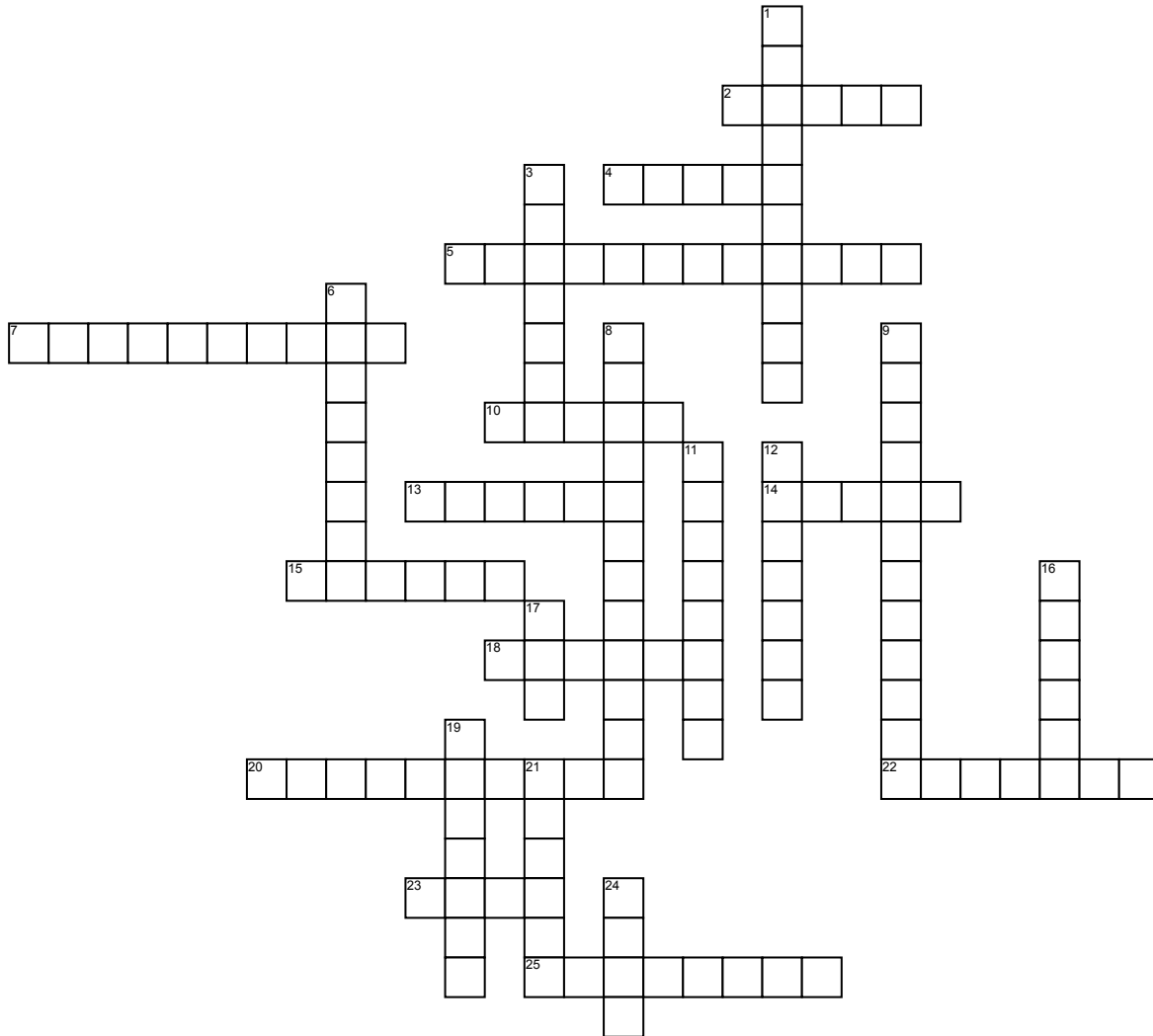


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Earth Moon Sun Vocabulary



**Across**

- 2. A division of the year that is based on the orbit of the moon around the Earth
- 4. The changes in the illuminated area of one astronomical object as seen from another astronomical object
- 5. Representing the Sun as the center of orbits
- 7. A natural or artificial body that revolves around a planet
- 10. A tide of increased ranges that occurs two times a month, at the new and full
- 13. An astronomer who concluded that all the planets revolve around the sun in an ellipse orbit, stated planets move faster when closer to the sun, and discovered the formula to find the distance a planet is from a sun.
- 14. A shadow that completely blocks out sunlight
- 15. The phase of the moon during which the moon's sunlit area as seen from Earth is decreasing every night; the phase after the full moon and before the new moon

- 18. The phase of the moon during which the moon's sunlit area as seen from Earth is increasing every night; the phase after the new moon and before the full moon
- 20. The difference in levels of ocean water at high tides and low tides
- 22. The moment when the sun appears to cross the celestial equator; when day and night are of equal length
- 23. The sloping position of the Earth as it revolves creating seasons
- 25. A tide of minimum range that occurs during the first and third quarters of the moon phases

**Down**

- 1. Representing the Earth as the center of orbits
- 3. One of the first people to use telescope to observe objects in space. He discovered that planets were physical bodies by discovering craters and mountains on the Earth's moon, four of Jupiter's moons, sunspots on the sun, and the phase of Venus.
- 6. The outer part of the shadow cast by the Earth or the moon in which sunlight is only partially blocked
- 8. The passing of the moon through the Earth's shadow during a full moon

- 9. When the moon, sun, and Earth are directly lined up; allowing us to see the shadow of the moon from Earth
- 11. A chemical element that is the lightest element on the periodic table
- 12. A dark area of the photosphere of the sun that is cooler than the surrounding areas with a strong magnetic field
- 16. The process in which light nuclei combine at very high temperatures, forming heavier nuclei and releasing energy
- 17. The time required for Earth to rotate once on its axis
- 19. A force of attraction between objects due to their masses; increases if the objects have larger masses and are closer together
- 21. English mathematician, astronomer, theologian, author and physicist who showed that all objects in the universe attract each other through gravitational force. His law of gravity supported why all planets orbit the sun the way they do.
- 24. The time required for the Earth to orbit once around the sun