Crash Course Astronomy



Name	
Date	

#33 - Black Holes

1.	If a dying star's core is less than 1.4 times the mass of the Sun, it becomes
2.	If a dying star's core is between 1.4 and 2.8 times the Sun's mass, it becomes
3.	If a dying star's core is more than 2.8 times the Sun's mass, it becomes
4.	For Earth, the escape velocity is about
5.	A neutron star, with its immense gravity, can have an escape velocity that's up to
6.	Nothing can escape, not even light, once the core of a neutron star shrinks down to
7.	The surface around a black hole, where the escape velocity is the speed of light, is called
8.	To become a black hole, the original star must have a mass of
9.	If you could turn the Sun into a black hole, then the Earth would
10	. Black holes with masses ranging from about 3 to a few dozen solar masses are called
11	. The black hole at the center of our own Milky Way galaxy has a mass of
12	. The vertical stretching of an object, as it falls into a black hole, is called
13	. What we perceive as gravity is really just
14	. Due to gravity, your clock ticks a bit slower than for someone
15	. From your viewpoint, as you fall into a black hole, you'd see the universe
16	. Black holes come in different sizes, but for all of them, the escape velocity is