

SKY WATCHING VOCABULARY

A. Read each vocabulary word out loud. Then write it three times on the blank line.

PHYSICS a branch of science that deals with the properties of matter and energy
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ASTRONOMY a branch of science that deals with outer space and the physical universe
.....

ORBIT the curved path of an object in space around a star, planet or moon
.....

ROTATE to move in a circular path around an axis, or center
.....

LIGHTYEAR an astronomical unit of measurement, describing the distance light can travel over one year: 5.8 trillion miles (5,800,000,000,000 miles)
.....

CONSTELLATION a group of stars that forms a recognizable pattern or shape, traditionally named after mythical figures or signs of the zodiac
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FORCE in physics, an influence that changes the motion of an object, or that produces motion in a stationary object
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NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

the topmost half of our globe; everything north of the equator

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EQUATOR

an imaginary line at the center of the globe, equal distances from the north and south poles; latitude 0°

.....

LUNAR

relating to the moon

.....

SOLAR

relating to the sun

.....

B. Match the words given on the previous activity with the sentences below.

1. A _____ is not a measurement of time, but a measurement of distance.
2. When you live below the _____ you can't see the same stars as people who live in the Northern hemisphere.
3. You will see a _____ eclipse when the moon aligns exactly between Earth and the Sun, casting a shadow.
4. Comets and asteroids are small rocky, icy masses that _____ around the sun.
5. Ursa Major, or the big dipper, is one of the most well-known _____.
6. _____ is the study of matter and energy, and how they interact.
7. Pisces, Cancer, Aries, and Orion are some of the constellations located in the sky north of the equator, which is an area also called the _____.

