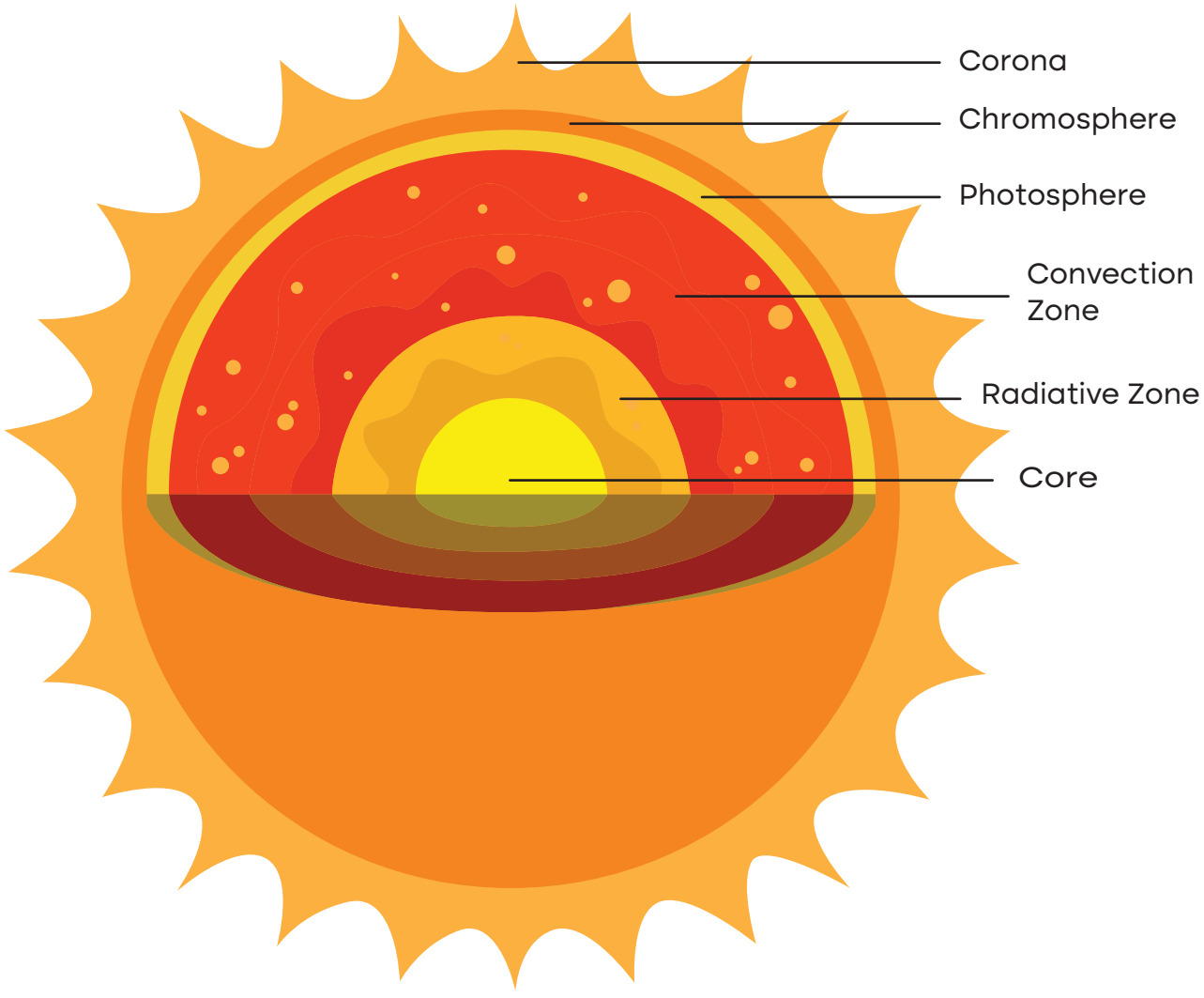
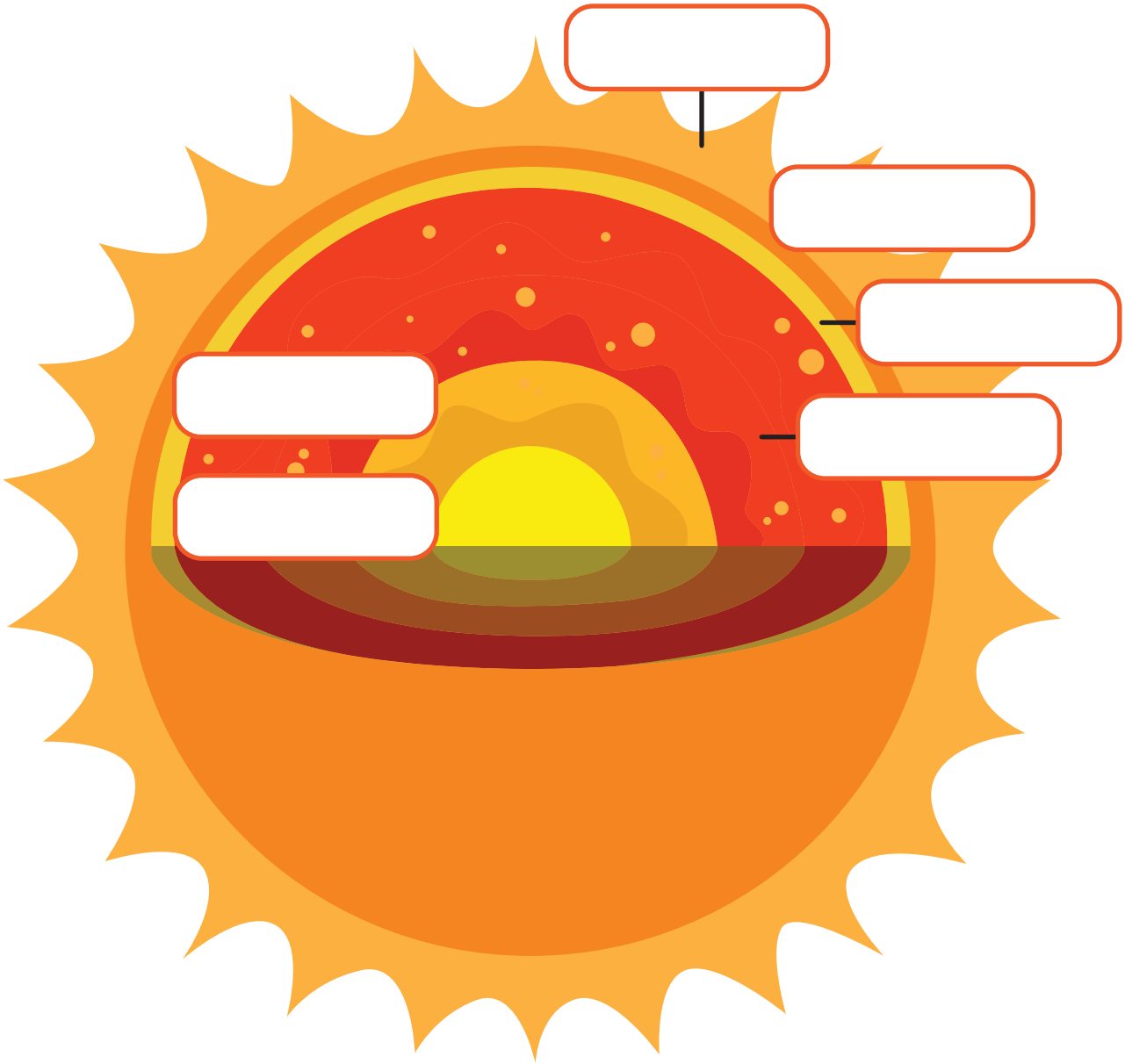
Anatomy of the Sun



Anatomy of the Sun

Labeling Activity



Corona

Photosphere

Convection Zone

Radiative Zone

Chromosphere

Core

Parts of the Sun

Corona - It is a crown of plasma located in the outmost layer of the Sun's atmosphere.

Chromosphere - The chromosphere is a narrow plasma layer between the photosphere and the corona.

Photosphere - The photosphere is a thin layer of gas on the Sun's surface visible from Earth.

Radiative Zone - The radiative zone is the layer of the Sun where radiative diffusion occurs, allowing photons to transfer energy from the Sun's core to its outer layers.

Convection Zone - The Sun's outermost internal layer is the convection zone, where energy is transported to the photosphere through convection currents.

Core - The core is the hottest central part of the Sun, where nuclear reactions convert hydrogen into helium.

Parts of the Sun

Matching Activity

Directions: Match each part of the Sun with its correct function

A. Corona

B. Chromosphere

C. Photosphere

D. Radiative Zone

E. Convection Zone

F. Core

It is the hottest central part of the Sun, where nuclear reactions convert hydrogen into helium.

It is Sun's outermost internal layer where energy is transported to the photosphere through convection currents.

It is the layer of the Sun where radiative diffusion occurs, allowing photons to transfer energy from the Sun's core to its outer layers.

The chromosphere is a narrow plasma layer between the photosphere and the corona.

The photosphere is a thin layer of gas on the Sun's surface visible from Earth.

It is a crown of plasma located in the outmost layer of the Sun's atmosphere.

The Sun's Role in the Solar System

The Sun provides energy, heat, and gravitational stability.

Sun's Role in the Solar System:

Source of Light and Heat

Gravitational Center

Drives the Water Cycle

Creates Space Weather

Enables Photosynthesis

Cause and Effects

Causes

The gravity of the sun pulls on planets and other objects in the solar system.

Effects

_____

_____

Causes

The sun produces heat and light energy.

Effects

_____

_____

Causes

The Sun's radiation influences the planet's climate and weather patterns.

Effects

_____

_____

Causes

The Sun's energy heats the land and ocean, causing water to evaporate.

Effects

_____

_____

Creative Writing

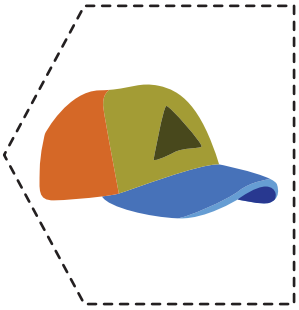
Directions: Describe a day on Earth without the Sun. How would plants, animals, and people be affected?

Sun Safety Matching

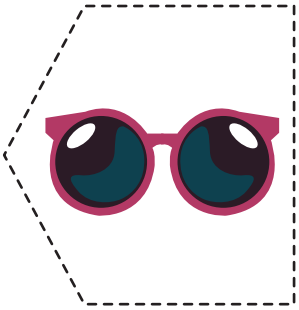
Directions: Complete the puzzle by matching each description to the correct object.

It is worn to protect the eyes from the sun.

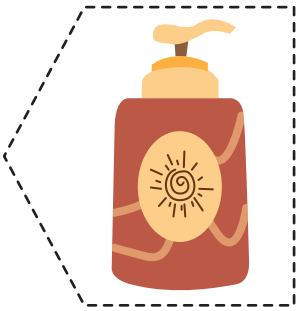
It is applied in the skin to protect it from sunburn.



We use this to create shade and shield ourselves from the sun.

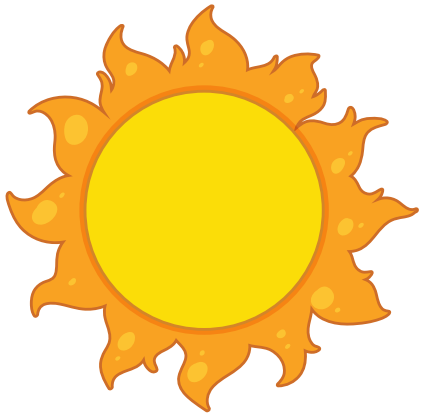


We wear this on our heads to protect our face and scalp from the sun.



It is what we drink to stay hydrated in hot weather.

Sun Facts



The Sun is a star that is about 4.5 billion years old.

The Sun's gravity keeps the solar system together.

The Sun does not have a solid surface.

The Sun has no moons.

Nothing can survive on the Sun.

Hydrogen makes up most of the Sun.

The Sun generates space weather.

The Sun's atmosphere consists of three layers.

The Sun has a powerful magnetic field.