

Part 1.

1. The sun could hold _____ earths.
2. The interior of the sun can reach temperatures of _____.

Part 2.

3. The bright yellow surface of the sun is called the _____. It is about _____ km thick.
4. The photosphere appears to be made of _____ about 1500 km across.
5. The outer, thinner atmosphere of the sun is known as the _____. It glows red from _____.
6. The _____ is above the chromosphere.
7. _____ are great flamelike clouds of gas that rise from sunspots on the sun.

Part 3.

8. Dark spots on the photosphere are called _____. Some may be as large as the diameter of the _____.
9. Sun spots are thought to be caused by strong _____, and peak on an _____ year cycle. A single sunspot can last for _____ or _____.
10. Sunspots do not occur near the _____.

Part 4.

11. The _____ is caused by a thin stream of protons flying into space in all directions from the sun. They pass the Earth at _____ km/s.
12. Large masses of glowing gas erupting into the photosphere are called _____.
13. The light from a solar flare reaches the earth in about _____ minutes.
14. The flare can cause _____ in radios, _____ storms, and _____.

Part 5.

15. The sun gets its energy from the fact that _____ can be converted into _____.
16. _____ goes through the process of _____ to form _____. Energy is given off.

17. About _____ million tons of matter are being changed into energy every _____ in the sun.
18. The sun's mass is so great, this process can continue for another _____ years.

Part 6.

19. The sun and the objects that orbit around it are known as the _____.
20. The solar system consists of _____ planets, at least _____ natural satellites, _____ of asteroids, and _____ of meteoroids and _____ comets.
21. The paths these objects take around the sun are called _____.
22. Name the five planets visible without a telescope:

Part 7.

23. Name the nine planets in order from closest to the sun to furthest:
24. The asteroid belt lies between _____ and _____.