15. Great Dark Spot
16. A release of thermal energy causes the warm gases to rise and the cool gases to sink and produces wind patterns that create the belts of clouds.
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. Pluto is covered by frozen nitrogen. Charon is covered by frozen water.
21. Charon is more than half the size of Pluto.
22. Before 2006, Pluto was classified as a planet. Since 2006, it has been classified as a dwarf planet.

SECTION: MOONS

1. satellites
2. moons
3. A moon is always natural, but a satellite can be artificial.
4. C
5. Since the rocks seem to be unchanged since they were formed, the solar system must be about the same age.
6. Without an atmosphere, they are preserved unchanged.
7. One explanation is that the moon was a separate body captured by Earth's gravity. A second explanation is that the moon formed at the same time and from the same materials as the Earth. The third explanation is that the newly formed Earth was spinning so fast that a piece flew off and became the moon.
8. The current theory is that a large Mars-sized object collided with Earth. Part of the Earth's mantle was blasted into orbit around the Earth to form the moon.
9. The composition of the moon rocks is very similar to the Earth's mantle.
10. The moon changes from a dark unlit face to a thin crescent, to a half circle to a fully lit circle, down to a thin crescent, and back to the dark face again.
11. phases
12. These are caused by the changing positions of the moon relative to the sun and the Earth. As the moon revolves around Earth, the amount of the sunlit portion of the moon visible from Earth changes.
13. Because the moon's period of rotation is the same as its period of revolution.
14. waxing; waning
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. E
19. D
20. The moon's orbit around Earth is tilted with respect to Earth's orbit around the sun. Thus, the moon usually passes above or below Earth's shadow.
21. D
22. C
23. B
24. Io is constantly being tugged at by the gravitational tug of war between the planet Jupiter and its nearest neighbor, Europa. This causes Io to heat up, resulting in eruptions.
25. Recent pictures show that Europa appears to have oceans of liquid water beneath its frozen surface. It is possible that life may have evolved in these subterranean oceans.
26. Titan's atmosphere is thought to be similar in composition to the early Earth, when life first evolved here.
27. Scientists think that Miranda may have been hit and broken apart in the past. Gravity pulled the pieces together again, leaving a patchwork surface.
28. retrograde
29. about 6.4 days

SECTION: SMALL BODIES IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

1. Answers may vary but should include comets, asteroids, or meteoroids.
2. B
3. because of their composition: rock, ice, and cosmic dust
4. These bodies are leftovers from the time the planets formed. Each one is a sample of that early solar system. Their composition can provide information on the history of our solar system.
5. The comet gives off gas and dust in the form of a long tail.
6. nucleus
7. The dust tail follows the orbit around the sun; the ion tail points away from the sun.

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8. the Oort cloud that surrounds the solar system and the Kuiper belt that is outside the orbit of Neptune
9. The gravity from a passing star or planet may disturb the cloud of comets and cause comets to be pulled toward the sun.
10. asteroids
11. asteroid belt
12. Like comets, asteroids are thought to be material left over from the origin of the solar system.
13. C
14. A
15. B
16. E
17. D
18. A
19. F
20. C
21. B
22. A meteor shower commonly occurs when Earth passes through the dusty debris field left behind by a comet.
23. crater
24. Our atmosphere acts as a shield. It slows objects down so they burn up instead of reaching the surface.
25. Erosion, weathering, and tectonic forces tend to hide or erase the features of any impact craters that do form.
26. once every 30 to 50 million years, on average
27. The Torino scale is a system that allows scientists to rate the hazard level of an object moving toward Earth.

Directed Reading B

SECTION: OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. A
23. A
24. C

SECTION: THE INNER PLANETS

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. C
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. B
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. C

SECTION: THE OUTER PLANETS

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. A
16. D
17. D
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. B

SECTION: MOONS

1. D
2. satellites
3. moons
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. phases
11. waxing
12. waning
13. eclipse
14. B
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. C
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. B
29. C

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