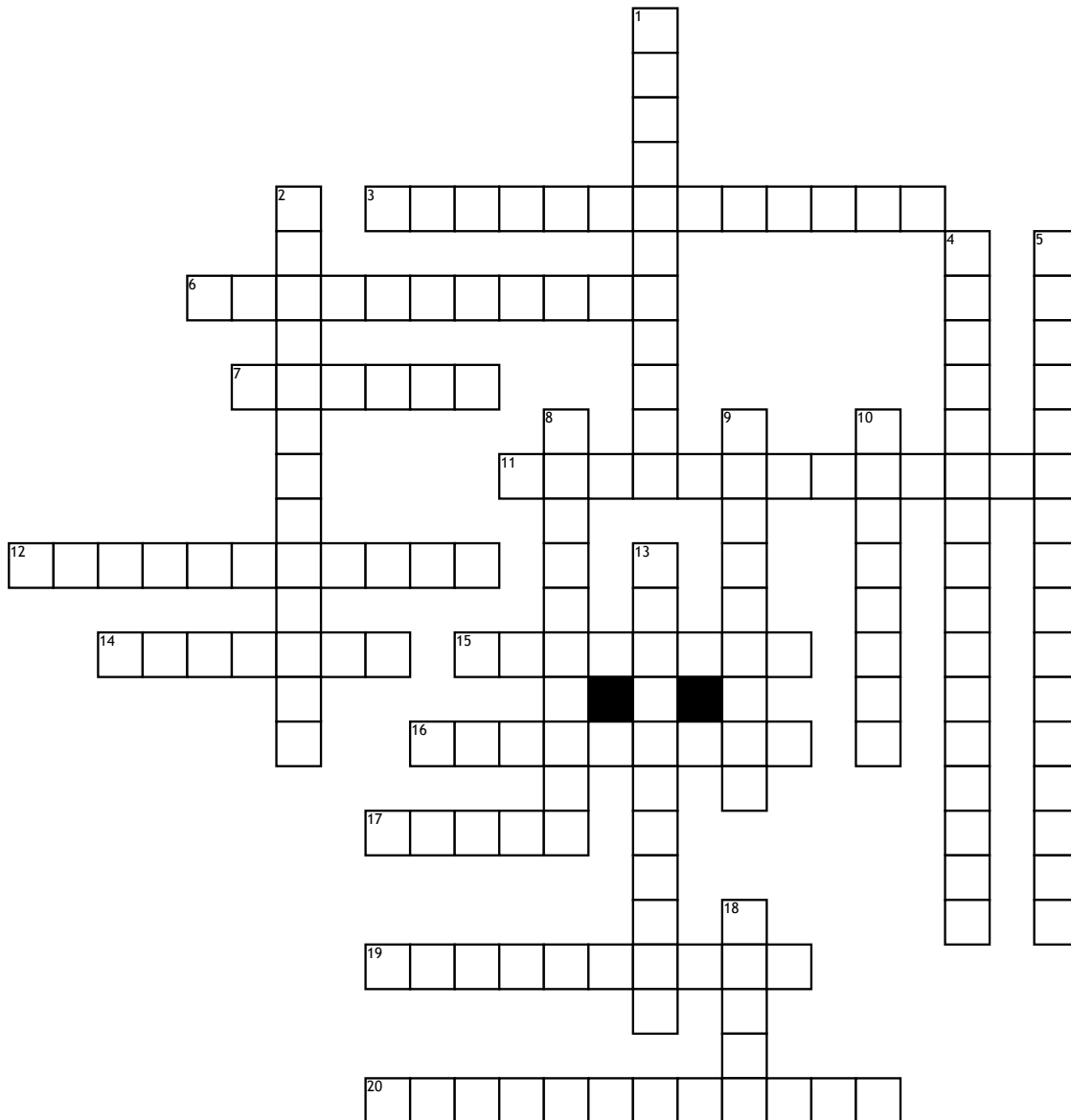


Name: _____

Unit 2: The Solar System



Across

3. Small bodies from which the planets formed are called _____

6. Like planets, a _____ is a celestial body that orbits the sun and is round because of its own gravity

7. A bright streak of light that results when a meteoroid burns up in Earth's atmosphere is called a _____

11. _____ is the process by which two or more low-mass atomic nuclei fuse to form another, heavier nucleus

12. The _____ is the sun and all the bodies that orbit the sun.

14. _____ is a force of attraction between objects that is due to their masses and the distance between them.

15. This apparent shift in the position of an object when viewed from different locations is known as _____

16. A _____ is a meteoroid that reaches Earth's surface without burning up

17. A _____ is a small body of ice, rock, and dust that follows a highly elliptical orbit around the sun

19. A _____ is an explosive release of energy that can extend outward as far as the sun's outer atmosphere

20. In the _____ model, Earth and the other planets orbit the sun.

Down

1. The _____ planets are the four small, dense, rocky planets that orbit closest to the sun

2. A _____ is a disk of material that circles a planet and consists of orbiting particles.

4. The inward force that causes an object to move in a circular path is called...

5. One _____ equals the average distance between the sun and Earth, or approximately 150 million km.

8. The _____ is a region of the solar system that begins just beyond the orbit of Neptune and contains small bodies made mostly of ice

9. _____ have deep, massive gas atmospheres, which are made up of mostly hydrogen and helium

10. Dark areas that are formed on the surface of the sun are called _____

13. This cloud, from which the solar system is formed, is called the _____

18. An _____ is the path that a body follows as it travels around another body in space.