

## Skills Worksheet

**Concept Review**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. asteroid       | a. the point at which the moon is farthest from Earth   |
| _____ 2. eclipse        | b. the change in the illuminated area of one celestial body as seen from another celestial body                     |
| _____ 3. <i>Voyager</i> | c. a planet that has a small number of clumpy rings   |
| _____ 4. apogee         | d. spacecraft that first sent images of Io's volcanoes to Earth   |
| _____ 5. crater         | e. planet that has many thin complex rings, each with its own orbit   |
| _____ 6. Saturn         | f. surface layer of the moon; about 60 km thick on the near side and up to 100 km thick on the far side             |
| _____ 7. crust          | g. a bowl-shaped depression that forms on the surface of an object when a falling body strikes the object's surface |
| _____ 8. phase          | h. a small, rocky object; orbits the sun  |
| _____ 9. Neptune        | i. an event in which the shadow of one celestial body falls on another  |
| _____ 10. comet         | j. a small body of rock, ice, and cosmic dust that follows an elliptical orbit around the sun                       |

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Tides on Earth are caused by
- Earth's magnetic field.
  - the gravitational forces of Earth, the sun, and the moon.
  - Earth's gravitational force alone.
  - the moon's gravitational force alone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. When a meteoroid hits Earth, it is called a(n)
- asteroid.
  - meteorite.
  - comet.
  - meteor.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The idea that the moon's development began when a large object collided with Earth is called the
- orbital collision hypothesis.
  - orbital impact hypothesis.
  - giant impact hypothesis.
  - giant collision hypothesis.

**Concept Review *continued***

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The moon today looks as it did 3 billion years ago because
- the moon cooled more than 3 billion years ago.
  - the moon's surface was molten rock 3 billion years ago.
  - the moon's mantle was formed over 3 billion years ago.
  - a crust formed to protect the interior 3 billion years ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following is characteristic of Phobos and Deimos, Mars's moons?
- They are relatively smooth chunks of rock.
  - They orbit Mars quickly and are thought to be captured asteroids.
  - They orbit Mars slowly.
  - They were formed fairly recently.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of one of the Galilean moons?
- Io has active volcanoes.
  - Ganymede has lava plains.
  - Europa is covered by an ice sheet.
  - Callisto is densely cratered.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Oort cloud surrounds the solar system and contains
- billions of asteroids.
  - billions of comets.
  - billions of meteorites.
  - billions of stars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A bright streak of light that results when a meteoroid burns up in Earth's atmosphere is called a
- meteorite.
  - comet.
  - meteor.
  - morning star.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following is NOT a type of meteorite?
- stony
  - iron
  - stony-iron
  - magnetic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The Kuiper Belt is located
- between Mercury and Venus.
  - between Earth and the moon.
  - between Mars and Jupiter.
  - beyond Neptune's orbit.