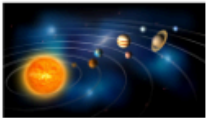


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Crash Course Astronomy #17: Jupiter's Moons

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Jupiter's strong gravitational field allows it to hold on to a large number of _____.
2. The four largest moons of Jupiter are known as the _____ moons.
3. _____ is the largest moon in the solar system, even bigger than Mercury.
4. Ganymede likely has a liquid _____ core, which generates its magnetic field.
5. The grooves on Ganymede's surface may be caused by tidal stress from the other large _____.
6. Beneath Ganymede's surface lies an ocean of _____.
7. Callisto's surface is heavily _____, indicating an old and inactive surface.
8. The outermost of the four large moons of Jupiter is _____.
9. Io is the most _____ object in the solar system.
10. The colorful surface of Io is due to volcanic eruptions rich in _____.
11. The intense radiation belt around Jupiter is shaped like a _____ and is caused by interactions with Io.
12. Europa has a subsurface _____ beneath its icy crust.
13. The dark cracks on Europa's surface are rich in salt and _____ materials.
14. The concept of the _____ zone describes the region around a star where liquid water can exist.
15. Many of Jupiter's small, irregular moons follow _____ orbits, moving backward compared to the others.

Crash Course Astronomy #17: Jupiter's Moons KEY

1. Jupiter's strong gravitational field allows it to hold on to a large number of **moons**.
2. The four largest moons of Jupiter are known as the **Galilean** moons.
3. **Ganymede** is the largest moon in the solar system, even bigger than Mercury.
4. Ganymede likely has a liquid **iron** core, which generates its magnetic field.
5. The grooves on Ganymede's surface may be caused by tidal stress from the other large **moons**.
6. Beneath Ganymede's surface lies an ocean of **water**.
7. Callisto's surface is heavily **cratered**, indicating an old and inactive surface.
8. The outermost of the four large moons of Jupiter is **Callisto**.
9. Io is the most **volcanic** object in the solar system.
10. The colorful surface of Io is due to volcanic eruptions rich in **sulfur**.
11. The intense radiation belt around Jupiter is shaped like a **donut** and is caused by interactions with Io.
12. Europa has a subsurface **ocean** beneath its icy crust.
13. The dark cracks on Europa's surface are rich in salt and **organic** materials.
14. The concept of the **habitable** zone describes the region around a star where liquid water can exist.
15. Many of Jupiter's small, irregular moons follow **retrograde** orbits, moving backward compared to the others.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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