

# Solar System | Pre-check

## Multiple Choice

1. When do most scientists think the solar system formed?
  - A. About 2,015 years ago.
  - B. About 100 years ago.
  - C. About 500 years ago.
  - D. About 4.5 billion years ago.
  - E. About 2 million years ago.
  - F. About 1 billion years ago.
2. Why are the lengths of a day and a year different on each planet?  
**Choose all the correct answers.**
  - A. Some planets have more than one moon.
  - B. Some planets have longer revolutions around the Sun.
  - C. Some planets are bigger than others.
  - D. Some planets are so close to the Sun.
  - E. Some planets have different orbits around the Sun.
  - F. Planets all have different orbits around the Sun.
3. How does an eclipse happen? **Choose all the correct answers.**
  - A. Two planets collide.
  - B. Jupiter blocks out the Sun.
  - C. Earth moves between the Sun and the Moon.
  - D. Clouds cover the Sun.
  - E. The Moon moves between Earth and the Sun.
  - F. The Sun moves between the Earth and the Moon.
4. Choose which statement is incorrect.
  - A. Mars usually appears red to the naked eye.
  - B. Mars is a reddish planet, so it appears to be a red star.
  - C. Mars is visible without a telescope.
  - D. Mars is visible to the naked eye because of its proximity to Earth.
  - E. Gravity causes Mars to be visible in the night sky.

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5. Choose which statements are true about seasons. **You may choose more than one.**

- A. Earth moves closer to the Sun.
- B. Earth moves farther away from the Sun.
- C. Earth is tilted on its axis and revolves around the Sun.
- D. The seasons are caused by the amount of rainfall we get in one year.
- E. When the Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun, it experiences summer.
- F. During the winter season, the Northern Hemisphere receives less sunshine.

## Short Answer

6. How did the solar system form?

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7. What is beyond the solar system?

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## Two-Part Questions

For the questions below, choose the vocabulary term that represents the definition or description. Some terms might be used more than once.

A. asteroid

D. orbit

G. revolution

B. constellation

E. eclipse

H. star

C. rotation

F. gravity

I. equinox

### 8. Part A

\_\_\_\_\_ The path followed by a planet, moon, or other heavenly body as it travels around another body

### Part B

\_\_\_\_\_ When a planet has made a complete circle around the sun, it has completed a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

### 9. Part A

\_\_\_\_\_ An event in which a heavenly body partially or totally blocks another from view

### Part B

\_\_\_\_\_ When the amounts of daylight and night are equal, this is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

### 10. Part A

\_\_\_\_\_ A small, rocky body that orbits usually between Mars and Jupiter

### Part B

\_\_\_\_\_ This rocky body is held in place by this force.

### 11. Part A

\_\_\_\_\_ Movement around a center point or axis

### Part B

\_\_\_\_\_ A planet revolves around the Sun in an ellipse shape, which is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

### 12. Part A

\_\_\_\_\_ A group of stars forming a recognized pattern

### Part B

\_\_\_\_\_ This produces light and heat but can vary in brightness.