

SECTION
1**Reinforcement****Earth in Space**

Directions: Circle the term in parentheses that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Earth's shape is (elliptical/spherical/oval).
2. Earth completely (circumnavigates/encircles/orbits) the Sun once each year.
3. Among Earth's physical properties is its rotation, which takes one (year/day/hour) to complete.
4. Earth's diameter is measured by its distance (from pole to pole/around each pole/beside each pole.)
5. During a lunar eclipse, the shadow cast by Earth is (straight/curved/perpendicular).
6. The attractive force between two objects that depends on the masses of the objects and the distance between them is called (gravity/planetary/axis).
7. Earth's magnetic field is concentrated at two ends of an imaginary magnetic (center/axis/magnet) running between Earth's north and south magnetic poles.
8. Earth's magnetic poles move around the (north and south poles/rotational poles/gravity poles) in an irregular way described as polar wandering.
9. Harmful radiation from the Sun deflected by Earth's (magnetic fields/axis/cloud layers) generates large electrical currents that flow into Earth's atmosphere near the magnetic poles.
10. These electric currents create lights in the night sky that are known in the northern hemisphere as (*terra borealis/polar borealis/aurora borealis*).
11. Because the Sun is not located in the center of Earth's orbit, Earth's distance from the Sun (varies/never changes/might change).
12. Earth is one of (seven/eight/nine) planets in our solar system.
13. Oceans on Earth absorbed much of the (oxygen/carbon monoxide/carbon dioxide) in Earth's early atmosphere.
14. The high temperatures on (Mercury/Venus/Mars) exist because of the huge amount of carbon dioxide in the planet's atmosphere.
15. When large amounts of carbon dioxide trap and hold onto heat energy, the process is known as the (greenhouse effect/cause and effect/electron effect).