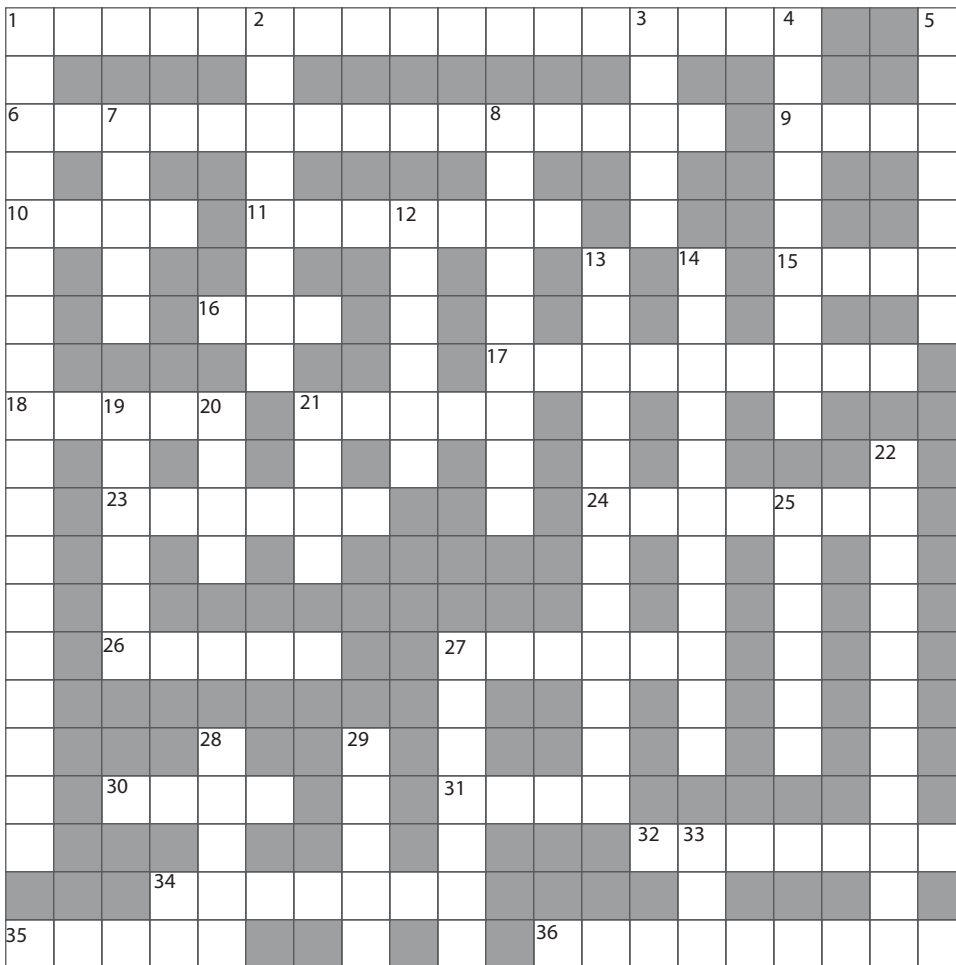


The Nature of the Solar System



Down

1. Proposed the heliocentric model of the universe. (First and last name.)
2. Small irregularly shaped object that orbits the Sun.
3. The only place in the Solar System that we know supports life.
4. A meteoroid with a mixed composition.
5. The name given to a gap in Saturn's rings.
7. Pertaining to the moon.
8. The geocentric model of the Universe believed for 13 centuries.
12. This planet would float in water if there was a sea large enough to hold it.
13. The distance between planets and the sun is measured in _____ units.
14. An early stage of a planet's formation.
19. Rains of shooting stars are called _____ showers.
20. The Voyager 2 acquired a lot of information about Saturn on its _____.
21. It has no atmosphere and yet humankind has walked on its surface.
22. The planets Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are classified as _____.
25. Neptune's twin with the sideways rotation.
27. Too hot and too cold and closest to the sun.
28. Basaltic volcanism and tectonic deformation occur here. The one with the runaway "Greenhouse Effect".
29. Charon and this dwarf planet orbit each other.
33. Unused, recently acquired.
34. Lieutenant Junior Grade (abbr.)

Across

1. A proposal that states the planets and the sun formed from the same material at about the same time. (two words)
6. It was once believed that a transparent sphere carried the stars around the Earth. It was called the _____.
9. Spherical celestial objects.
10. The moon's surface is all _____.
11. The largest cyclone in the Solar System.
15. Found in the cores of Earth and Mercury and in some meteoroids.
16. The moon and mercury lack _____.
17. A small solid particle at large in the Solar System.
18. An object with a very eccentric orbit and sometimes a tail.
21. Smooth areas on the Moon.
23. It has the lowest surface temperature of any body in the Solar System.
24. Windiest place in the Solar System.
26. Name given to silicate minerals and iron when describing the composition of planets.
27. The most primitive civilizations observed the _____ of celestial objects.
30. Matter that composes planets and that has an intermediate melting point.
31. Mars is _____ enough to freeze carbon dioxide.
32. The tendency of objects in motion to remain in motion.
34. A little bigger and it would have been a star.
35. Saturn has spectacular _____.
36. Comets are called dirty _____.