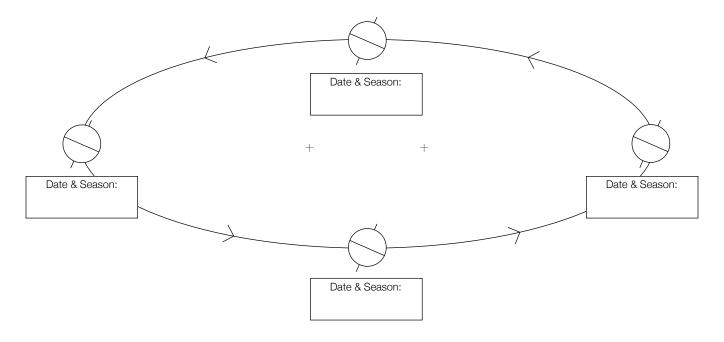
Name:			Earth in the Solar System				
Date:		l:	The Physical Setting: Earth Science				
Supplemental: Annotating Class Notes							
<b>Directions:</b> Using th	ne Class Notes: Astronor	my, compl	lete the following activity.				
I. Apparent to Ac	tual Motions						
• Geocen	tric Model						
Prob	olem 2:						
<ul> <li>Heliocer</li> </ul>	ntric Model						
<b>.</b>							
Match the T	erms:						
	Celestial Object	a.	star directly above the north pole and/or south pole				
	Celestial Sphere	b.	the visible portion of the sky				
	Horizon	C.	angular distance measured along the horizon				
	Zenith	d.	long exposure photo providing evidence of rotation				
	Star Trail	e.	the edge of the visible portion of the celestial sphere				
	Circumpolar Star	f.	angular distance measured above the horizon				
	Polar Star	g.	stars that move around a polar star				
	Altitude	h.	a natural object that can be seen in the sky				
	Azimuth	i.	the highest point on the celestial sphere				

### Supplemental: Annotating Class Notes

#### II. Earth's Motions

### Label the following:

- 1. Dates of the solstices and equinoxes
- 2. Draw in the Major Axis
- 3. Label the Foci
- 4. Label the Sun



## Supplemental: Annotating Class Notes

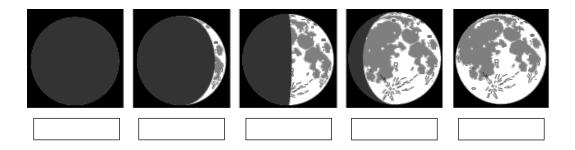
•	Eccentricity				
	The eccentricity of a circle is and the eccentricity of a line is				
•	Solve: As Planet X revolves around a star, calculate the eccentricity if the distance between to foci is 5,000,000 km and the length of the major axis is 149,600,000 km [show all work].				
•	Compare: Planet X's eccentricity of orbit to Earth's orbit.				

### III. The Moon

Fill in the chart below with the associated time for each Moon motion:

Period of Rotation	Period of Revolution	Lunar Phase Cycle

Fill in the chart below with the associated time for each Moon motion:



# Supplemental: Annotating Class Notes

IV.	The Sun		
	• Sun		
	• Makes up	of the mass in our solar system energy	
	Fusion - the source of the		
	Light Elements		
V.	The Solar System		
	Match the Terms:		
	Jovian planet	a. gaseous planet with low densities	
	Asteroid	b. solid surface planets with high densities	
	Terrestrial Planet	c. rock that creates a streak through our atmosphere	
	Meteorite	d. solids that change to a gas when heated by the Sun	
	Comet	e. small fragment that orbits the Sun	
	Solar System	f. everything under the Sun's gravitational influence	
	Complete the Paragraph about th	e Evolution of our Solar System	
	condense and rotate due to _	loud of gas and dust left over from an exploded star started to A large portion of the gas and dust began to ner concentrations clumped together and formed the planets.	
	clear fusion. A violent	the center became too it ignited due to nu- radiated outward from the Sun and pushed most of the e planet of and	