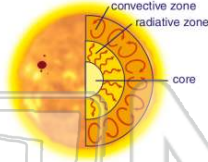




Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

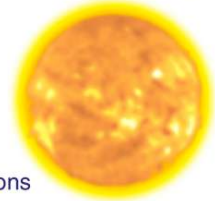
1 The core is the center of the sun where the sun's heat energy is produced. This heat moves from the core through a **very dense layer**. It is so dense that it can literally take **millions of years** for light energy to move through this thick layer called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A photosphere
- B convective zone
- C radiative zone
- D chromosphere



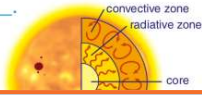
2 The sun's **energy** is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A burning hydrogen atoms in the sun's photosphere
- B burning hydrogen atoms in the sun's radiative zone
- C nuclear fusion reactions in the sun's core
- D nuclear fission reactions in the sun's core



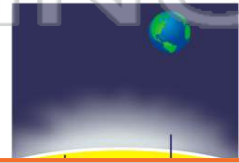
3 The sun has a layer near its **surface** in which hot gases rise toward the surface, then get relatively cool causing them to descend back into the sun. This **rising and falling of hotter and cooler gases** produces currents near the sun's surface in the layer called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A radiative zone
- B convective zone
- C chromosphere
- D photosphere



4 The **surface** of the sun that we are able to see is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A photosphere
- B convective zone
- C radiative zone
- D chromosphere



5



## PREVIEW

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7

- A solar flares
- B sun spots
- C the corona
- D the photosphere



- A dramatically smaller and cooler
- B the same sun as it was at 11:59 on January 1; energy from the core takes many years to reach the surface
- C a red giant star; when a star dies, it expands into a cooler star
- D darkness; the sun would have burned out

9

By definition, one **astronomical unit (1 AU)** is approximately 150,000,000 kilometers. An **astronomical unit** is the **average distance** \_\_\_\_\_.

- A from the center of the Sun to the center of Neptune
- B from the Sun to Earth
- C traveled by light in one second
- D a fuel tank lasts during space travel



10

The **inner planets** include Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. They are also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A gaseous planets
- B tectonic planets
- C terrestrial planets
- D lunar planets

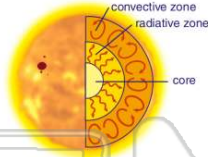




## ANSWER KEY

The core is the center of the sun where the sun's heat energy is produced. This heat moves from the core through a **very dense layer**. It is so dense that it can literally take **millions of years** for light energy to move through this thick layer called the \_\_\_\_\_.

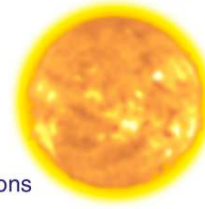
- A photosphere
- B convective zone
- C radiative zone
- D chromosphere



(C)

The sun's **energy** is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.

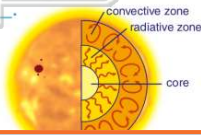
- A burning hydrogen atoms in the sun's photosphere
- B burning hydrogen atoms in the sun's radiative zone
- C nuclear fusion reactions in the sun's core
- D nuclear fission reactions in the sun's core



(C)

The sun has a layer near its **surface** in which hot gases rise toward the surface, then get relatively cool causing them to descend back into the sun. **This rising and falling of hotter and cooler gases produces currents near the sun's surface in the layer called the \_\_\_\_\_.**

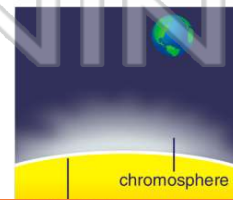
- A radiative zone
- B convective zone
- C photosphere
- D chromosphere



(B)

The **surface** of the sun that we are able to see is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A photosphere
- B convective zone
- C radiative zone
- D chromosphere



(A)



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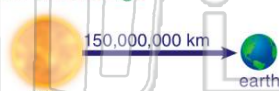
- A sunspots
- B sun spots
- C the corona
- D the photosphere



- on January 1; energy from the core takes many years to reach the surface
- C a red giant star; when a star dies, it expands into a cooler star
- D darkness; the sun would have burned out

By definition, one **astronomical unit** (1 AU) is approximately 150,000,000 kilometers. An **astronomical unit is the average distance** \_\_\_\_\_.

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- B from the Sun to Earth
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(B)

The **inner planets** include Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. They are also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A gaseous planets
- B tectonic planets
- C terrestrial planets
- D lunar planets



(C)