## The Solar System

Distance in space can be measured in astronomical units, or AU. This is the average distance of the Earth from the Sun.

1 Astronomical Unit = 149,597,871 kilometers

1. Write these numbers in decimal form:

	Decimal form:
(9 × 1) + (5 × 1/10) + (8 × 1/100)	9.58
one and fifty-two hundredths	1.52
one	1
(5 × 1) + (2 × 1/10)	5.2
3 tenths + 8 hundredths + 2 thousandths	0.387
19.2	19.2
(7 × 1/10) + (2 × 1/100) + (2 × 1/1,000)	0.722
thirty and one tenth	30.1

In the next table, the planets are listed in order from the closest to the sun to the farthest from the sun. Put the decimals from above in the table in order:

Planet	Average Distance from Sun in AU
Mercury	0.387
Venus	0.722
Earth	1.0
Mars	1.52
Jupiter	5.2
Saturn	9.58
Uranus	19.2
Neptune	30.1

2. Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are called the Terrestrial Planets because their surfaces are rock. Create a number line to show their average distance from the Sun.

## Students' number lines should look something like this:



3. The Jovian Planets are Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. They are gaseous and *huge* compared to the terrestrial planets. **Create a new number line to show their distance from the sun.** Is Saturn or Jupiter closer to the sun?

## Students' number lines should look *something* like this:



4. Compare the number lines from number 2 and 3. What do you notice? How many times as far from the sun is Saturn as Earth?

## The scales are different. The scale for the terrestrial planets is much smaller than the scale for the Jovian planets. Saturn is about 10 times as far from the Sun as Earth.

5. The asteroid belt separates the Terrestrial Planets and the Jovian Planets. In astronomical units, how far could the asteroid belt be from the sun? Explain your thinking using words, pictures and numbers. **Accept any answer between 1.52 and 5.2.** 



Note: Sources vary on the actual distance from the Sun. The Asteroid Belt spans 2.2 - 3.2. It is 1 AU thick.





