

# Struggling to find a hands-on way to teach the objects in the solar system?



Don't spend any more time planning, searching, or brainstorming. Everything you need is in this easy to use download!

# Objects in the Solar System

- Teacher Directions
- Informational Text
  - Includes: Sun, Comets, Moons, Planets, Asteroids, Meteors
- Foldable Notes
- Post Card Activity
- Exit Slip (3 Options)
- Answer Key
- Bonus: Exit Slip Tracking Sheet

# Teacher Directions Page

- Learning Goals
- Materials Needed
- Specific  
Directions for All  
Parts of Lesson

# FLORIDA STANDARDS

SC.5.E.5.1 Recognize that a galaxy consists of gas, dust, and many stars, including any objects orbiting the stars. Identify our home galaxy as the Milky Way.

SC.5.E.5.2 Recognize the major common characteristics of all planets and compare/contrast the properties of inner and outer planets.

SC.5.E.5.3 Distinguish among the following objects: comet - and identify Earth's position in it.

## NEXT GENERATION

6-MS-ESS1-2 Develop and use a model to describe and solar system. Emphasis for the model is system and Milky Way galaxy and controls

6-MS-ESS1-3 Analyze and interpret data Examples of scale properties include the radius.

# MATERIALS FOR SOLAR SYSTEM UNIT

Materials Needed Per Group/Person

Activity	
Galaxies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Galaxies Article</li> <li>Galaxies Foldable</li> </ul>

# SOLAR SYSTEM UNIT

- Materials List
- Standards Included
- Teacher Directions for Every Activity
- Galaxies Informational Text
- Galaxies Triple Venn-Diagram
- Galaxies Exit Slip (3 Options)
- Objects in the Solar System Informational Text
- Objects in the Solar System Foldable Notes
- Create a Post Card Template (2 Options)
- Objects in Solar System Exit Slip (3 Options)
- Planets Foldable Notes
- Planet Fact Cards
- Planet Comparison Chart
- Create a Comic Strip Template (4 Options)
- Planets Exit Slips (3 Options)

Materials Needed Per Group/Person

Planets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planets Article</li> <li>Planets Foldable</li> </ul>
Solar System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solar System Article</li> <li>Solar System Foldable</li> </ul>



# OBJECTS IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM



The Sun is the only star in our solar system. It's the center of our solar system and everything revolves around it. Because the Sun is so massive, it has the most gravity, or pull. The Sun's gravity pulls the planets and makes them orbit in a path around it. The Sun is 864,000 miles and is made up of hydrogen, helium, and other elements. The Sun is an important source of energy from the Sun to reach Earth.

Moons orbit planets and asteroids in from the planet keeps the moons in there are more than 200 moons in (and Venus) have moons. Even some have many shapes, sizes, and types beneath their surfaces.



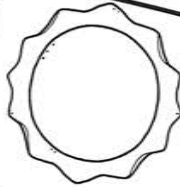
A planet is a large body that has its own light. Planets are in a spherical shape. A planet does not have enough gravity to pull in gas and dust.

An asteroid is made of rock and are much smaller than planets. They are to just 33 feet across. They are in the asteroid belt.



Comets are made of rock and ice. They can be very close to the Sun, it heats up and stretches out a long tail.

A meteoroid is a small piece of rock or metal that revolves around the Sun. When it enters Earth's atmosphere and burns up, it is called a meteor.



## Sun

the light



## Comets



## Moons

## Planets



## Asteroids

## Meteors

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# Foldable Notes & Informational Text

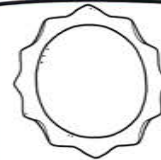
# Post Card Activity

## OBJECTS IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The only star in our solar system. It's the center of our solar system. Everything revolves around it. Because the Sun is so massive, it has gravity, or pull. The Sun's gravity pulls the planets and makes them orbit around the Sun. It has a diameter of 864,000 miles and is made up of hydrogen, helium, and small amounts of oxygen, carbon, and other elements. The Sun is approximately 4.6 billion years old, but it is the most important source of energy for life on Earth. It takes about 8 minutes for the light to reach Earth.

The objects in our solar system. They do not orbit the star. Gravity pulls them around them. The Earth has one moon, but other planets have more than one. All but two planets (Mercury and Venus) have moons. Moons have many shapes, sizes, and types. Some have atmospheres and can even have oceans beneath their surfaces.

A planet is a large body in space that orbits a star and does not produce its own light. Planets have to be big enough to have enough gravity that will keep it in a spherical shape and will also clear the path around its orbit. A dwarf planet does not clear the path around its orbit. A dwarf planet has enough gravity that will keep it in a spherical shape, but it does not clear the path around its orbit. Asteroids orbit the Sun, but they are much smaller than planets. They range in size from 329 miles in diameter to less than a meter. Some are made of rock, and others are made of metal.



Sun

Comets



Moons

Planets



Asteroids

Meteors



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## POST CARD



Handwriting practice lines for the postcard message.

Handwriting practice lines for the postcard address.




## Assess what you think is important!

Track student progress by using the bonus mastery checklists.

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<b>Exit Slip Tracking</b>			
<b>Date</b>	<b>Exit Slip Topic</b>	<b>Students Who Have Shown Mastery</b>	<b>Students Who Need Additional Review/Practice</b>

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the objects in our solar system?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
What are comets, asteroids, and meteors?

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

How are moon and planets different?

**Are you tired of spending  
time looking for standards  
based activities for your  
science class?**

Save yourself time and energy with easy to use  
activities that are already aligned to your  
standards and are sure to keep your students  
engaged during science lessons!

# OBJECTS IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM



The Sun is the only star in our solar system. It's the center of our solar system and everything revolves around it. Because the Sun is so massive, it has the most gravity, or pull. The Sun's gravity pulls the planets and makes them orbit in a path around the Sun. It has a diameter of 864,000 miles and is made up of hydrogen, helium, and small amounts of oxygen, carbon, and other elements. The Sun is approximately 4.6 billion years old, but it is the most important source of energy for life on Earth. It takes about 8 minutes for the light from the Sun to reach Earth.

Moons orbit planets and asteroids in our solar system. They do not orbit the star. Gravity from the planet keeps the moons in orbit around them. The Earth has one moon, but there are more than 200 moons in our solar system. All but two planets (Mercury and Venus) have moons. Even some dwarf planets and asteroids have moons. Moons have many shapes, sizes, and types. Some have atmospheres and can even have oceans beneath their surfaces.

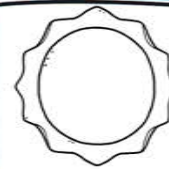


A planet is a large body in space that orbits a star and does not produce its own light. Planets have to be big enough to have enough gravity that will keep it in a spherical shape and will also clear the path around its orbit. A dwarf planet is a body in space that orbits a star, but still orbits a star and has the path around its orbit, but still orbits a star and has other elements. Asteroids orbit the Sun, but can range in size from 329 miles in diameter of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter that separates the inner and outer planets.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
What are the objects in our solar system?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
What are comets, asteroids, and meteors?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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## Sun

## Comets



## Moons

## Planets



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EDUCATION

# Purchase now to use in your classroom!