

UPGRADE to the Bundle

Crash Course - ASTRONOMY 47 Episode Series Bundle

- ✓ Classroom Ready - Just Print and Go!
- ✓ Active Engagement - Keep Students' Attention
- ✓ Direct Video Link Included

WATCH VIDEO



ALL 12 Episodes with Answer
Keys and Direct Video Link

CLICK HERE



Crash Course Astronomy #18: Saturn

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/EBGNdc5rCSg?si=s0DXIGoNUZWAAZse>

1. Saturn is the _____ largest planet in the solar system and has the lowest density.
2. Saturn is a _____ giant, meaning it has a thick atmosphere composed mostly of hydrogen and helium.
3. The rapid rotation and low density of Saturn make it noticeably _____ or squished at the poles.
4. Saturn's upper atmosphere is mostly made of _____ ice clouds, with deeper water clouds below.
5. A massive storm observed in 2010 on Saturn's northern hemisphere stretched over _____ kilometers.
6. The north pole of Saturn features a massive vortex shaped like a _____.
7. Saturn's rings are made of countless small chunks of nearly pure _____.
8. Though very wide, Saturn's rings are extremely thin—only about _____ meters thick on average.
9. One theory for the origin of Saturn's rings is the destruction of a _____ moon in a collision.
10. The Cassini Division is a gap between the A and B rings caused by a gravitational _____ with Mimas.
11. Saturn's narrow F ring is maintained by two _____, Prometheus and Pandora.
12. Titan is Saturn's largest moon and the only moon in the solar system with a substantial _____.
13. On Titan, lakes and rivers are filled not with water, but with _____.
14. _____ is a smaller moon of Saturn with active geysers that shoot water into space.
15. The subsurface ocean of Enceladus is kept liquid by _____ forces from Saturn's gravity.

Crash Course Astronomy #18: Saturn KEY

1. Saturn is the **second** largest planet in the solar system and has the lowest density.
2. Saturn is a **gas** giant, meaning it has a thick atmosphere composed mostly of hydrogen and helium.
3. The rapid rotation and low density of Saturn make it noticeably **oblate**, or squished, at the poles.
4. Saturn's upper atmosphere is mostly made of **ammonia** ice clouds, with deeper water clouds below.
5. A massive storm observed in 2010 on Saturn's northern hemisphere stretched over **300,000** kilometers.
6. The north pole of Saturn features a massive vortex shaped like a **hexagon**.
7. Saturn's rings are made of countless small chunks of nearly pure **water ice**.
8. Though very wide, Saturn's rings are extremely thin—only about **ten** meters thick on average.
9. One theory for the origin of Saturn's rings is the destruction of a **differentiated** moon in a collision.
10. The Cassini Division is a gap between the A and B rings caused by a gravitational **resonance** with Mimas.
11. Saturn's narrow F ring is maintained by two **moons**, Prometheus and Pandora.
12. Titan is Saturn's largest moon and the only moon in the solar system with a substantial **atmosphere**.
13. On Titan, lakes and rivers are filled not with water, but with **methane**.
14. **Enceladus** is a smaller moon of Saturn with active geysers that shoot water into space.
15. The subsurface ocean of Enceladus is kept liquid by **tidal** forces from Saturn's gravity.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

Save 85% per worksheet!