

**Read and
Discover**

Who is Stephen Hawking? He is a brilliant physicist who has developed new theories about black holes.

Draw a box around the boldfaced word that asks a question. Circle the boldfaced word that refers to the noun just before it.

When the pronouns *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *that* are used to introduce an adjective clause, they are called **relative pronouns**. A relative pronoun always follows the noun the adjective clause is describing. When the pronouns *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, and *what* are used to begin a question, they are called **interrogative pronouns**.

See Handbook Sections 17g, 17h

Part 1

Circle each relative pronoun. Underline the noun the adjective clause is describing. Draw a box around each interrogative pronoun.

1. Stephen Hawking has a disease that has left him almost completely paralyzed and unable to speak.
2. He taps out messages on a special computer, which communicates the messages with its synthesized voice.
3. What effects has this disability had on Hawking's work?
4. Stephen Hawking's brilliant mind is the only tool that he needs for the study of black holes.
5. Who knows the meaning of the term *black hole*?
6. Dying stars whose masses are great enough may collapse in on themselves.
7. They then form black holes, areas that may not allow the escape of any matter or energy, not even rays of light.
8. There are many theories that attempt to describe black holes.
9. Which did Hawking think up?
10. He developed the widely accepted theory that describes singularities.
11. What is a singularity?
12. It is the infinitely dense point that scientists believe lies at the heart of a black hole.
13. Hawking has also envisioned shrinking black holes, whose final explosions would release huge bursts of energy.
14. There are several physicists who disagree with this theory, however.
15. Who do you believe is correct, Hawking or his critics?



Stephen Hawking studied physics and mathematics at Oxford and Cambridge in England.