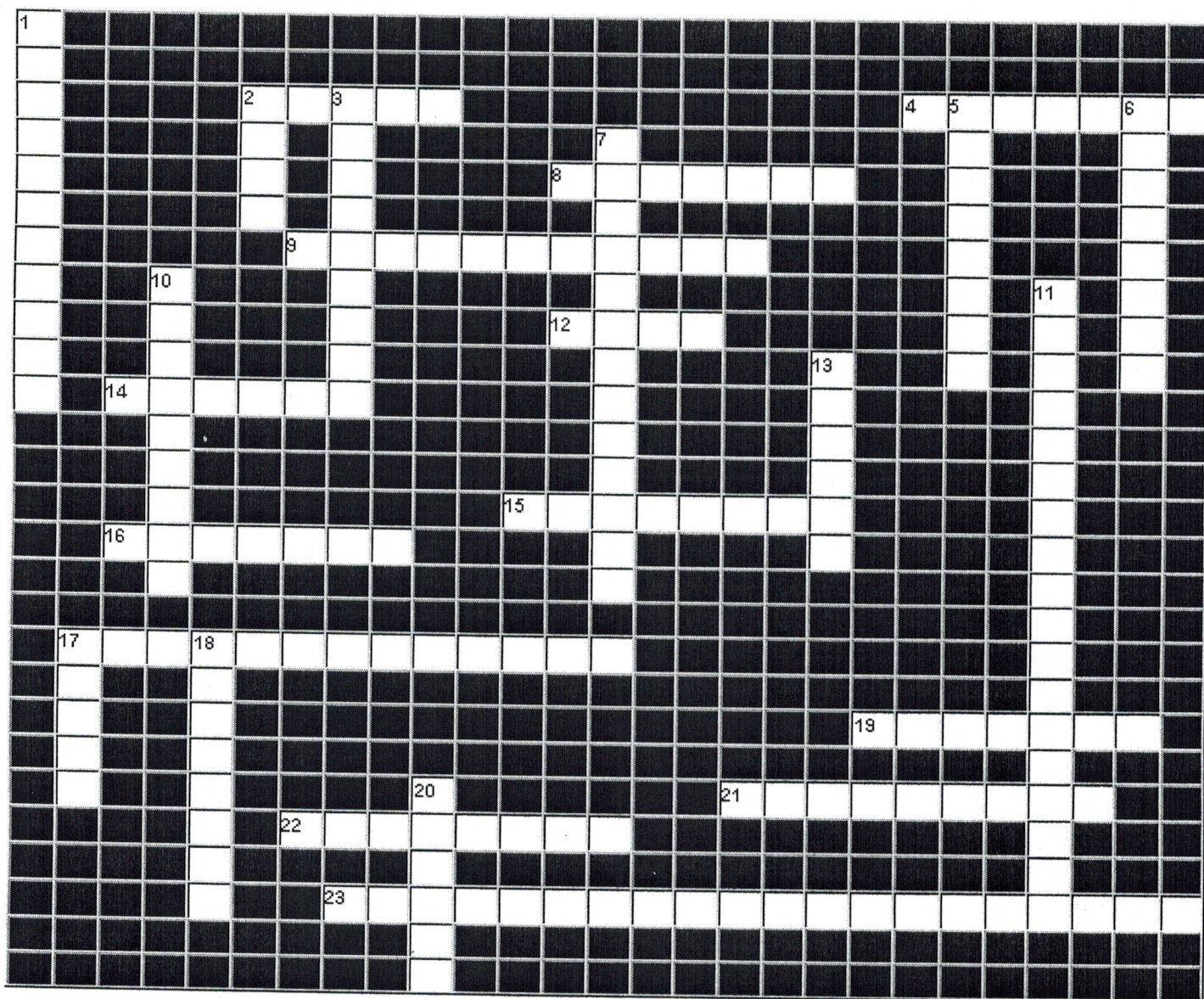


INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE 9

ASSIGNMENT 1: SPACE

Student Name: _____

Homeroom: _____



Across:

- 2 _____ to the vacuum beyond the Earth's atmosphere.
- 4 _____ also observed that Venus has phases, like our Moon does. This observation provided evidence for the heliocentric. He invented the first telescope.
- 8 _____ is also called the North Star. It is found in the tail of Ursa minor and the point around which the other stars appear to rotate.
- 9 _____ is everything that centers around the sun. That includes eight planets as well as some smaller objects such as asteroids, comets and meteoroids.
- 12 The stars in the night sky seem to move from east to _____.
- 14 _____ is an enormous collection of gases, dust, and billions of stars held together by gravity.
- 15 _____ contains space and celestial bodies
- 16 The Earth _____ at 23 degrees on its axis. As a result celestial

Down:

- 1 _____ refers to a constellation that never appear to set or dip below the horizon.
- 2 _____ refers to a celestial body of hot gases with a nuclear furnace at its core. It gives off light and heat.
- 3 _____ refers to a branch of science that deals with celestial objects, space, and the universe as a whole.
- 5 _____ one of many small rocky bodies in our solar system. Most of which orbit the sun between mars and Jupiter
- 6 According to Kelper's first law, all planets move in _____ with the sun at one focus.
- 7 _____ refers to a distinctive pattern in the night sky formed by a group of stars; the pattern often looks like a familiar object, such as an animal.
- 10 _____ refers to a constellation in the night sky that is commonly referred to as "Big Bear". It contains the Big Dipper as well.