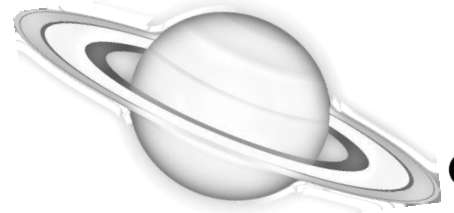


Name: _____

Our Solar System

Answer Key



1. What can you find in our solar system other than planets?

Moons, asteroids, comets, dust, gas

2. Everything in our solar system revolves around the sun because of its powerful gravity.

3. The sun is made up of Hydrogen and Helium.

4. The outermost layer of the sun is called the corona.

5. A Solar eclipse is when the moon passes in front of the sun.

6. How many planets do we have in our solar system?

eight

7. How are terrestrial planets different from gas giants?

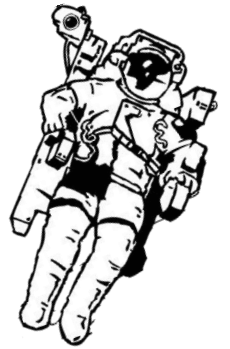
Terrestrial planets have a solid surface / made of rocks or metals

Gas giants are mainly composed of gases like Hydrogen and Helium

8. Which planet is the closest planet to the sun? Mercury

9. Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.

10. Earth is the third closest planet to the sun.



Name: _____

Our Solar System

Continued...

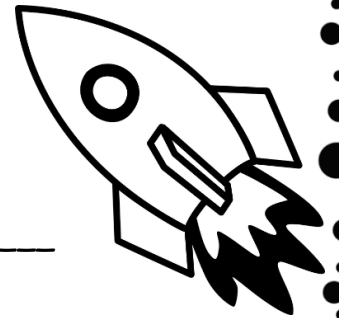
11. It takes 365 days for earth to complete its orbit around the sun.

12. What do we call the outermost layer of the earth? Crust

13. Troposphere is the lowest layer of earth's atmosphere.

14. It takes the moon 27 days to orbit the Earth.

15. Is mars bigger or smaller than earth? Smaller



16. What is the biggest planet in our solar system? Jupiter

17. Saturn is the 6th planet from the sun that has rings composed of ice.

18. Uranus is the first planet discovered by a telescope.

19. Neptune is the most distant planet from the sun.

20. List the planets in order from the closest one to the sun.

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune



Name: _____



Exploring the Sun

Answer Key

1. What is the sun made of? Hydrogen and Helium
2. Why is the sun important to Earth? Earth would go spinning off into space without the sun's gravitational pull. It also controls how and when food grows. Its energy helps produce electricity.
3. How hot is the sun? About 10,000 degrees F.
4. What are sun spots? Sun spots are the dark spots on the sun that are cooler than other areas.
5. The outermost layer of the sun is called the Corona.
6. What are solar flares? Solar flares are huge explosions caused by lots of energy released to the surface of the sun.
7. Who can solar flares affect? Solar flares can affect people traveling in outer space or people living in high areas.
8. What is a solar eclipse? A solar eclipse is when the moon moves between the sun and the Earth.
9. Why is a solar eclipse dangerous to look at? The sun can come from behind the moon and surprise you.

Name: _____

Exploring the Moon

Answer Key



1. What would you see if you look closely at the moon? Craters,
pits, and scars

2. Why is the moon not protected from comets crashing into it?
The moon has no atmosphere

3. How hot does the moon get when the sun is shining? 250 degrees F.
How cold does it get on the moon when it's night? -280 degrees F.

4. What does the word orbit mean? Go around

5. How long does it take the moon to orbit the Earth? 27 days

6. What do they mean by the "moon's phases"? The moon's phases
are the bright parts of the moon's surface that we get to see.

7. How many different phases do we get to observe? 8

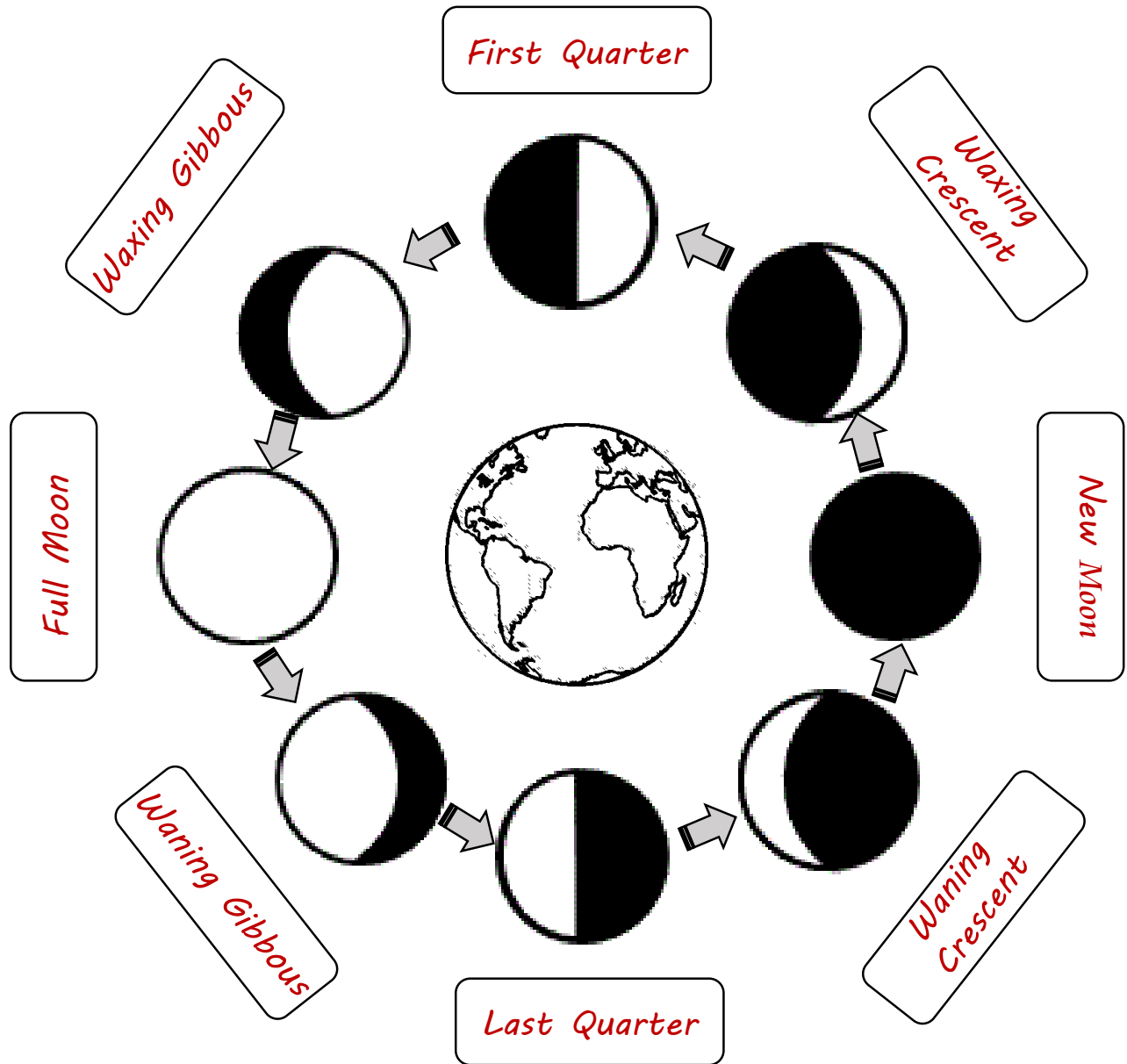
8. How does the moon create the Earth's tides? The moon's gravity
pulls the water of the oceans up resulting in high tide on the side
of the earth that is closest to the moon.

9. Who was the first person to walk on the moon? An American
astronaut named Neil Armstrong

Name: _____

Moon Phases

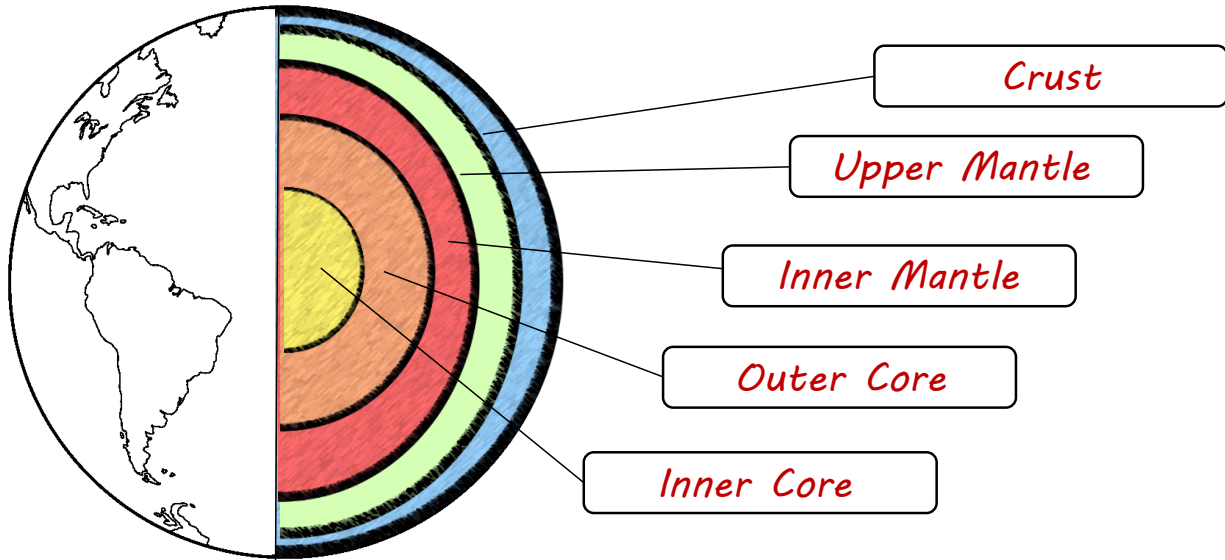
Answer Key



Name: _____

A Journey to Earth's Center

Label Earth's layers and color each layer according to the word bank.



Word Bank

Inner Mantle (red)

Crust (blue)

Inner Core (yellow)

Outer Core (orange)

Upper Mantle (green)

Read the passage and answer the questions below.

The secrets inside of planet Earth are revealed not by using visible light, but by recording and studying **seismic waves**. Seismic waves are waves of energy caused by earthquakes, explosions, and movements in our ocean. Scientists are able to study changes in these waves as they pass through earth leading to conclusions about what Earth's core must look like.

- 1) What are Seismic waves? *Waves of energy*
- 2) What causes Seismic waves? *Earthquakes, explosions, and movements in our ocean*
- 3) Why do scientists study Seismic waves? *To know what earth's core might look like*