

# ENGLISH PLUS

WITH  
ANSWER  
KEY

## PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



### DO YOU KNOW

### BLACK HOLES

# Do You Know | Black Holes

1. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

## BLACK HOLES

[1] \_\_\_\_\_ holes are some of the strangest [2] \_\_\_\_\_ in  
[3] \_\_\_\_\_. A black hole sucks in [4] \_\_\_\_\_ that gets near it.  
[5] \_\_\_\_\_ can [6] \_\_\_\_\_ from a black hole-not even light.

## BLACK HOLES ARE STRONG

Nothing escapes from a black hole because its gravity is so strong. Gravity is a force that pulls one thing to another. [7] \_\_\_\_\_ is the force that holds you down on Earth. When you jump up, Earth's gravity pulls you right back down. [8] \_\_\_\_\_'s gravity also makes the Moon orbit Earth.

The more matter that is packed in a star, planet, moon, or other object, the stronger is its gravity. Gravity [9] \_\_\_\_\_ an object with more matter pull an object with less matter toward it. The Sun has a lot more matter than Earth. The Sun's gravity pulls on Earth. It makes Earth orbit the Sun.

Matter is packed very tightly in some things and loosely in others. The matter that [10] \_\_\_\_\_ up an iron ball is packed much tighter than the matter that makes up a bag of feathers. A scientist would say that an iron ball is much denser than a bag of feathers.

A black hole is denser than anything you could imagine. A black hole could have a [11] \_\_\_\_\_ [12] \_\_\_\_\_ more stuff than our Sun. All of this stuff would be packed into an area smaller than a city. The force of gravity from so much [13] \_\_\_\_\_ packed into such a small area is awesome.

## [14] \_\_\_\_\_ DO BLACK HOLES COME FROM?

Astronomers and physicists think black [15] \_\_\_\_\_ come from dying stars. A dying star burns out and stops [16] \_\_\_\_\_. All the stuff that makes up the star starts falling in on itself. The star gets [17] \_\_\_\_\_ and [18] \_\_\_\_\_. If the star is big enough and has enough [19] \_\_\_\_\_, it could get [20] \_\_\_\_\_ enough to become a [21] \_\_\_\_\_ hole.

## STUDYING [22] \_\_\_\_\_ HOLES

No one has really seen a black hole. You [23] \_\_\_\_\_ see black [24] \_\_\_\_\_ because they do not give off any kind of light. Physicists used math to predict that [25] \_\_\_\_\_ holes [26] \_\_\_\_\_.

Astronomers look for signs of [27] \_\_\_\_\_ holes. Astronomers study [28] \_\_\_\_\_

rays coming from stars in deep space. The stars seem to be orbiting [29] \_\_\_\_\_ holes. Astronomers [30] \_\_\_\_\_ that black [31] \_\_\_\_\_ are [32] \_\_\_\_\_ gas from the stars, and this makes the stars give off X rays.

[33] \_\_\_\_\_ are enormous groups of stars. Astronomers [34] \_\_\_\_\_ that most [35] \_\_\_\_\_ have huge black holes at their centers. The Hubble Space Telescope took [36] \_\_\_\_\_ of a disk of hot gases at the center of our own Milky Way Galaxy. Astronomers think this disk is going around an [37] \_\_\_\_\_ black hole right in the [38] \_\_\_\_\_ of our [39] \_\_\_\_\_.

- |             |              |            |              |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| A. makes    | B. Earth     | C. things  | D. makes     |
| E. black    | F. enormous  | G. exist   | H. powerful  |
| I. cannot   | J. Galaxies  | K. escape  | L. denser    |
| M. BLACK    | N. Nothing   | O. sucking | P. think     |
| Q. shining  | R. black     | S. matter  | T. black     |
| U. holes    | V. black     | W. holes   | X. million   |
| Y. pictures | Z. denser    | AA. galaxy | BB. galaxies |
| CC. space   | DD. center   | EE. stuff  | FF. Black    |
| GG. WHERE   | HH. anything | II. dense  | JJ. Gravity  |
| KK. holes   | LL. think    | MM. times  |              |

## Bonus | Spelling Practice

2. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

### BLACKE HOLES

Black holes are som of the strangest things in space. A black hole sucks in anything that gyts near it. Nothing can escape from a black hole-not even lit.

### BLACKE HOLES ARE STRONG

Nothing escapes from a black hoel because its gravity is so strong. Gravity is a force thet pulls one thing to another. Gravity is the force that holds you down on Earth. When you jump upp, Earth's gravity pulls you right back down. Earth's gravity also makes the Moen orbit Earth.

The mor matter that is packed in a star, planet, moon, or other object, the stronger is its gravity. Gravity makes an object with more matter pul an object with less matter toward et. The Sun has a lot more matter than Earth. The Sun's gravity pulls on Earth. It mekes Earth orbit the Sun.

Matter is packed very tightly in some things end loosely in others. The matter that makes up an iron ball is packed much tighter then the matter that makes up a bage of feathers. A scientist would say that an iron ball is much denser than a bug of feathers.

A black hole is denser than anytheng you could imagine. A black hole could have a million times more stuf than our Sun. All of this stuff would be packed intwo an area smaller than a city. The force of gravity frome so much stuff packed into such a small area is awesome.

### WHERE DO BLACK HOLES COJE FROM?

Astronomers end physicists think black holes come from dying stars. A dying star burns out and stops shining. All the stuff that makes upp the star starts falling in on itself. Th star gets denser and denser. If the star is big inough and has enough matter, it could get dense enough to become an black hole.

### SYUDYING BLACK HOLES

No one has really sean a black hole. You cannot see black holes because they do not give off any kind of light. Physicists usd math to predict that black hiles exist.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_
26. \_\_\_\_\_
27. \_\_\_\_\_
28. \_\_\_\_\_
29. \_\_\_\_\_
30. \_\_\_\_\_
31. \_\_\_\_\_

Astronomers look for signs off black holes. Astronomers study powerful rays coming from stars in deep spase. The stars seem to be orbiting blajk holes. Astronomers think that black holes are sucking gas from the stays, and this makes the stars give off X rays.

32. \_\_\_\_\_

33. \_\_\_\_\_

34. \_\_\_\_\_

35. \_\_\_\_\_

Galaxies are enormous groups of stars. Astronomers think thet most galaxies have huge black holes at their centirs. The Hubble Space Telescope took piktures of a disk of hot gases at the center of our own Milky Way Galaxy. Astronomers think this desk is going around an enormous black hole rit in the center of our galaxy.

36. \_\_\_\_\_

37. \_\_\_\_\_

38. \_\_\_\_\_

39. \_\_\_\_\_

40. \_\_\_\_\_

# Do You Know | Black Holes

1. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

## BLACK HOLES

[1] Black holes are some of the strangest [2] things in [3] space. A black hole sucks in [4] anything that gets near it. [5] Nothing can [6] escape from a black hole-not even light.

## BLACK HOLES ARE STRONG

Nothing escapes from a black hole because its gravity is so strong. Gravity is a force that pulls one thing to another. [7] Gravity is the force that holds you down on Earth. When you jump up, Earth's gravity pulls you right back down. [8] Earth's gravity also makes the Moon orbit Earth.

The more matter that is packed in a star, planet, moon, or other object, the stronger is its gravity. Gravity [9] makes an object with more matter pull an object with less matter toward it. The Sun has a lot more matter than Earth. The Sun's gravity pulls on Earth. It makes Earth orbit the Sun.

Matter is packed very tightly in some things and loosely in others. The matter that [10] makes up an iron ball is packed much tighter than the matter that makes up a bag of feathers. A scientist would say that an iron ball is much denser than a bag of feathers.

A black hole is denser than anything you could imagine. A black hole could have a [11] million [12] times more stuff than our Sun. All of this stuff would be packed into an area smaller than a city. The force of gravity from so much [13] stuff packed into such a small area is awesome.

## [14] WHERE DO BLACK HOLES COME FROM?

Astronomers and physicists think black [15] holes come from dying stars. A dying star burns out and stops [16] shining. All the stuff that makes up the star starts falling in on itself. The star gets [17] denser and [18] denser. If the star is big enough and has enough [19] matter, it could get [20] dense enough to become a [21] black hole.

## STUDYING [22] BLACK HOLES

No one has really seen a black hole. You [23] cannot see black [24] holes because they do not give off any kind of light. Physicists used math to predict that [25] black holes [26] exist.

Astronomers look for signs of [27] black holes. Astronomers study [28] powerful

rays coming from stars in deep space. The stars seem to be orbiting [29] black holes. Astronomers [30] think that black [31] holes are [32] sucking gas from the stars, and this makes the stars give off X rays.

[33] Galaxies are enormous groups of stars. Astronomers [34] think that most [35] galaxies have huge black holes at their centers. The Hubble Space Telescope took [36] pictures of a disk of hot gases at the center of our own Milky Way Galaxy. Astronomers think this disk is going around an [37] enormous black hole right in the [38] center of our [39] galaxy.

- |             |              |            |              |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| A. makes    | B. Earth     | C. things  | D. makes     |
| E. black    | F. enormous  | G. exist   | H. powerful  |
| I. cannot   | J. Galaxies  | K. escape  | L. denser    |
| M. BLACK    | N. Nothing   | O. sucking | P. think     |
| Q. shining  | R. black     | S. matter  | T. black     |
| U. holes    | V. black     | W. holes   | X. million   |
| Y. pictures | Z. denser    | AA. galaxy | BB. galaxies |
| CC. space   | DD. center   | EE. stuff  | FF. Black    |
| GG. WHERE   | HH. anything | II. dense  | JJ. Gravity  |
| KK. holes   | LL. think    | MM. times  |              |



## Bonus | Spelling Practice

2. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

### BLACKE HOLES

Black holes are **som** of the strangest things in space. A black hole sucks in anything that **gyts** near it. Nothing can escape from a black hole-not even **lit**.

### BLACKE HOLES ARE STRONG

Nothing escapes from a black **hoel** because its gravity is so strong. Gravity is a force **thet** pulls one thing to another. Gravity is the force that holds you down on Earth. When you jump **upp**, Earth's gravity pulls you right back down. Earth's gravity also makes the **Moen** orbit Earth.

The **mor** matter that is packed in a star, planet, moon, or other object, the stronger is its gravity. Gravity makes an object with more matter **pul** an object with less matter toward **et**. The Sun has a lot more matter than Earth. The Sun's gravity pulls on Earth. It **mekes** Earth orbit the Sun.

Matter is packed very tightly in some things **end** loosely in others. The matter that makes up an iron ball is packed much tighter **then** the matter that makes up a **bage** of feathers. A scientist would say that an iron ball is much denser than a **bug** of feathers.

A black hole is denser than **anytheng** you could imagine. A black hole could have a million times more **stuf** than our Sun. All of this stuff would be packed **intwo** an area smaller than a city. The force of gravity **frome** so much stuff packed into such a small area is awesome.

### WHERE DO BLACK HOLES COJE FROM?

Astronomers **end** physicists think black holes come from dying stars. A dying star burns out and stops shining. All the stuff that makes **upp** the star starts falling in on itself. **Th** star gets denser and denser. If the star is big **inough** and has enough matter, it could get dense enough to become **an** black hole.

### SYUDYING BLACK HOLES

No one has really **sean** a black hole. You cannot see black holes because they do not give off any kind of light. Physicists **usd** math to predict that black **hiles** exist.

1. **BLACK**

2. **some**

3. **gets**

4. **light**

5. **BLACK**

6. **hole**

7. **that**

8. **up**

9. **Moon**

10. **more**

11. **pull**

12. **it**

13. **makes**

14. **and**

15. **than**

16. **bag**

17. **bag**

18. **anything**

19. **stuff**

20. **into**

21. **from**

22. **COME**

23. **and**

24. **up**

25. **The**

26. **enough**

27. **a**

28. **STUDYING**

29. **seen**

30. **used**

31. **holes**



Astronomers look for signs **off** black holes. Astronomers study powerful rays coming from stars in deep **space**. The stars seem to be orbiting **black** holes. Astronomers think that black holes are sucking gas from the **stars**, and this makes the stars give off X rays.

Galaxies are enormous groups of stars. Astronomers think **that** most galaxies have huge black holes at their **centers**. The Hubble Space Telescope took **pictures** of a disk of hot gases at the center of our own Milky Way Galaxy. Astronomers think this **disk** is going around an enormous black hole **right** in the center of our galaxy.

---

32. **of**

---

33. **space**

---

34. **black**

---

35. **stars**

---

36. **that**

---

37. **centers**

---

38. **pictures**

---

39. **disk**

---

40. **right**