



Fluency Passage—Nonfiction

**Exoplanets** 

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Word Count: 280

## **Exoplanets**

Recently, scientists discovered a giant exoplanet (a planet	8
outside our solar system) orbiting around a distant star.	17
This huge planet is eleven times the size of Jupiter, but it	29
is still much smaller than its parent star. How do scientists	40
find these distant objects?	44
Exoplanets are often difficult to spot because they are	53
much less bright than their parent stars. In order to see an	65
exoplanet, astronomers need to block the light of the parent	<b>7</b> 5
star. This means that usually we can only see exoplanets	85
that are very large, very hot, and orbiting far away from	96
their parent stars. These types of exoplanets are often	105
"gas giants" that are much larger than Jupiter.	113
However, it's also possible to discover exoplanets by	121
seeing the effect they have on the objects around them.	131
For example, exoplanets can cause small changes in the	<b>14</b> 0
speed at which a star moves toward or away from the Earth.	152
Scientists can find exoplanets by measuring these changes.	160

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Fluency Passage—Nonfiction **Exoplanets** Name Word Count: 280 Scientists can also sometimes spot exoplanets as they pass 169 in front of their parent stars, causing a slight dimming 179 of the star's light. Because exoplanets are so difficult to 189 see directly, these clues make finding them much easier. 198 By searching in these ways, scientists have already 206 discovered more than one thousand exoplanets. As 213 technology improves, they expect to discover many more. 221 A few of the exoplanets we know about are similar to 232 Earth in some ways. For example, some have clouds with 242 water in their atmospheres. Others are Earth-sized and 250 orbit their stars at a distance similar to Earth's distance 260 from the Sun. Could any of these planets support life 270 as we know it? Scientists don't yet have the answer. 280

