

# Space Unit Review

Can you answer the following questions?

- What is the solar system comprised of?
- What are stars, constellations?
- Why do planets shine?
- What is bioluminescence?
- What are the parts of the sun?
- Name each planet and give two descriptive characteristics about the planet's environment.
- How are the term revolution and rotation different?
- Name and describe 5 objects in the solar system.
- Why does Mars undergo retrograde motion?

Complete the following questions?

## 1. Matching Planet descriptions

	Planet		Description
	Earth	a.	It has more mass than all the other planets combined.
	Saturn	b.	It is the closest to the Sun.
	Venus	c.	It's atmosphere contains oxygen.
	Mercury	d.	It is not a gas planet, or an inner planet.
	Mars	e.	It has more than a 1000 rings around it.
	Pluto	f.	It appears reddish in colour.
	Uranus	g.	It has the hottest surface temperature because of its carbon dioxide environment.
	Jupiter	h.	Its rotation is different from the other planets.

## 2. Labeling Name each of the following planets:

Draw a picture of our solar system

**3. Matching**  
**Other Objects in the Solar System**

	<b>Term</b>		<b>Definition/Description</b>
	Asteroid	a.	The ring of asteroids around the sun.
	Asteroid belt	b.	Travels around the sun. Its head is composed of frozen gases, ice and dust.
	Moons	c.	A bright streak in the sky caused by a burning meteoroid, usually burn up before hitting the Earth.
	Satellites	d.	A small rocky object.
	Meteor	e.	An object that revolves around a planet or another object i.e. the moon.
	Comet	f.	A lump of rock or metal that is pulled through the Earth's atmosphere.
	Meteoroid	g.	Jupiter's moon.
	Europa	h.	
	Meteorite	i.	A natural satellite, many planets have more than one.

**4. Fill in the Blanks**  
**Comparing Planets and Stars**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Planet</b>	<b>Star</b>
Location		
Distance from Earth		
Real size		
Reason we see object		
Surface temperature		
What object is made of		
Observable feature		
Long-term observable feature		

**5. Definitions**

Astronomy:

Constellation:

Solar system:

Nonluminous:

Star:

Planet:

Retrograde motion:.

**6. Short Answer:  
Galaxies**

1. What is a galaxy? How are they classified?

2. Draw an example of the three types of galaxies?

**Spiral**

**Elliptical**

**Irregular**

3. Arrange the following in order of size, starting with the largest: star cluster, galaxy, universe, star, planet.