Earth Science 11 Unit 3 Worksheet

Part 1.

1. Group the planets according to whether they are *inner* or *outer*.

2. Define *terrestrial:*

3. Which planet is neither terrestrial nor Jovian?

Part 2.

4. During the day, the surface temperature of Mercury is more than _____ °C.

5. Each day on Mercury is _____ long. This is caused by Mercury's _____ rotation.

6. The surface of Mercury was first photographed by _____ in 1975.

7. The surface is similar to that of the _____.

8. The impact craters on Mercury cover _____ of the surface.

Part 3.

9. Venus is sometimes called Earth's _____.

10. The diameter, density, mass, and gravity are all _____ to Earth.

11. Venus has a _____ magnetic field.

12. Unusually, Venus rotates from _____ to _____.

13. The surface of Venus is hidden behind _____. The atmosphere is mostly _____.

14. The atmosphere is about _____ times more dense than the Earth's.

15. Because of the high amount of carbon dioxide, Venus is very hot due to the _____.

Part 4.

16. Mars takes _____ days to orbit the sun. This is the length of the Martian _____.

17. Mars' gravity is about _____ that of the Earth.

18. It also has a _____ magnetic field.

19. Mars has _____ seasons, just like Earth, although they are _____.

20. A Martian year is about _____ as long as Earth's.

21. Maximum daily temperature is thought to be _____ degrees, while at night it can plummet to _____.

22. The Martian atmosphere is about _____ carbon dioxide and 5% _____ and _____.

23. Mars contains the largest known volcano in the solar system, named _____.

24. The volcano is about _____ km in diameter and _____ km high.

Part 5.

25. The Jovian planets are:

26. Jovian planets are _____ than _____ planets and have a surface of _____.

27. All Jovian planets have _____, centred over the planet's equator.

Part 6.

28. Jupiter takes _____ to complete one orbit around the sun, but a Jupiter day is only _____ hours long.

29. A most notable feature are the _____ of alternating _____.

30. Another striking feature is the _____.

31. As well, Jupiter has a strong _____.

32. Jupiter radiates more _____ back into space than it receives.

Part 7.

33. One orbit of the sun by Saturn takes _____ earth years.

34. One day on Saturn is _____ hours long.

35. Saturn radiates about _____ times more energy back into space than it receives.

36. The magnetic field of Saturn is _____.

Part 8.

37. Uranus take _____ years to complete one orbit of the sun.

38. On Uranus, the axis of _____ and the axis of the _____ differ by _____.

39. Neptune rotates once around the sun every _____ years, but a day on Neptune is _____ hours long.

40. Neptune's _____ field is tipped _____ from its axis of rotation.

41. Pluto orbits the sun every _____ years.

42. Its atmosphere contains _____.

Part 9.

43. The only natural satellite of the Earth is the _____.

44. Its diameter is _____, and its average distance from the Earth is _____.

45. Mars has _____ satellites, called _____ and _____.

46. The largest is only _____ long and circles Mars _____ times per day.

Part 10.

47. Jupiter has at least _____ moons. Four were discovered by _____. They are _____, _____, _____, and _____.

48. The most exciting moon in the solar system has to be _____ because it is _____.

49. _____ is called the most cratered body in the solar system.

Part 11.

50. Saturn has at least _____ and possibly _____ moons.

51. Titan is the only moon known to have a substantial _____. It is believed to 90 - 99% _____.

52. Titan's surface is hidden by _____ formed by _____ and _____ droplets.

Part 12.

53. Uranus has _____ moons.

Part 13.

54. Neptune has _____ moons.

55. _____ is about _____ the size of the Earth's moon.

56. _____ is the only moon of Pluto. It was discovered in _____.

Part 14.

57. A comet consists of a _____, with a small bright _____ surrounded by a _____ called the _____, and a long _____.

58. The tail of the comet always points _____ the sun.

59. The most famous comet is _____. It has a period of _____ years.

60. A comet has been described as _____ or a dirty snowdrift.

Part 15.

61. _____, small planet-like bodies are found in the _____ between _____ and _____.

62. The largest is called *Ceres*, with a diameter of _____.

63. Scientists believe that asteroids are left over from the _____ of the solar system, or _____ or _____ comets.

Part 16.

64. Rock fragments travelling in space are called _____.

65. When a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere and burns up it is called a _____.

66. It is estimated that _____ meteoroids enter Earth's atmosphere daily.

Part 17.

67. If a large meteoroid doesn't burn up completely in the Earth's atmosphere, the part that reaches the Earth is called a _____.

68. The three types of meteorites are _____, _____ and _____.