

## Part 1.

1. Group the planets according to whether they are *inner* or *outer*.

2. Define *terrestrial*:

3. Which planet is neither terrestrial nor Jovian?

## Part 2.

4. During the day, the surface temperature of Mercury is more than \_\_\_\_\_ °C.

5. Each day on Mercury is \_\_\_\_\_ long. This is caused by Mercury's \_\_\_\_\_ rotation.

6. The surface of Mercury was first photographed by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1975.

7. The surface is similar to that of the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The impact craters on Mercury cover \_\_\_\_\_ of the surface.

## Part 3.

9. Venus is sometimes called Earth's \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The diameter, density, mass, and gravity are all \_\_\_\_\_ to Earth.

11. Venus has a \_\_\_\_\_ magnetic field.

12. Unusually, Venus rotates from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The surface of Venus is hidden behind \_\_\_\_\_. The atmosphere is mostly \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The atmosphere is about \_\_\_\_\_ times more dense than the Earth's.

15. Because of the high amount of carbon dioxide, Venus is very hot due to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 4.**

16. Mars takes \_\_\_\_\_ days to orbit the sun. This is the length of the Martian \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Mars' gravity is about \_\_\_\_\_ that of the Earth.
18. It also has a \_\_\_\_\_ magnetic field.
19. Mars has \_\_\_\_\_ seasons, just like Earth, although they are \_\_\_\_\_.
20. A Martian year is about \_\_\_\_\_ as long as Earth's.
21. Maximum daily temperature is thought to be \_\_\_\_\_ degrees, while at night it can plummet to \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The Martian atmosphere is about \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide and 5% \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Mars contains the largest known volcano in the solar system, named \_\_\_\_\_.
24. The volcano is about \_\_\_\_\_ km in diameter and \_\_\_\_\_ km high.

**Part 5.**

25. The Jovian planets are:
26. Jovian planets are \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_ planets and have a surface of \_\_\_\_\_.
27. All Jovian planets have \_\_\_\_\_, centred over the planet's equator.

**Part 6.**

28. Jupiter takes \_\_\_\_\_ to complete one orbit around the sun, but a Jupiter day is only \_\_\_\_\_ hours long.
29. A most notable feature are the \_\_\_\_\_ of alternating \_\_\_\_\_.
30. Another striking feature is the \_\_\_\_\_.
31. As well, Jupiter has a strong \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Jupiter radiates more \_\_\_\_\_ back into space than it receives.

**Part 7.**

33. One orbit of the sun by Saturn takes \_\_\_\_\_ earth years.
34. One day on Saturn is \_\_\_\_\_ hours long.
35. Saturn radiates about \_\_\_\_\_ times more energy back into space than it receives.
36. The magnetic field of Saturn is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 8.**

37. Uranus take \_\_\_\_\_ years to complete one orbit of the sun.
38. On Uranus, the axis of \_\_\_\_\_ and the axis of the \_\_\_\_\_ differ by \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Neptune rotates once around the sun every \_\_\_\_\_ years, but a day on Neptune is \_\_\_\_\_ hours long.
40. Neptune's \_\_\_\_\_ field is tipped \_\_\_\_\_ from its axis of rotation.
41. Pluto orbits the sun every \_\_\_\_\_ years.
42. Its atmosphere contains \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 9.**

43. The only natural satellite of the Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_.
44. Its diameter is \_\_\_\_\_, and its average distance from the Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.
45. Mars has \_\_\_\_\_ satellites, called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The largest is only \_\_\_\_\_ long and circles Mars \_\_\_\_\_ times per day.

**Part 10.**

47. Jupiter has at least \_\_\_\_\_ moons. Four were discovered by \_\_\_\_\_. They are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The most exciting moon in the solar system has to be \_\_\_\_\_ because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is called the most cratered body in the solar system.

**Part 11.**

50. Saturn has at least \_\_\_\_\_ and possibly \_\_\_\_\_ moons.
51. Titan is the only moon known to have a substantial \_\_\_\_\_. It is believed to 90 - 99% \_\_\_\_\_.
52. Titan's surface is hidden by \_\_\_\_\_ formed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ droplets.

**Part 12.**

53. Uranus has \_\_\_\_\_ moons.

**Part 13.**

54. Neptune has \_\_\_\_\_ moons.

55. \_\_\_\_\_ is about \_\_\_\_\_ the size of the Earth's moon.

56. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only moon of Pluto. It was discovered in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part 14.**

57. A comet consists of a \_\_\_\_\_, with a small bright \_\_\_\_\_ surrounded by a \_\_\_\_\_ called the \_\_\_\_\_, and a long \_\_\_\_\_.

58. The tail of the comet always points \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.

59. The most famous comet is \_\_\_\_\_. It has a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years.

60. A comet has been described as \_\_\_\_\_ or a dirty snowdrift.

**Part 15.**

61. \_\_\_\_\_, small planet-like bodies are found in the \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

62. The largest is called *Ceres*, with a diameter of \_\_\_\_\_.

63. Scientists believe that asteroids are left over from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the solar system, or \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ comets.

**Part 16.**

64. Rock fragments travelling in space are called \_\_\_\_\_.

65. When a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere and burns up it is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

66. It is estimated that \_\_\_\_\_ meteoroids enter Earth's atmosphere daily.

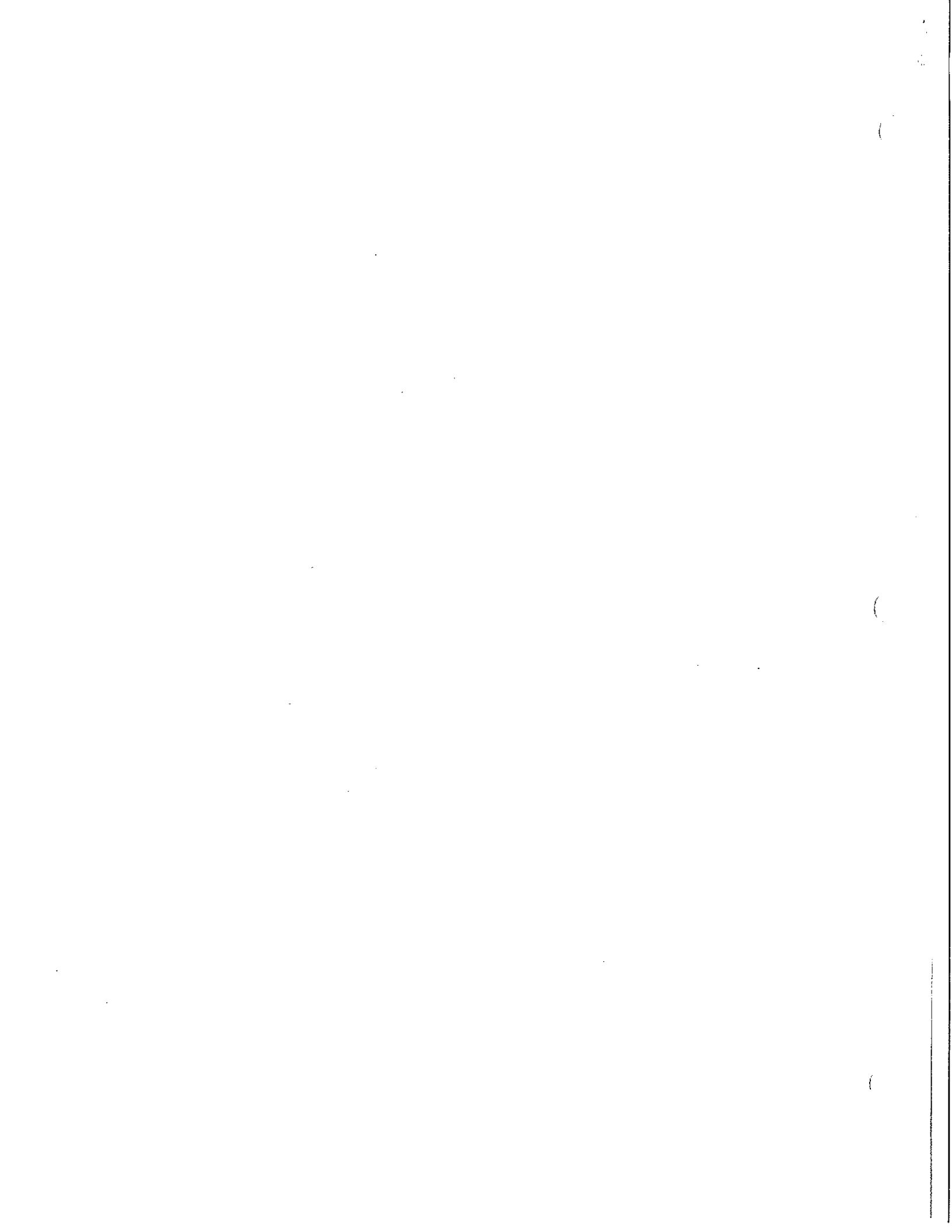
**Part 17.**

67. If a large meteoroid doesn't burn up completely in the Earth's atmosphere, the part that reaches the Earth is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

68. The three types of meteorites are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

UNIT 3 (CH. 23) → THE PLANETS & OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

1. INNER PLANETS
2. OUTER PLANETS
3. TERRESTRIAL PLANETS
4. JOVIAN PLANETS
5. IMPACT CRATERS
6. GREENHOUSE EFFECT
7. SATELLITES / MOONS
8. COMET
9. ASTEROIDS
10. METEROID
11. METEOR
12. METEOR SHOWERS
13. METEORITE



# Earth Science 11 Unit 3 Test A Review

Which planet is the surface of Mercury similar to?

Which direction does Venus rotate on its axis?

What is the atmosphere of Venus mostly?

How does the gravity of Mars compare to the earth's?

What is the striking feature of Jupiter?

How much more energy does Saturn radiate than it receives?

What do all the Jovian planets have?

What does the surface of Pluto look like?

Which planets are known to have rings?

Which is the most famous comet?

What temperature does Mercury reach during the day?

What strength is the magnetic field around Venus?

What is Olympus Mons?

Are the inner planets larger than the outer planets?

What surrounds Jupiter?

What temperature is the atmosphere of Saturn?

How is the axis of Uranus situated?

What are the moons of Venus?

How many moons does Saturn have and which is the largest?

Are asteroids found between Mars and Jupiter?

When a comet is nearest the sun which direction does its tail point?

Describe the difference between a meteoroid, a meteor, and meteorite. (3 marks)

Draw and label a diagram of the structure of a comet. (4 marks)

Explain why Venus is so hot. (2 marks)

