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Crash Course Astronomy #16: Jupiter

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Jupiter is classified as a _____, meaning it is made mostly of gases and is very large.
2. One day on Jupiter lasts only about _____ hours, making it the fastest spinning planet in the solar system.
3. The light-colored stripes in Jupiter's atmosphere are called _____, while the darker ones are called belts.
4. The alternating bands on Jupiter's surface are formed due to _____ in its atmosphere.
5. The Great Red Spot is a persistent _____ several times larger than Earth.
6. The red color of the Great Red Spot may be due to _____-like molecules that absorb blue light.
7. Jupiter's atmosphere is primarily made up of _____ and helium.
8. Under high pressure, hydrogen on Jupiter transforms into a state known as _____ hydrogen.
9. The metallic hydrogen in Jupiter can conduct _____ due to the free movement of electrons.
10. Jupiter is noticeably flattened at the poles due to _____ force from its rapid rotation.
11. Jupiter is not a "failed star" because it lacks the mass needed to initiate _____ in its core.
12. Unlike Earth, Jupiter emits more _____ than it receives from the Sun.
13. Jupiter's belts, zones, and storms are driven primarily by its internal _____.
14. Jupiter has a faint _____ system made of dust from meteorite impacts on its moons.
15. Jupiter's strong gravitational influence may help protect Earth by flinging dangerous _____ out of the solar system.

Crash Course Astronomy #16: Jupiter KEY

1. Jupiter is classified as a **gas giant**, meaning it is made mostly of gases and is very large.
2. One day on Jupiter lasts only about **10** hours, making it the fastest spinning planet in the solar system.
3. The light-colored stripes in Jupiter's atmosphere are called **zones**, while the darker ones are called belts.
4. The alternating bands on Jupiter's surface are formed due to **convection** in its atmosphere.
5. The Great Red Spot is a persistent **storm** several times larger than Earth.
6. The red color of the Great Red Spot may be due to **cyanide**-like molecules that absorb blue light.
7. Jupiter's atmosphere is primarily made up of **hydrogen** and helium.
8. Under high pressure, hydrogen on Jupiter transforms into a state known as **metallic** hydrogen.
9. The metallic hydrogen in Jupiter can conduct **electricity** due to the free movement of electrons.
10. Jupiter is noticeably flattened at the poles due to **centrifugal** force from its rapid rotation.
11. Jupiter is not a "failed star" because it lacks the mass needed to initiate **fusion** in its core.
12. Unlike Earth, Jupiter emits more **heat** than it receives from the Sun.
13. Jupiter's belts, zones, and storms are driven primarily by its internal **heat**.
14. Jupiter has a faint **ring** system made of dust from meteorite impacts on its moons.
15. Jupiter's strong gravitational influence may help protect Earth by flinging dangerous **comets** out of the solar system.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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