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♥ Marie



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Layers of the Sun Guided Notes

- Did you know that our sun is a _____? Just like the stars in the sky, our Sun is a giant ball of _____. The main difference between our Sun and all the other stars we see is _____. It only takes 8.3 minutes for the _____ from the sun to reach Earth. This means that the sun is only _____ light minutes away, which is many thousands of times _____ than any other star.
- A *light-year* is _____.
- The Sun is by far the _____ object in our solar system. It contains more than _____ of the total _____ of the Solar System. Because it is so massive, the Sun exerts a lot of gravity, or pull, on the planets. Without its _____ pull, the planets, asteroids, comets, and dwarf planets would _____ into space.
- *Gravity* is a _____.
- The Sun is about 70% _____ and 28% _____. This changes slowly over time as hydrogen atoms fuse together in the Sun's core to form helium in a process called _____. Since the Sun's core experiences immense _____ and _____, atoms that are close to each other, _____. When the atoms join, they create _____ and _____.
- The nuclear energy produced in the sun's core is what becomes the _____ and _____ we see and feel on Earth. It is our sole source of _____. Without the Sun, we could not survive on Earth.

- Besides the core in the center of the Sun, there are two other layers: the radiative zone and the convection zone.
- The _____ surrounds the core and makes up about 70% of the Sun's radius. In this zone, the energy produced through nuclear fusion in the core moves steadily outwards as _____ radiation. Photon carriers (_____) bounce repeatedly, moving in a zigzag path, _____ energy towards the outer layers of the sun.
- The _____ is the _____ layer of the Sun's interior. Energy in this zone moves towards the Sun's surface through _____ currents of heated and cooled gas. As the energy moves from the core to the outer layer of the Sun, _____ energy has converted to _____ energy.
- The _____ is the first layer of the Sun's atmosphere. It is the _____ of the Sun. This is where the Sun's light is emitted and then seen on Earth.
- On the surface of the Sun, there are convection cells called _____. Granules are small at about 1000 km across. They are caused by convection currents of plasma in the Sun's convective zone, which is directly below the photosphere.
- The next layer of the Sun's atmosphere is the _____. It lies just outside the photosphere and is almost completely transparent. The chromosphere can be seen as a _____ just around the Sun. Chromosphere literally means "sphere of color." It is best seen during a _____.

- A _____ *eclipse* is when the moon partially or completely _____ the light from the sun. In a solar eclipse, the sun, moon, and earth are in _____.
- The _____ is the _____ layer of the Sun's atmosphere. Because the corona is so thin, you can only see it during a total solar eclipse, when the glare of the Sun itself (its photosphere) is blocked by the moon.
- The high temperature of the corona causes its particles to move at high speeds eluding the Sun's gravity. This creates _____. Solar wind is a stream of _____ charged particles that emit from the Sun's _____.
- _____ on the Sun's surface are called _____. They appear dark because they are _____ than other parts of the Sun's surface.
- The temperature of a sunspot is still very hot though—around 6,500 degrees Fahrenheit!
- A solar prominence is a huge, _____ that links different regions of the Sun together. It starts in the photosphere and extends out into the corona reaching thousands of miles into space. Scientists are not certain as to what causes a prominence, but magnetic forces are probable.
- Solar flares are a _____ caused by tangling, crossing, or reorganizing of magnetic field lines near sunspots. Solar flares are the most explosive events in our solar system.

Layers of the Sun Guided Notes

- Did you know that our sun is a star? Just like the stars in the sky, our Sun is a giant ball of burning gas. The main difference between our Sun and all the other stars we see is distance. It only takes 8.3 minutes for the light from the sun to reach Earth. This means that the sun is only 8.3 light minutes away, which is many thousands of times closer than any other star.
- A *light-year* is the distance light travels in one Earth year.
- The Sun is by far the largest object in our solar system. It contains more than 99.8% of the total mass of the Solar System. Because it is so massive, the Sun exerts a lot of gravity, or pull, on the planets. Without its gravitational pull, the planets, asteroids, comets, and dwarf planets would fly off into space.
- *Gravity* is a force of attraction acting between all matter. _____?
- The Sun is about 70% hydrogen and 28% helium. This changes slowly over time as hydrogen atoms fuse together in the Sun's core to form helium in a process called nuclear fusion. Since the Sun's core experiences immense heat and pressure, atoms that are close to each other, fuse. When the atoms join, they create helium and energy.
- The nuclear energy produced in the sun's core is what becomes the light and heat we see and feel on Earth. It is our sole source of energy. Without the Sun, we could not survive on Earth.

- Besides the core in the center of the Sun, there are two other layers: the radiative zone and convection zone.
- The radiative zone surrounds the core and makes up about 70% of the Sun's radius. In this zone, energy produced through nuclear fusion in the core moves steadily outwards as electromagnetic radiation. Photon carriers (light) bounce repeatedly, moving in a zigzag path, transferring energy towards the outer layers of the sun.
- The convection zone is the outermost layer of the Sun's interior. Energy in this zone moves towards the Sun's surface through convection currents of heated and cooled gas. As the energy moves from the core to the outer layer of the Sun, light energy has converted to heat energy.
- The photosphere is the first layer of the Sun's atmosphere. It is the visible surface of the Sun. This is where the Sun's light is emitted and then seen on Earth.
- On the surface of the Sun, there are convection cells called granules. Granules are small at about 1000 km across. They are caused by convection currents of plasma in the Sun's convective zone, which is directly below the photosphere.
- The next layer of the Sun's atmosphere is the chromosphere. It lies just outside the photosphere and is almost completely transparent. The chromosphere can be seen as a red glow just around the Sun. Chromosphere literally means "sphere of color." It is best seen during a solar eclipse.

- A *solar eclipse* is when the moon partially or completely blocks the light from the sun. In a solar eclipse, the sun, moon, and earth are in alignment.
- The corona is the outermost layer of the Sun's atmosphere. Because the corona is so thin, you can only see it during a total solar eclipse, when the glare of the Sun itself (its photosphere) is blocked by the moon.
- The high temperature of the corona causes its particles to move at high speeds eluding the Sun's gravity. This creates solar wind. Solar wind is a stream of electrically charged particles that emanate from the Sun's corona.
- Dark spots on the Sun's surface are called sunspots. They appear dark because they are cooler than other parts of the Sun's surface.
- The temperature of a sunspot is still very hot though—around 6,500 degrees Fahrenheit!
- A solar prominence is a huge, reddish loop of gas that links different regions of the Sun together. It starts in the photosphere and extends out into the corona reaching thousands of miles into space. Scientists are not certain as to what causes a prominence, but magnetic forces are probable.
- Solar flares are a sudden explosion of energy caused by tangling, crossing or reorganizing of magnetic field lines near sunspots. Solar flares are the most explosive events in our solar system.