CHAPTER 28 - THE SUN practice test

Completion

Complete each statement.

- 1. The primary element fueling the sun's nuclear fusion reactions is ______.
- 2. The amount of energy that hits each square centimeter of the earth each second is called the
- 3. The layer of the sun just outside the core is the _____.
- 4. The region of the sun in which energy is transferred between atoms in the form of electromagnetic waves is the _____.
- 5. In the radiative zone, heat energy moves from atom to atom in the form of ______.
- 6. One of the first indications to astronomers that the sun rotates on its axis was the movement of
- 7. Cooler areas of the sun that appear darker than the surrounding areas are called ______.
- 8. A prominence arches from one sunspot area to another following curved lines of _____
- 9. As solar wind particles enter the earth's atmosphere, they can generate disturbances called
- 10. The most violent of all solar disturbances is called a(n) ______.

11. The northern and southern lights are also called ______.

- 12. Electrically charged particles of the solar wind that strike the earth's upper atmosphere create sheets of light called ______.
- 13. Charged particles of the solar wind are guided to the earth's magnetic poles by the _____
- 14. The hypothesis that the sun and planets formed out of the same cloud of dust and gas was proposed by a mathematician named ______.
- 15. The small bodies of matter that eventually formed protoplanets are called ______.
- 16. Laplace's hypothesis on the formation of the solar system developed into what is known as the
- 17. The solar system developed from a cloud of gas and dust called a(n) ______.
- 18. The earth's core is composed mostly of the two elements ______.
- 19. The earth's second atmosphere resulted from gases emitted by ______.
- 20. As the earth's atmosphere developed, much of the carbon dioxide that was present in the atmosphere was absorbed by the ______.

21. When the earth cooled, oceans formed as the water vapor ______.