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| **Weekly learning target:**  **6th Grade Earth Science**  **Warm Ups Week \_\_\_\_\_\_** | | | | |
| **Monday 4/1** | **Tuesday 4/2** | **Wednesday 4/3** | **Thursday 4/4** | **Friday 4/5** |
| Galileo found that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse.   1. True 2. False | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are scientists who study the stars and universe beyond Earth.   1. meteorologists 2. astronomers 3. geologists 4. oceanographers | Write a K(now), W(ant to know), L(earned) about the planet you just received.  K-  W-  L- | What type of planet is Mercury?   1. Gas giant, inner planet 2. Gas giant, outer planet 3. Terrestrial, inner planet 4. Terrestrial, outer planet | Which planet comes after Earth in the solar system?   1. Venus 2. Jupiter 3. Saturn 4. Mars |
| Copernicus thought that the solar system was   1. An ellipse 2. A constellation 3. Geocentric 4. Heliocentric | Put the following astronomy terms in order from largest to smallest based on size.   1. galaxy, solar system, universe 2. galaxy, universe, solar system 3. solar system, galaxy, universe 4. universe, galaxy, solar system | Mercury is…   1. The smallest planet 2. The largest planet 3. The coldest planet 4. The hottest planet | Mars is known as the “red planet”. What gives Mars its reddish color?   1. Methane 2. Iron Oxide 3. Pollen 4. Sulfur |
| He used to mathematics to help him understand that solar system was heliocentric.   1. Copernicus 2. Ptolemy 3. Galileo 4. Kepler | What type of galaxy do we live in?   1. spiral 2. Milky Way 3. Elliptical 4. Irregular | Which of the following planets listed is smaller in size relative to Earth?   1. Jupiter 2. Sun 3. Venus 4. Neptune | What gas is Mars’s atmosphere mostly made up of? |
| Ptolemy was a Greek astronomer who used observation to develop his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-centered model of the solar system.   1. Earth 2. Sun | Our solar system is described best by which theory?   1. Herocentric 2. Geocentric 3. Egocentric 4. Heliocentric | Why is the surface of Venus so hot?   1. It is the closest planet to the sun. 2. Huge volcanoes warm its atmosphere 3. Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere trap the sun’s heat. | A hurricane known as the Great Red Spot can be found on which planet?   1. Jupiter 2. Mars 3. Saturn 4. Neptune |
| Galileo perfected the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which changed the way people studied objects in space, it was made see objects that are far away.   1. microscope 2. telescope 3. glasses 4. lenses | Was Kepler’s model of the solar system heliocentric or geocentric? | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Earth is broken into many large and small tectonic plates.   1. Crust 2. Mantle 3. Inner core 4. Outer core | Which is the largest planet in our solar system? |
| **Weekly Learning Target:** | | | | |
| **Monday 4/8** | **Tuesday 4/9** | **Wednesday 4/10** | **Thursday 4/11** | **Friday 4/12** |
| GMAS--WRITING | Saturn is made up of mostly….   1. Gas 2. Rock 3. Diamond 4. Glass | CH. 16 SOLAR SYSTEM TEST | GMAS-ELA | Which two planets almost look like twins? |
| GMAS—WRITING | Saturn has the most spectacular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of any planet. | CH. 16 SOLAR SYSTEM TEST | GMAS-ELA | How many Earth years does it take for Neptune to revolve around the Sun? |
| GMAS—WRITING | What is the explanation for why Uranus is tilted on its side?   1. When the universe began, Uranus was already on its axis. 2. Uranus’s axis is tilted because its rings are tilted 3. A meteorite collided with Uranus pushing it on its side. | CH. 16 SOLAR SYSTEM TEST | GMAS-ELA | What type of planet is Neptune?   1. Gas giant, outer planet 2. Gas giant, inner planet 3. Terrestrial, inner planet 4. Terrestrial, outer planet |
| GMAS—WRITING | What color is Uranus? | CH. 16 SOLAR SYSTEM TEST | GMAS-ELA | Is Pluto considered a planet? |
| GMAS--WRITING | Uranus has rings.   1. true 2. false | CH. 16 SOLAR SYSTEM TEST | GMAS-ELA | How many moons does Pluto have? |