1. objects revolving around the sun between Mars and Jupiter that are too small and too numerous to be considered planets

a. asteroids

b. asteroid belt

c. meteors

d. meteoroids

2. large chunks of ice and dust whose orbits can be very long, narrow ellipses

a. comets

b. meteors

c. meteorites

d. meteoroids

3. the trapping of heat by the atmosphere

a. greenhouse effect

b. geosynchronous orbit

c. heliocentric system

d. geocentric orbit

4. the four planets that have rocky surfaces

a. gas giants (outer planets)

b. solar system

c. terrestrial planets (inner planets)

d. asteroid belt

5. chunks of rock or dust in space

a. meteorites

b. meteors

c. meteoroids

d. asteroids

6. an elongated circle or oval shape

a. ellipse

b. oval

c. triangle

d. square

7. rotating in the opposite direction from most other planets; Venus rotates in this way

a. rotation

b. retrograde rotation

c. revolution

8. the combining of 2 atomic nuclei to produce a single larger nucleus

a. solar flare

b. solar wind

c. nuclear fusion

d. nuclear fission

9. the forces that attract all objects toward one another

a. friction

b. inertia

c. gravity

d. kinetic energy

10. the first four outer planets

a. gas giants

b. solar system

c. terrestrial planets

d. asteroid belt

11. streaks of light we see in the sky caused by meteoroids' friction with the atmosphere

a. meteorites

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12. movement of the planet around the sun

a. satellite

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14. meteoroids that pass through the atmosphere & hit Earth's surface

a. asteroids

b. meteorites

c. meteors

d. comets

15. the region of the solar system between Mars & Jupiter where many asteroids are found

a. meteoroids

b. comets ellipse

c. terrestrial belt

d. asteroid belt

16. The ___ are generally larger & further from the sun.

a. terrestrial planets

b. gas giants

c. asteroid belt

d. Pluto

17. The atmospheres of the gas giants cannot escape into space because
    a. the gases are too heavy.
    b. the gases solidify at higher elevations.
    c. the planets have very strong gravity.
    d. although the are big, the planets have little mass.

18. Venus and Earth are much alike in terms of their
    a. size and density.
    b. rates of rotation
    c. atmosphere
    d. direction of rotation

Planet	Period of Rotation (Earth days)	Period of Revolution (Earth years)
Mars	1.03	1.9
Jupiter	.41	12
Neptune	.67	165

19. Which planet in the above chart has the shortest day?

a. Mars
b. Jupiter
c. Mercury
d. Neptune

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21. Which planet in the above chart has the longest year?

a. Mars
b. Jupiter
c. Mercury
d. Neptune

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Mars	1.03	1.9
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22. Which planet in the above chart has the shortest year?

a. **Mars**
b. **Jupiter**
c. **Mercury**
d. **Neptune**

23. the region beyond Neptune made of mostly icy objects such as comets and dwarf planets

a. Kepler Belt
b. Kelper Belt
c. Kuiper Belt
d. Kerper Belt

24. The Galilean moons are the four largest moons of which planet?

a. Neptune
b. Uranus
c. Saturn
d. Jupiter

25. The following criteria are used to classify which solar system objects:

spherical
orbit a star
mass must be greater than masses of objects in close proximity

a. Suns
b. Dwarf Planets
c. Moons
d. Planets

26. Which sentence can help you remember the order of planets from the sun?

a. My very educated mom just served nachos to us.
b. My very educated mom served just us nachos.
c. My very educated mom just served us nachos.
d. My very educated mom just served nachos to me.

27. Which solar system object is about twice as massive as all the other planets combined?

a. Sun
b. Saturn
c. Jupiter
d. Venus

28.This planet is the hottest of all the planets, has a day longer than its year, has a greenhouse effect, clouds of acid and no moons.

a. Jupiter
b. Venus
c. Mercury
d. Mars

29.This planet rotates top to bottom, has methane in its atmosphere which makes it look blue and has rings.

a. Uranus
b. Neptune
c. Venus
d. Earth

30.This planet has a hurricane-like storm called the big red spot, is the largest planet, has rings, and over 60 moons

a. Jupiter
b. Saturn
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31.This planet has almost no atmosphere, no moons and has the shortest year.

a. Mercury
b. Venus
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d. Earth

32. This planet was thought to once have life on it, has ice, and has two moons.

a. Mercury
b. Venus
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33. This planet has rings, is the least dense and has an atmosphere made up mostly of hydrogen and helium.

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c. Neptune
d. Saturn

34.Which outer solar system region are comets thought to come from?

a. Kooper belt
b. Oort cloud
c. Kepler belt
d. Ouch cloud

35.Which dwarf planet is closest to earth, located in the asteroid belt?

a. Pluto
b. Makemake
c. Ceres
d. Eris

36.Which planet has the largest mountain in the solar system?

a. Neptune
b. Mars
c. Mercury
d. Earth

37. The average distance from Earth to the sun is an

a. Accelerated unit
b. Anatomical unit
c. Astronomical unit
d. Astrophysics unit

Check your answers and mark any you want to review.

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