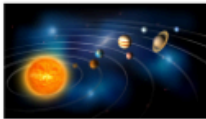


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Crash Course Astronomy #10: The Sun

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The Sun appears different from other stars because it is much closer to Earth, while other stars are very _____.
2. Most stars in the galaxy are not like the Sun but are actually dim _____.
3. The Sun is composed mostly of _____ gas.
4. At the core of the Sun, hydrogen is completely ionized, forming a soup of subatomic particles due to extremely high pressure and _____.
5. Inside the Sun's core, hydrogen atoms fuse to form _____, releasing energy in the process.
6. The process that converts mass into energy is described by Einstein's famous equation, _____.
7. The Sun converts 700 million tons of hydrogen into 695 million tons of helium each second, with the missing mass released as _____.
8. The process by which hot gas rises and cooler gas sinks in the Sun is called _____.
9. The layer of the Sun from which light escapes into space is the _____.
10. The Sun's outer atmosphere, visible only during a total eclipse or with special instruments, is called the _____.
11. The stream of subatomic particles that flows outward from the Sun into space is called the _____.
12. The Sun's gas is so hot that atoms are ionized, creating a state of matter known as _____.
13. Dark patches on the Sun's surface that are cooler due to magnetic field tangling are called _____.
14. A massive burst of energy caused by a sudden release of magnetic energy on the Sun is known as a _____.
15. A huge eruption of plasma and magnetic field from the Sun's corona is called a _____.

Crash Course Astronomy #10: The Sun KEY

1. The Sun appears different from other stars because it is much closer to Earth, while other stars are very **far**.
2. Most stars in the galaxy are not like the Sun but are actually dim **red dwarfs**.
3. The Sun is composed mostly of **hydrogen** gas.
4. At the core of the Sun, hydrogen is completely ionized, forming a soup of subatomic particles due to extremely high pressure and **temperature**.
5. Inside the Sun's core, hydrogen atoms fuse to form **helium**, releasing energy in the process.
6. The process that converts mass into energy is described by Einstein's famous equation, $E=mc^2$.
7. The Sun converts 700 million tons of hydrogen into 695 million tons of helium each second, with the missing mass released as **energy**.
8. The process by which hot gas rises and cooler gas sinks in the Sun is called **convection**.
9. The layer of the Sun from which light escapes into space is the **photosphere**.
10. The Sun's outer atmosphere, visible only during a total eclipse or with special instruments, is called the **corona**.
11. The stream of subatomic particles that flows outward from the Sun into space is called the **solar wind**.
12. The Sun's gas is so hot that atoms are ionized, creating a state of matter known as **plasma**.
13. Dark patches on the Sun's surface that are cooler due to magnetic field tangling are called **sunspots**.
14. A massive burst of energy caused by a sudden release of magnetic energy on the Sun is known as a **solar flare**.
15. A huge eruption of plasma and magnetic field from the Sun's corona is called a **coronal mass ejection**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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