Unit 4 The Solar System

15 Brightest Stars and constellations

Star	Constellation
Sirius	Canis Major
Arturus	Boötes
Vega	Lyra
Capella	Auriga
Rigel	Orion
Procyon	Canis Major
Betelgeuse	Orion
Altair	Aquila
Aldebaran	Taurus
Antares	Scorpio
Spica	Virgo
Pollus	Gemini
Fomalhaut	Piscis Austrinus
Deneb	Cygnus
Regulus	Leo

Terms

Q: A star together with planets revolving around it
A: Solar system
Q: From Greek, meaning "wandering"
A: Planet
Q: The path that a planet takes around its sun
A: Orbit
Q: From Latin, meaning "weight" or "heaviness"
A: Gravity
Q: The first man to accurately describe our solar system
A: Copernicus
Q: Inner four, made of rock and metal
A: Terrestrial planets
Q: Outer four, made of hydrogen and helium
A: Gaseous planets
Q: The movement of the planets around the sun
A: Revolution
Q: The imaginary rod through the center of a planet
A: Axis
Q: The movement of a planet around its axis
A: Rotation

Label the picture of the solar system.

Planets

Mercury
- This planet has no moons, rings, or atmosphere
- Caloris Basin, the largest crater, is located here

Venus
- Its atmosphere traps heat, causing a greenhouse effect
- It is sometimes called the "Morning Star" or "Evening Star"

Earth
- The tilt of this planet's axis causes four seasons
- Its surface is covered mostly with water

Mars
- This planet is home to Olympus Mons.
- Its color appears red because of iron in the soil.

Jupiter
- This planet's most prominent feature is the Great Red Spot
- It is the largest planet in our solar system

Saturn
- It is the most distant planet that can be seen without a telescope.
- It contains the most violent weather in the solar system.

Uranus
- It rotates on its side like a rolling ball.
- This planet and Venus are the only two that rotate counterclockwise

Neptune
- This planet was discovered by mathematical calculation.