

Categorizing Objects in Our Solar System

Key Concepts:

- A _____ is a giant ball of _____ that gives off _____ (light) due to _____.
Our _____ is the only _____ in the Solar System, but is one of about 200 billion _____ in the Milky Way Galaxy.
- A _____ is a celestial body that is in _____ around the Sun, has enough mass to be nearly _____, and has cleared out the _____ of material around its _____.
- A _____ is a celestial body that is in _____ around the Sun, has enough mass to be nearly _____, and has _____ cleared the _____ around its orbit (that is, it shares its orbital neighborhood with other objects like it).
- A _____ is an object that _____ another object that _____ the _____, such as a _____, _____ or _____.
- A _____ is a small body that _____ the Sun, usually with a highly _____ orbit, and that exhibits a _____ (atmosphere) and tail when it approaches the _____. For such a coma to form, the comet must be made, at least in part, of _____.
- An _____ is a small body that _____ the Sun, often, but not necessarily, within the _____, a region of the Solar System between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids are composed mostly of _____ and thus would not show a significant _____.

Categorizing Objects in Our Solar System: Processing

Directions: As a group, research about the different structures on the cards, and determine whether the different Solar System objects are a star, planet, satellite/moon, dwarf planet, asteroid, or comet. Write down the name of the object in one of the astronomic categories in which it belongs to do.

Star	Planet	Satellite/Moon	Dwarf Planet	Asteroid	Comet