



Chapter Review

The Solar System

Part A. Vocabulary Review

Directions: *If a statement is true, write **true** in the blank. If a statement is false, change the italicized term to make the statement true, and write the new term in the blank.*

- _____ 1. A *meteor* is a meteoroid that burns up in Earth's atmosphere.
- _____ 2. A *meteoroid* is composed of dust, rock particles, and frozen gases and has a nucleus, coma, and tail.
- _____ 3. The heavily cratered planet closest to the Sun is *Neptune*.
- _____ 4. On the third planet from the Sun, *Mars*, water exists as a solid, liquid, and gas.
- _____ 5. The Martian atmosphere is much *thinner* than Earth's.
- _____ 6. The largest gaseous planet, *Saturn*, has 61 moons.
- _____ 7. A belt of *meteoroids* (small, planetlike fragments) lies between the inner planets and outer planets.
- _____ 8. A gaseous planet with thin, dark rings and 21 satellites is *Neptune*.
- _____ 9. *Meteorites* are small pieces of dust and rock moving in space.
- _____ 10. The Sun and all objects orbiting it make up the *solar system*.
- _____ 11. A large, gaseous planet with the lowest density and 31 moons is *Saturn*.
- _____ 12. The second planet from the Sun, which has moonlike phases and a surface heat of over 450°C caused by the greenhouse effect, is *Mercury*.
- _____ 13. An *astronomical unit* is the average distance between Earth and the Sun.
- _____ 14. A *comet* is a meteoroid that strikes Earth.
- _____ 15. The reddish-yellow planet that has polar ice caps and is the fourth planet from the Sun is *Jupiter*.
- _____ 16. A large, blue-green, gaseous planet similar to Uranus is *Neptune*.
- _____ 17. A large, swirling gas storm on Jupiter is the *Io*.
- _____ 18. The *outer planets* are Mars, Earth, Venus, and Mercury.
- _____ 19. Usually the outermost planet of the solar system is *Neptune*.
- _____ 20. The *inner planets* are Uranus, Neptune, Saturn, and Jupiter.