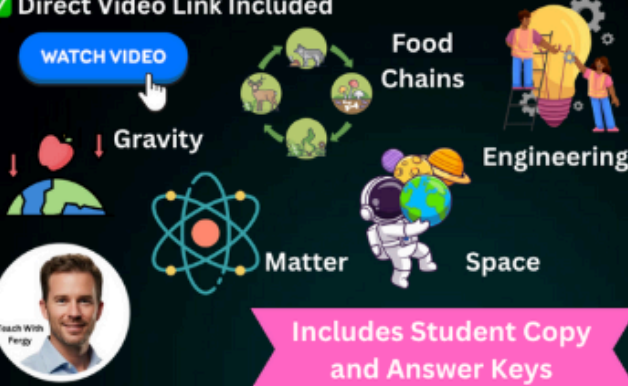


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Crash Course Kids – Space Compilation

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The scientific name for the Sun is _____.
2. The Sun's core is about _____ degrees Celsius.
3. It takes about _____ minutes for sunlight to reach Earth.
4. The measure used to describe distances in space, like how far light travels in a year, is called a _____.
5. The second closest star to Earth after the Sun is _____.
6. The observable universe is approximately _____ lightyears across.
7. Stars that glow red are _____ than stars that glow blue-white.
8. Stars create energy through _____.
9. The true brightness of a star is called its _____.
10. A _____ is a cluster of stars in the sky that have been grouped together in a pattern or shape and have been given a name.
11. Astronomers use _____ as markers in the sky to help find other, less bright objects in space.
12. Most of the 88 recognized constellations came from the _____.
13. The group of 13 constellations that form a circular pattern in the sky is called the _____.
14. The Zodiac constellations follow a circular path around the Earth called the _____.
15. The apparent path the Sun seems to follow through the constellations over the year is called the _____.

Crash Course Kids – Space Compilation KEY

1. The scientific name for the Sun is **Sol**.
2. The Sun's core is about **15 million** degrees Celsius.
3. It takes about **eight** minutes for sunlight to reach Earth.
4. The measure used to describe distances in space, like how far light travels in a year, is called a **lightyear**.
5. The second closest star to Earth after the Sun is **Proxima Centauri**.
6. The observable universe is approximately **93 billion** lightyears across.
7. Stars that glow red are **colder** than stars that glow blue-white.
8. Stars create energy through **nuclear fusion**.
9. The true brightness of a star is called its **luminosity**.
10. A **constellation** is a cluster of stars in the sky that have been grouped together in a pattern or shape and have been given a name.
11. Astronomers use **bright stars** as markers in the sky to help find other, less bright objects in space.
12. Most of the 88 recognized constellations came from the **ancient Greeks**.
13. The group of 13 constellations that form a circular pattern in the sky is called the **Zodiac**.
14. The Zodiac constellations follow a circular path around the Earth called the **Ecliptic**.
15. The apparent path the Sun seems to follow through the constellations over the year is called the **Ecliptic**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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