

# Solar System Curriculum Worksheets

## JUPITER Worksheets

## ASTRONOMY Worksheets

### ASTRONOMICAL CHALLENGE

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**ASTRONOMICAL DISTANCE** Comparing your astronomical knowledge for names for heavenly bodies and distances. Asteroids or stars are no longer suitable when the distance measured is 100,000 light years or more. Our sun is 150 million km from Earth.

**HOW FAR IS IT LIGHT YEAR?**

Now unscramble the letters to complete the sentences.

- The nearest star to Earth besides the sun is \_\_\_\_\_ which is 4.24 light years away.
- We belong to the \_\_\_\_\_ (SOLAR SYSTEM).
- Our nearest neighboring galaxy is the \_\_\_\_\_ (ANDROMEDA GALAXY).
- In 2016, astronomers discovered the current heaviest planet known so far. It is named \_\_\_\_\_ (JUPITER).
- In December 2011, astronomers discovered an Earth-like planet named \_\_\_\_\_ (KEPLER-90C).

In February 2017, astronomers discovered space Earth-like planet in the \_\_\_\_\_ (TRAPPIST-1 system), consisting of 3.24 light years away. It is the first discovered planet that is similar to Earth. It is the first discovered planet that is similar to Earth. It is the first discovered planet that is similar to Earth.

NAME	Description	Temperature
THE SUN	Yellow Dwarf	5500°C surface
ARCTICUS	Red Dwarf	1,300,000 km
PROXIMA CENTAURI	Red Dwarf	42.2 light years
TRAPPIST-1	Red Dwarf	39 light years
KEPLER-90C	Earth-like	1.36 light years

## SOLAR SYSTEM Worksheets

### Naming Planets

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Our Solar System is composed of eight planets orbiting around the sun. Using the graphics, label and briefly describe each planet.



### Relationship Goals

Celestial bodies in the solar system play important roles with each other. Can you describe their relationships?

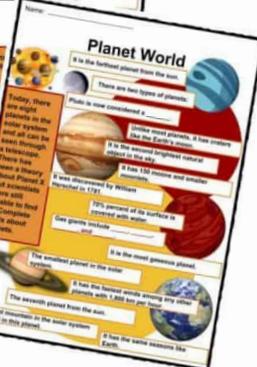


### Planet World

There are four types of planets.

Planets are categorized into four types based on their composition and size.

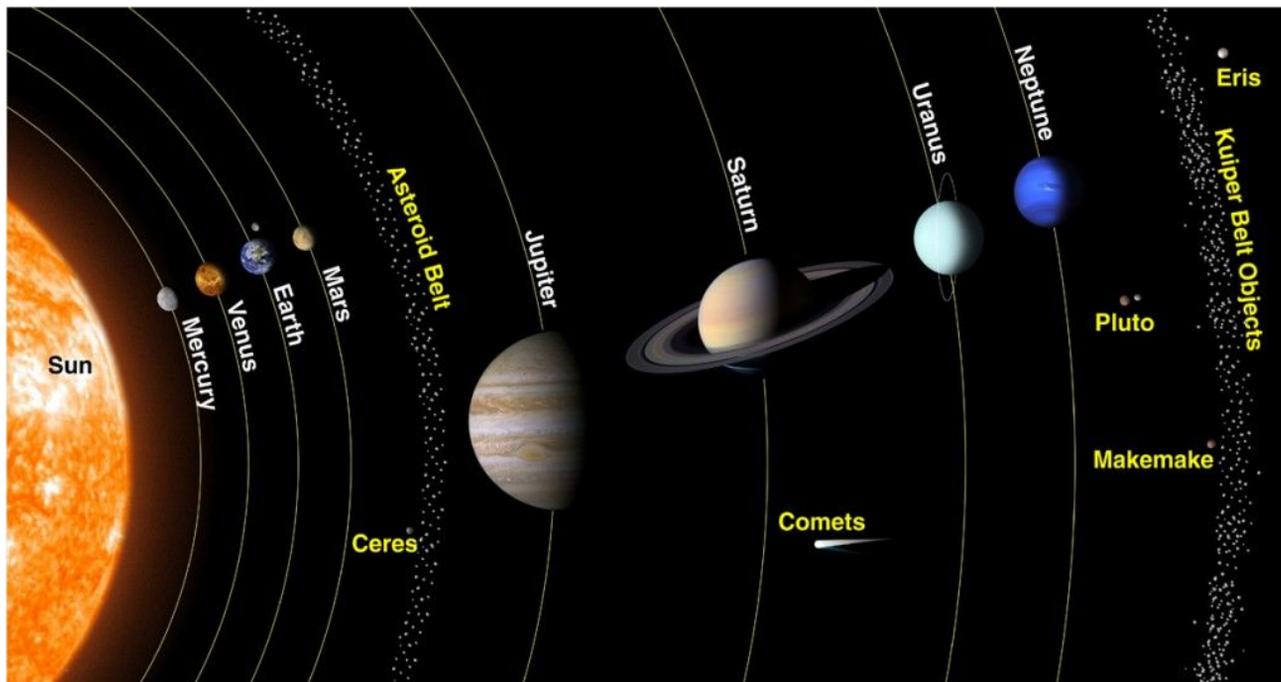
- Terrestrial Planets:** These are rocky planets with solid surfaces. They are the innermost planets in the solar system.
- Jovian Planets:** These are gas giants with thick atmospheres and no solid surfaces. They are the outermost planets in the solar system.
- Ice Giants:** These are planets with a rocky core and a thick atmosphere of hydrogen, helium, and methane. They are located between the terrestrial and jovian planets.
- Dwarf Planets:** These are celestial bodies that are spherical and orbit the sun, but do not clear their orbits of other objects.



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# Teaching the **Solar System**



Kids love learning about the solar system because it ignites the imagination - tiny stars twinkling in the night sky are actually worlds millions of miles away that are totally different to our own. In this pack, we'll provide a framework to build your curriculum around using KidsKonnnect worksheets.

## Where to start

★ You have two choices: You can begin with the [Solar System](#) worksheet pack and then drill down into all the components of our solar system. Alternatively, you can start with components closer to home, like the [Sun](#) and [Mercury](#) and work your way out all the way to [Pluto](#) and the broader topic of the [Solar System](#).

★ Start the lesson educational video, one we've provided in order to get kids engaged in the going through the fact file.



# Teaching the Solar System

- ★ A great way to bring creativity to the class is to create a model of the solar system. With each lesson, a planet or moon can be created and added to the model. This can be done with simple, readily available materials. You can find out how to make a model of the solar system [here](#).
- ★ Alternatively, have your students draw or paint different parts of the solar system.
- ★ Make sure with each lesson that students are familiar with key vocabulary, such as orbit, gravity, asteroid, etc. Words like solar system can be broken down into “solar” meaning sun, meaning a system of planets orbiting around a sun.
- ★ Work through the Sun, dwarf planets, gas giants, moons, asteroids and comets.
- ★ When you’ve completed the planets, move on to our relationship with the solar system including the development of astronomy as a science, notable early astronomers.
- ★ You can then move on to humans *in* space by exploring the Space Race, the development of space shuttles, training to be astronauts, followed by the moon landing, and the International Space Station.
- ★ If the interest in space is well and truly lit, you can then expand further into space with worksheets on galaxies, black holes, supernova, and more.



# Lesson Plan **Template**

Teacher:	Subject:	Lesson:
Title:	Grade:	Date:

Materials Needed:	Objectives:

Previous knowledge required:

Lesson delivery & discussion

Activities & assessment:

Enrichment:	Review:

Notes:



# Suggested **Worksheets**

## Introduction:

- ★ [The solar system](#)
- ★ [Space](#)
- ★ [Planet](#)

## More about our solar system

- ★ [Stars](#)
- ★ [The Sun](#)
- ★ [Dwarf Planets](#)
- ★ [Mercury](#)
- ★ [Venus](#)
- ★ [Earth](#) and the [Moon](#)
- ★ [Mars](#)
- ★ [Jupiter](#)
- ★ [Saturn](#)
- ★ [Uranus](#)
- ★ [Neptune](#)
- ★ [Pluto](#)
- ★ [Asteroids](#)
- ★ [Comets](#)
- ★ [Stars and constellations](#)

## Further learning:

- ★ The universe
- ★ [Galaxies](#)
- ★ [Supernova](#)
- ★ [Black Hole](#)
- ★ [UFOs](#)



## Science of space

- ★ [Astronomy](#)
- ★ [Early astronomers](#)
- ★ [Tycho Brahe](#)
- ★ [Galileo Galilei](#)
- ★ [Christiaan Huygens](#)
- ★ [Nicolaus Copernicus](#)
- ★ [Isaac Newton](#)
- ★ [Edwin Hubble](#)
- ★ [International Space Station](#)

## History of humans in space

- ★ [Astronauts](#)
- ★ [Space shuttle](#)
- ★ [The Space Race](#)
- ★ [Yuri Gagarin](#)
- ★ [Valentina Tereshkova](#)
- ★ [Vostok 1](#)
- ★ [NASA](#)
- ★ [Apollo 11](#)
- ★ [Apollo 13](#)
- ★ [Neil Armstrong](#)
- ★ [Buzz Aldrin](#)
- ★ [Dr Sally Ride](#)
- ★ [Story Musgrave](#)
- ★ [Gus Grissom](#)

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- The Entire KidsKonnnect Team :)