

Content Practice A

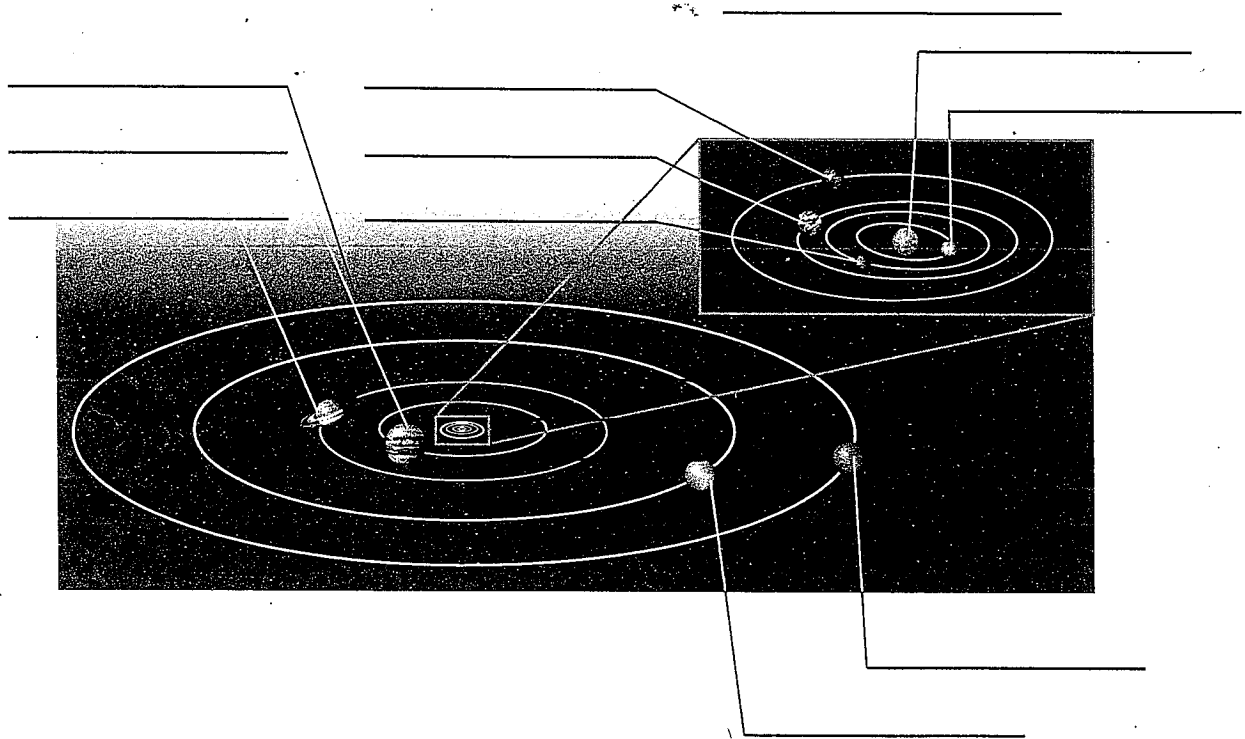
Chapter 21.1 Review

LESSON 1

The Structure of the Solar System

Earth	inner planets	Jupiter	Mars
Mercury	Neptune	outer planets	Saturn
Sun	Uranus	Venus	

Directions: Label this diagram by writing the correct term from the word bank on each line.



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Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 1

The Structure of the Solar System

Key Concept How are the inner planets different from the outer planets?

Directions: On the line before each description, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Some terms will be used more than once.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. four planets closest to the Sun | A. Sun |
| _____ 2. nonspherical rocky objects | B. inner planets |
| _____ 3. the largest object in the solar system | C. asteroids |
| _____ 4. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune | D. outer planets |
| _____ 5. one trillion of them might orbit the Sun | E. dwarf planets |
| _____ 6. a source of light energy | F. comets |
| _____ 7. planets made of mostly solid rocky materials | |
| _____ 8. Ceres, Pluto, Eris, and Makemake | |
| _____ 9. planets made mainly of ice and gases | |
| _____ 10. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars | |
| _____ 11. sometimes called gas giants | |
| _____ 12. where nuclear fusion reactions occur | |
| _____ 13. planets much larger than Earth | |

Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 1

The Structure of the Solar System

Key Concept How are the inner planets different from the outer planets?

Directions: Answer each question on the lines provided.

1. What is a planet?

2. What causes objects to orbit the Sun?

3. How does the size of the outer planets differ from the size of the inner planets?

Directions: Add information to the chart to compare and contrast planets in the solar system.

	Inner Planets (4)	Outer Planets (4)	Dwarf Planets (examples)
Names of Planets	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Planet Composition	•	•	•
Planet Shape	•	•	•
Planet Mass	•	•	•

Lesson Quiz A

LESSON 1

The Structure of the Solar System

Multiple Choice

Directions: On the line before each question or statement, write the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 1. An object that orbits the Sun, has a spherical shape, and has a mass greater than the mass of other objects near it is a(n)
 - A. star.
 - B. planet.
 - C. asteroid.

- _____ 2. What keeps planets in orbit around the Sun?
 - A. the Sun's mass
 - B. the Sun's period of rotation
 - C. the Sun's gravitational force

- _____ 3. The planets in the solar system are so far apart that scientists measure the distances between them in
 - A. miles.
 - B. kilometers.
 - C. astronomical units.

Matching

Directions: On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.

Matching Set 1

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 4. object made of gas, dust, and ice | A. comet |
| _____ 5. the time it takes an object to travel around the Sun | B. star |
| _____ 6. the time it takes an object to spin once | C. period of rotation |
| _____ 7. type of object at the center of the solar system | D. period of revolution |

Matching Set 2

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| _____ 8. spherical objects made mainly of solid, rocky materials | E. asteroids |
| _____ 9. small, rocky objects that orbit the Sun between Mars and Jupiter | F. outer planets |
| _____ 10. large spherical objects made primarily of the gases hydrogen and helium | G. inner planets |

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