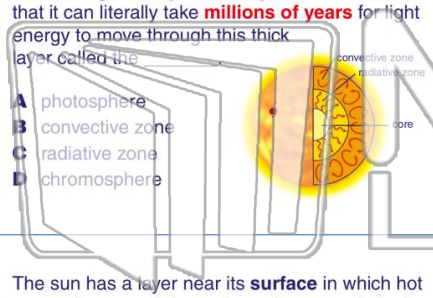
Our Solar System

Sci H

Name_____ Class_____ Date_____

1 The core is the center of the sun where the sun's heat energy is produced. This heat moves from the core through a **very dense layer**. It is so dense that it can literally take **millions of years** for light energy to move through this thick layer called the _____.



A photosphere
B convective zone
C radiative zone
D chromosphere

2 The sun's **energy** is produced by _____.

A burning hydrogen atoms in the sun's photosphere
B burning hydrogen atoms in the sun's radiative zone
C nuclear fusion reactions in the sun's core
D nuclear fission reactions in the sun's core

3 The sun has a layer near its **surface** in which hot gases rise toward the surface, then get relatively cool causing them to descend back into the sun. This **rising** and **falling** of hotter and cooler gases

4 The **surface** of the sun that we are able to see is called the _____.

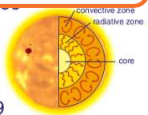
A photosphere

5

7 degrees Celsius! These sun storms are called _____.

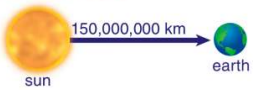
A solar flares
B sun spots
C the corona
D the photosphere

in the sky on **January 2** and why?



A dim sunlight; the sun would be dramatically smaller and cooler
B the same sun as it was at 11:59 on January 1; energy from the core takes many years to reach the surface
C a red giant star; when a star dies, it expands into a cooler star
D darkness; the sun would have burned out

9 By definition, one **astronomical unit** (1 AU) is approximately 150,000,000 kilometers. An astronomical unit is the **average distance** _____.



A from the center of the Sun to the center of Neptune
B from the Sun to Earth
C traveled by light in one second
D a fuel tank lasts during space travel

10 The **inner planets** include Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. They are also known as the _____.

A gaseous planets
B tectonic planets
C terrestrial planets
D lunar planets

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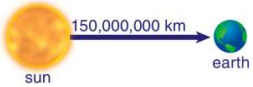

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