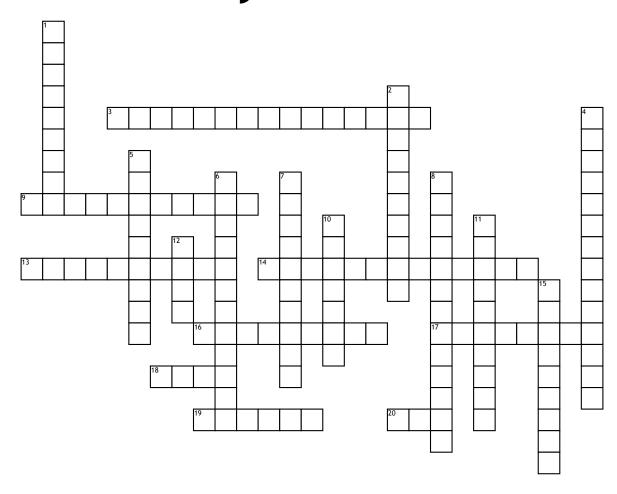
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## Life Cycle of Stars



## **Across**

- **3.** Forms from the outer layers of hydrogen and helium that are cast off when a red giant becomes a white dwarf
- **9.** These stars form from small supergiants
- **13.** \_\_\_\_\_ are rich in hydrogen
- **14.** The stars heats up and hydrogen is converted to helium
- **16.** The explosion of a large star that causes heavier elements to form
- **17.** Once medium-sized stars run out of nuclear fuel, the star becomes a

- 18. The most massive stars form
- **19.** Huge cold clouds of gas and dust
- **20.** A medium-mass star will live for about \_\_\_\_ billion years

## Down

- 1. The brightness of a star's light is called
- 2. A white dwarf that has cooled
- **4.** \_\_\_\_ use up their fuel more quickly
- **5.** The earliest stage of a star's life in which the contracting cloud heats up and becomes a

- **6.** Stars spend most of their lives here as long as hydrogen fuses into helium
- **7.** Stars that have less mass then the sun can live up to \_\_\_\_ billion years
- **8.** When a massive star runs out of hydrogen, it becomes a
- **10.** A star that is more massive than the sun may live only about ten \_\_\_\_\_ years
- **11.** Have no fuel, but glow from leftover energy
- **12.** How long a star lives depends on its
- **15.** A place in space where gravity is so great that light can't escape