

PARTS OF THE SUN

This is an interactive worksheet to learn the parts of the sun.



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut out all the pieces.
2. Glue the information for each layer on the back of the flaps or the designated boxes.
3. Stack the circles in order by size,
4. Color each layer a different color.



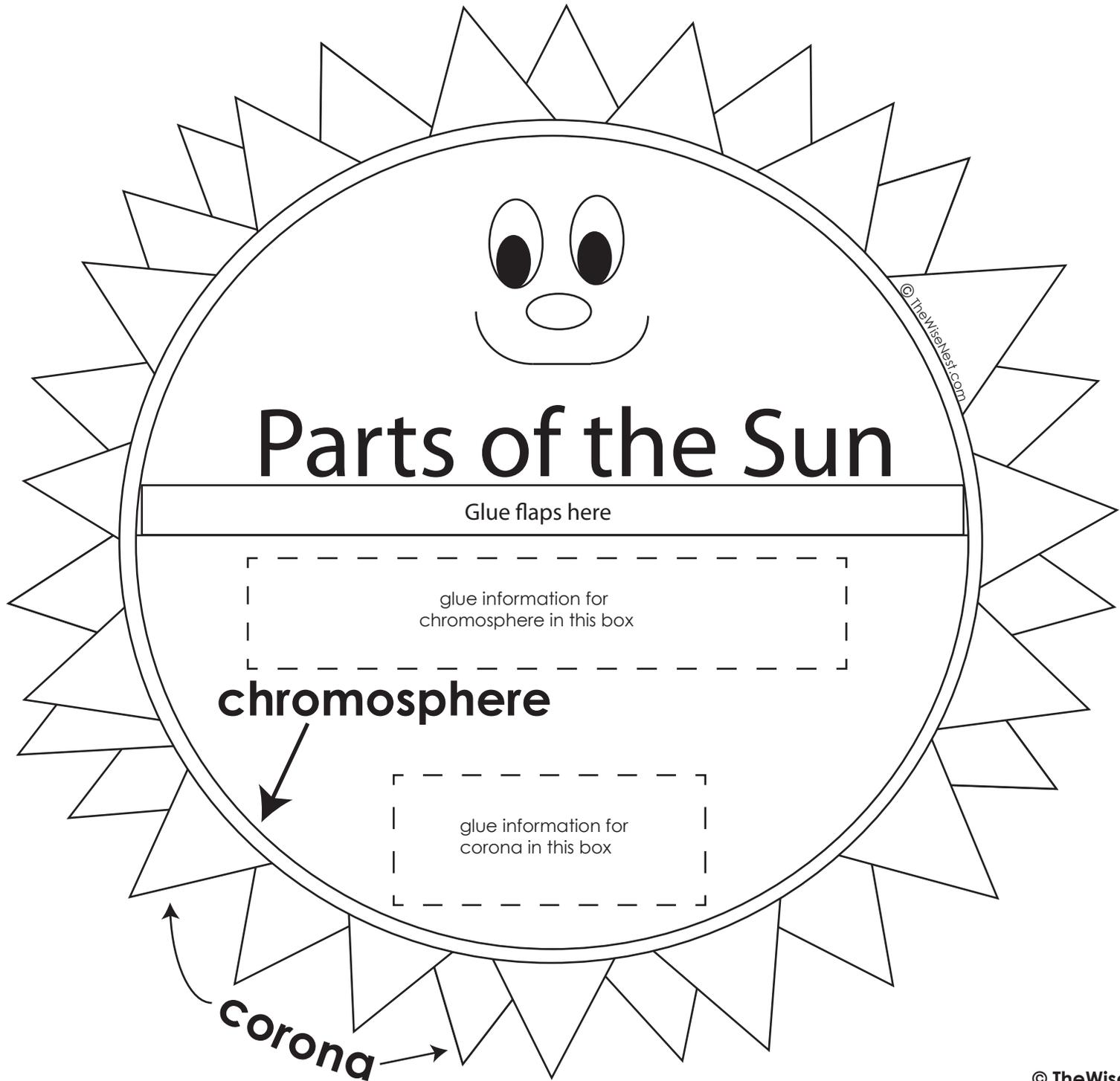
To watch a video explaining how to put it together, please go to:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4EmK-yNvMtg>

Thank you for downloading this file! I hope it can be useful to your family!

If you would like to share, please share a link to my blog or to the page that hosts these files.

Created by Grismar @ TheWiseNest.com © 2013

*Written information taken from: A Family Guide to the Sun by Space Science Institute.
Guide downloaded from: <http://www.spaceweathercenter.org/education/02/02.html>*



Parts of the Sun

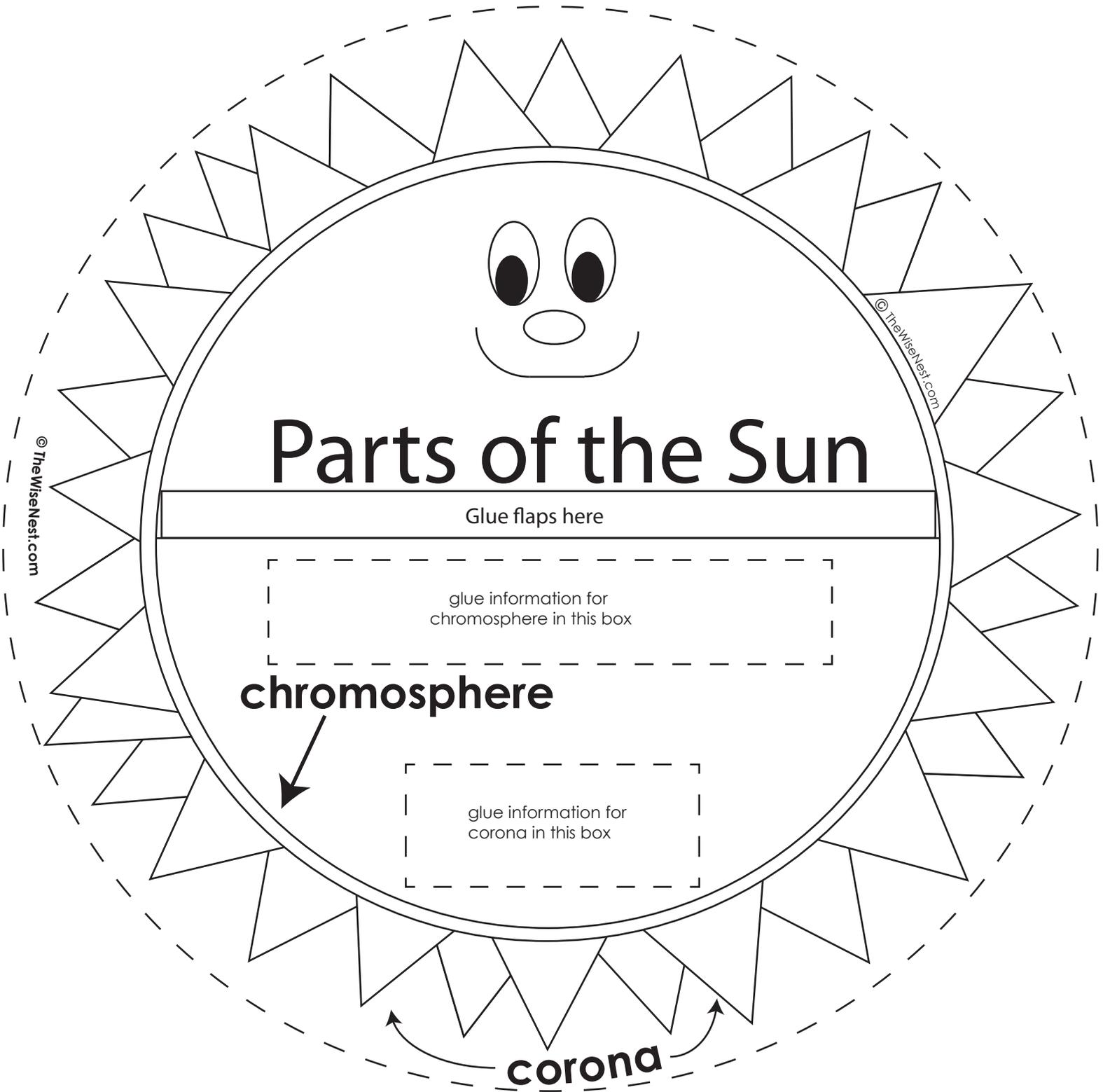
Glue flaps here

glue information for
chromosphere in this box

chromosphere

glue information for
corona in this box

corona



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Parts of the Sun

Glue flaps here

glue information for
chromosphere in this box

chromosphere

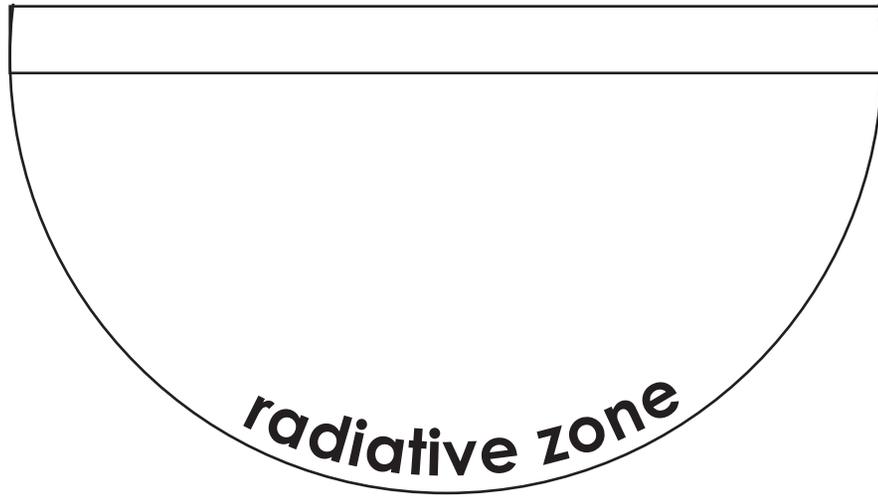


glue information for
corona in this box

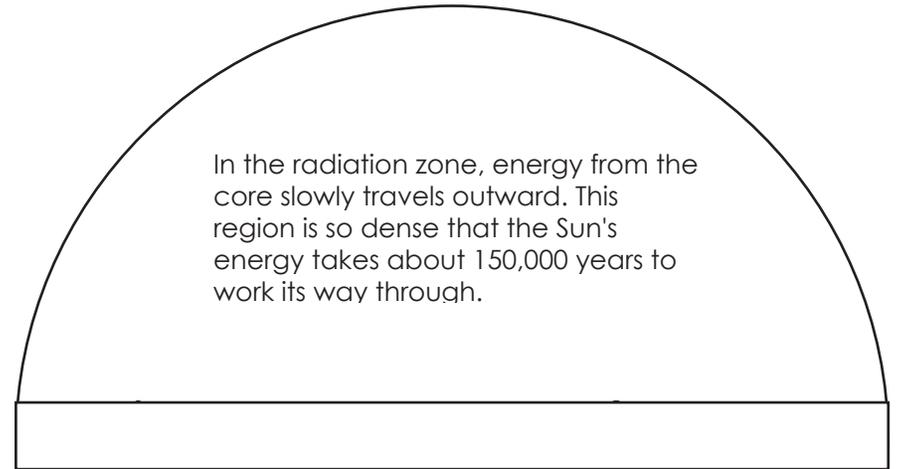
corona



The chromosphere is a turbulent layer of the Sun's atmosphere just above the photosphere. It is home to magnificent arcs of gas called prominences* and tremendous explosions of energy called solar flares. It gives off most of the ultraviolet (UV) light of the Sun.

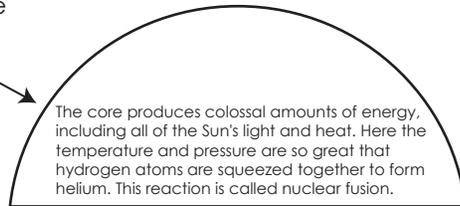


In the radiation zone, energy from the core slowly travels outward. This region is so dense that the Sun's energy takes about 150,000 years to work its way through.

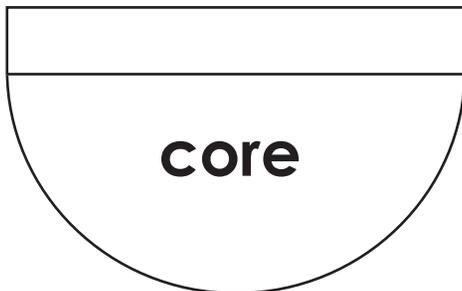


The corona is the Sun's extended outer atmosphere. It is the luminous white halo visible in a photo of a total solar eclipse*. Mysteriously, the corona is much hotter than the surface of the Sun, so hot that it also produces a type of light called X-rays.

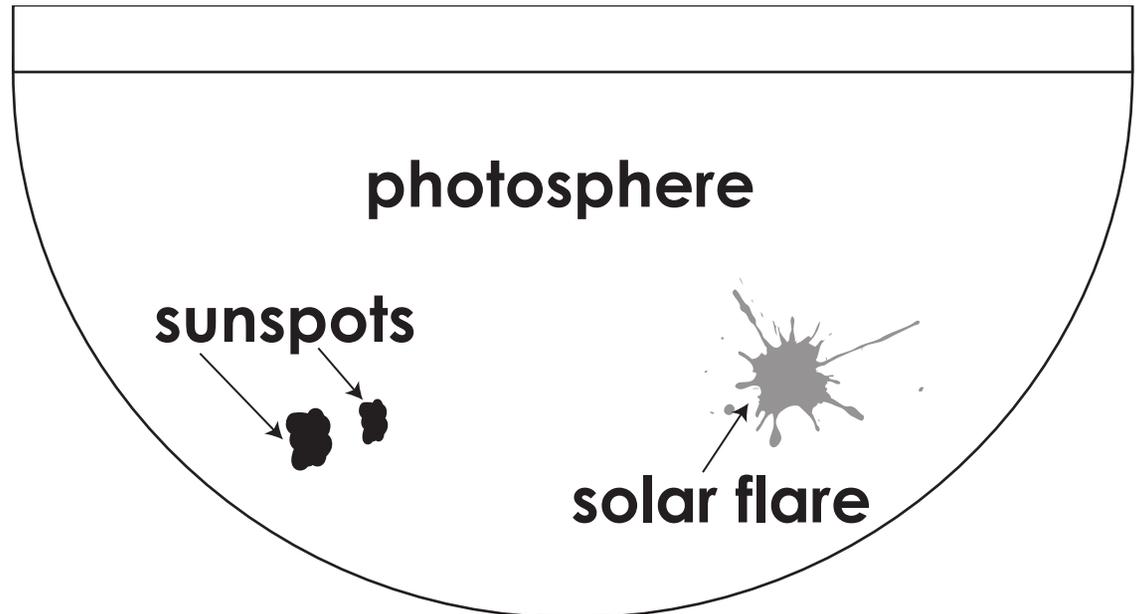
glue this information on the back of the core flap



The core produces colossal amounts of energy, including all of the Sun's light and heat. Here the temperature and pressure are so great that hydrogen atoms are squeezed together to form helium. This reaction is called nuclear fusion.

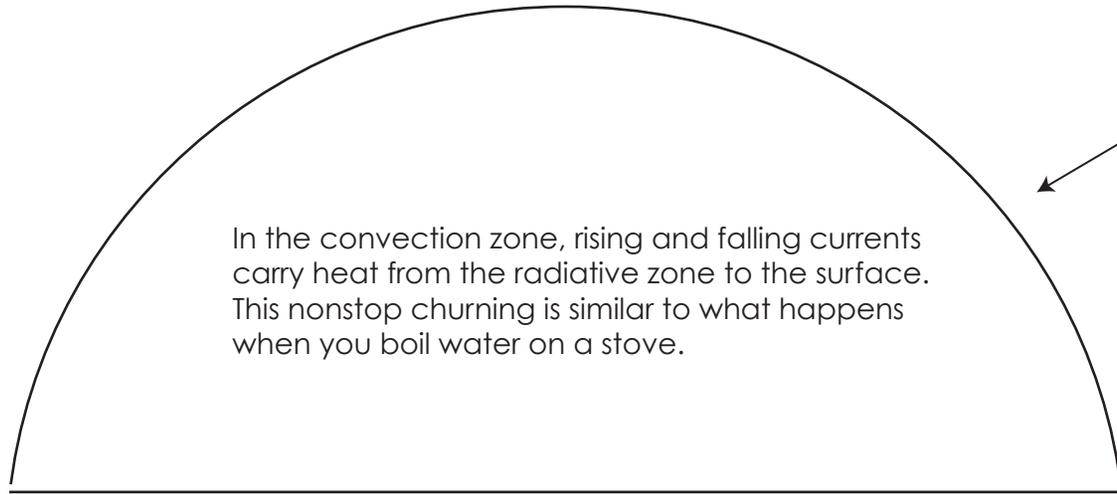


photosphere



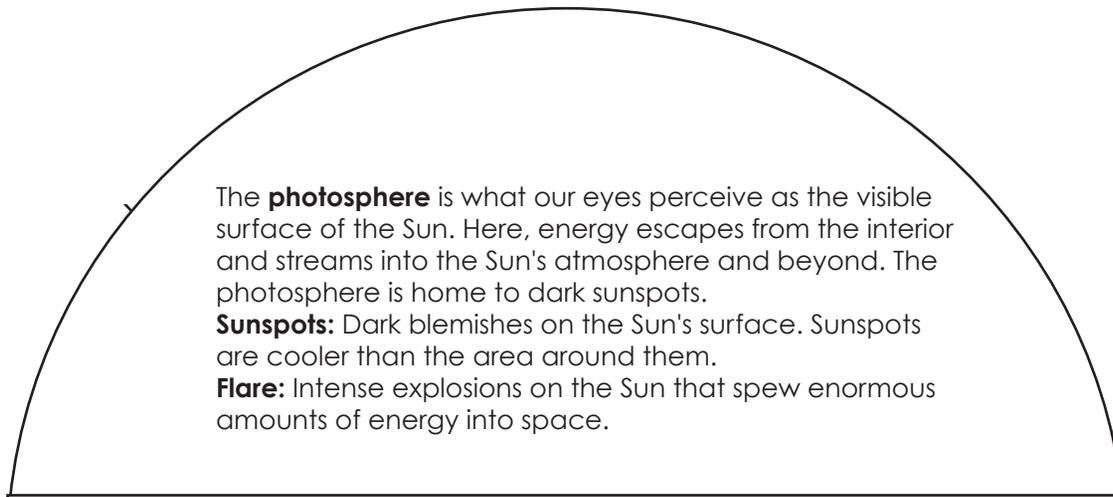
sunspots

solar flare



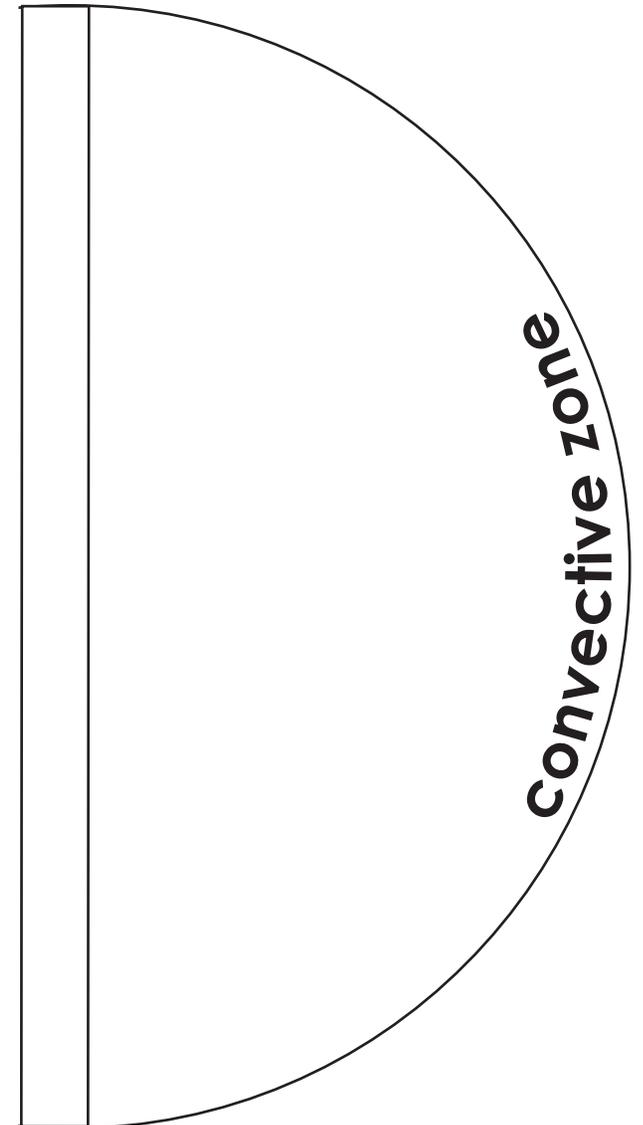
In the convection zone, rising and falling currents carry heat from the radiative zone to the surface. This nonstop churning is similar to what happens when you boil water on a stove.

glue this information on the back of the convection flap



The **photosphere** is what our eyes perceive as the visible surface of the Sun. Here, energy escapes from the interior and streams into the Sun's atmosphere and beyond. The photosphere is home to dark sunspots.
Sunspots: Dark blemishes on the Sun's surface. Sunspots are cooler than the area around them.
Flare: Intense explosions on the Sun that spew enormous amounts of energy into space.

glue this information on the back of the photosphere flap



convective zone