Earth Science 11 Unit 2 Worksheet

Part 1.

1. The sun could hold _____ earths.

2. The interior of the sun can reach temperatures of _____.

Part 2.

3. The bright yellow surface of the sun is called the _____. It is about _____ km thick.

4. The photosphere appears to be made of _____ about 1500 km across.

5. The outer, thinner atmosphere of the sun is known as the _____. It glows red from _____.

6. The _____ is above the chromosphere.

7. _____ are great flamelike clouds of gas that rise from sunspots on the sun.

Part 3.

8. Dark spots on the photosphere are called _____. Some may be as large as the diameter of the _____.

9. Sun spots are thought to be caused by strong _____, and peak on an _____ year cycle. A single sunspot can last for _____ or _____.

10. Sunspots do not occur near the _____.

Part 4.

11. The _____ is caused by a thin stream of protons flying into space in all directions from the sun. They pass the Earth at _____ km/s.

12. Large masses of glowing gas erupting into the photosphere are called _____.

13. The light from a solar flare reaches the earth in about _____ minutes.

14. The flare can cause _____ in radios, _____ storms, and _____.

Part 5.

15. The sun gets its energy from the fact that _____ can be converted into _____.

16. _____ goes through the process of _____ to form _____. Energy is given off.

17. About _____ million tons of matter are being changed into energy every _____ in the sun.

18. The sun's mass is so great, this process can continue for another _____ years.

Part 6.

19. The sun and the objects that orbit around it are known as the _____.

20. The solar system consists of _____ planets, at least _____ natural satellites, _____ of asteroids, and _____ of meteoroids and _____ comets.

21. The paths these objects take around the sun are called _____.

22. Name the five planets visible without a telescope:

Part 7.

23. Name the nine planets in order from closest to the sun to furthest:

24. The asteroid belt lies between _____ and _____.

UNIT 2 (CH. 22) → THE SUN & OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

1. SOLAR TELESCOPE
2. PHOTOSHPERE
3. GRANULES
4. CHROMOSPHERE
5. CORONA
6. SOLAR PROMINENCES
7. SUNSPOTS
8. SOLAR WIND
9. CORONAL HOLES
10. SOLAR FLARES
11. AURORAS
12. SOLAR SYSTEM
13. ORBITS
14. RETROGRADE MOTION

UNIT 2 (CH. 22) → THE SUN & OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

1. SOLAR TELESCOPE
2. PHOTOSHPERE
3. GRANULES
4. CHROMOSPHERE
5. CORONA
6. SOLAR PROMINENCES
7. SUNSPOTS
8. SOLAR WIND
9. CORONAL HOLES
10. SOLAR FLARES
11. AURORAS
12. SOLAR SYSTEM
13. ORBITS
14. RETROGRADE MOTION

Earth Science Test Review Unit 2 Test A

How many earths can the sun hold?

What is the bright surface of the sun called?

What is above the chromosphere?

How long does it take for the light and radio waves to reach the earth from a solar flare?

How many years is a sunspots cycle?

How many tons of matter does the earth turn to energy every second?

What causes auroras?

How many planets are there?

List the 5 planets visible without the aid of the telescope.

Where does the asteroid belt lie?

How far across are granules?

How thick is the photosphere?

What does the red colour of the chromosphere come from?

Are some of the sunspots half the diameter of the sun?

What is the temperature of the surface of the sun?

At what speed do the soar winds pass the earth?

What does the photosphere appear to be made of?

How many natural satellites does the solar system contain?

Can matter be converted to energy?

What is the sun fueled by?

Do planets appear to wander amongst the constellations?

How do solar flares play havoc with communications on Earth?

Draw a picture of the sun and label the major parts.

What are the characteristics of solar prominence?