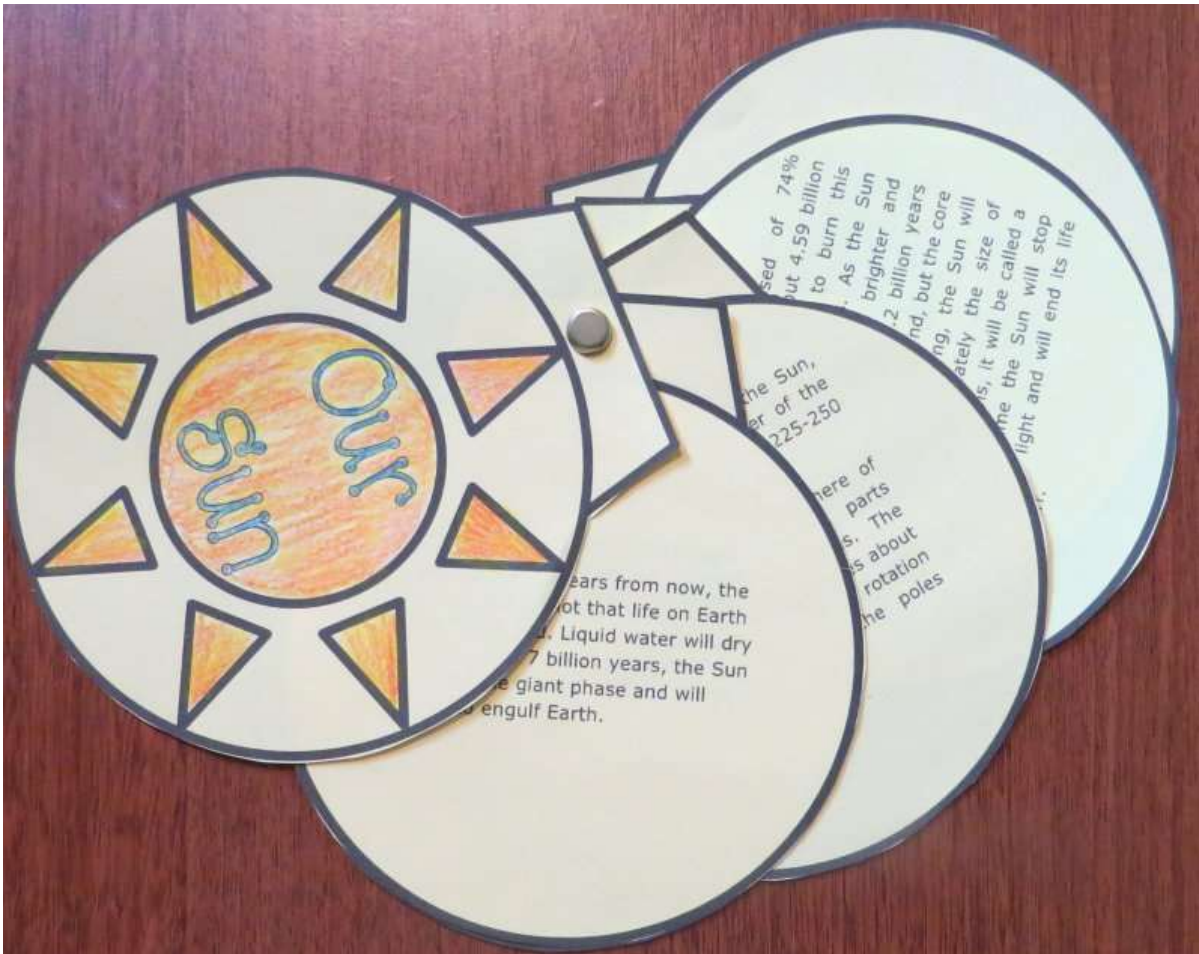


Our Sun Organizer



If you are looking for additional foldable graphic organizers related to Earth and space, you may wish to take a look at Earth's Place in the Universe Interactive Organizers.



My blog may be found here:

<http://bookunitsteacher.com/wp>

You may also be interested in visiting me at these locations:

The Book Units Teacher Website contains information on a large variety of topics:

<http://bookunitsteacher.com/>



At my Pinterest site, you'll find several boards devoted to science topics.

<http://www.pinterest.com/lindagaymiller/>

Instructions for Making the Organizer

Three versions of this organizer are offered: one with blanks for students to write their own sentences; one with the sentences provided but with blank spaces for students to write in key words; and one with the answers provided. The third copy of the organizer may be used as an answer key, for differentiated instruction, for students who were absent during instruction, or if you wish for the students to have the sentences already completed.

- Print the organizer. This organizer looks great printed on yellow paper.

- Have students cut out the pages.



- Students should fill in the requested information.
- Fasten the pages together on the top tab. If you use a brad, the pages will twist apart as pictured below. You can also staple or glue the pages together on the tab area. [Note: After the cover which must come first, there is not a definite order to the pages; however, you might wish for all students to assemble their books in the same sequence to make locating information easier.]

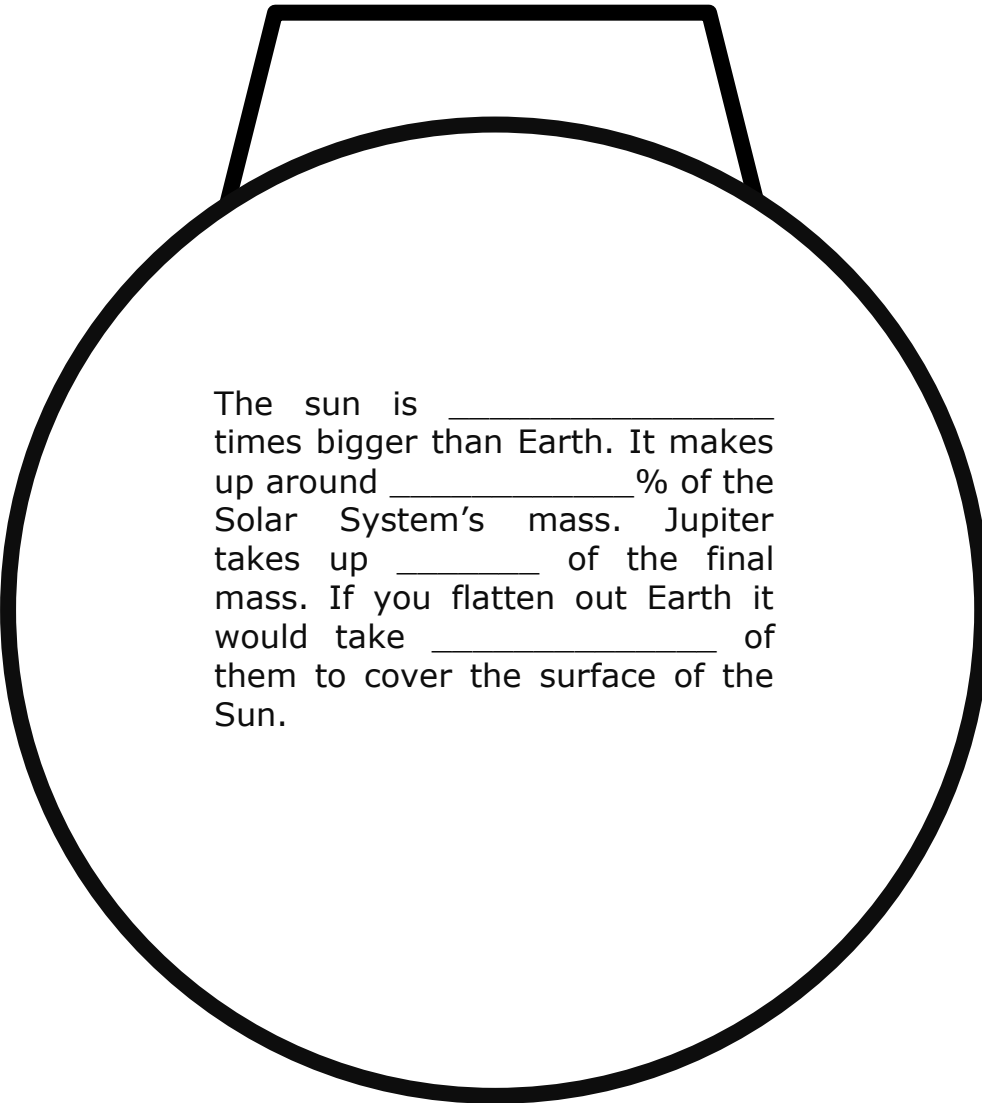




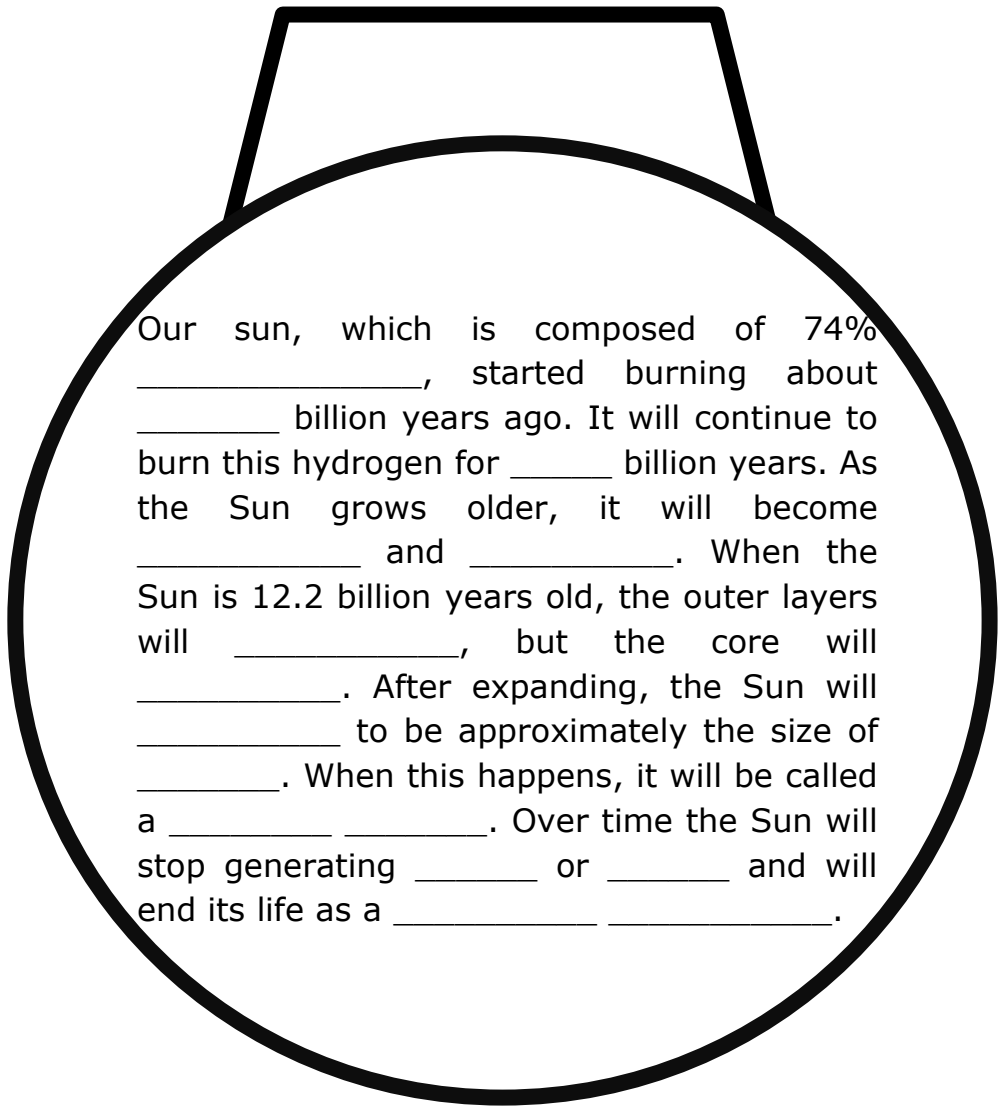
Describe our sun by telling its classification, age, and temperature.



Our sun is _____
_____ years old. It is a
_____ with a
diameter _____ of
_____ kilometers. The surface
temperature is _____
degrees Fahrenheit (_____
degrees Celsius), and its core is
around _____ million degrees
Fahrenheit (_____
degrees Celsius).



The sun is _____ times bigger than Earth. It makes up around _____% of the Solar System's mass. Jupiter takes up _____ of the final mass. If you flatten out Earth it would take _____ of them to cover the surface of the Sun.

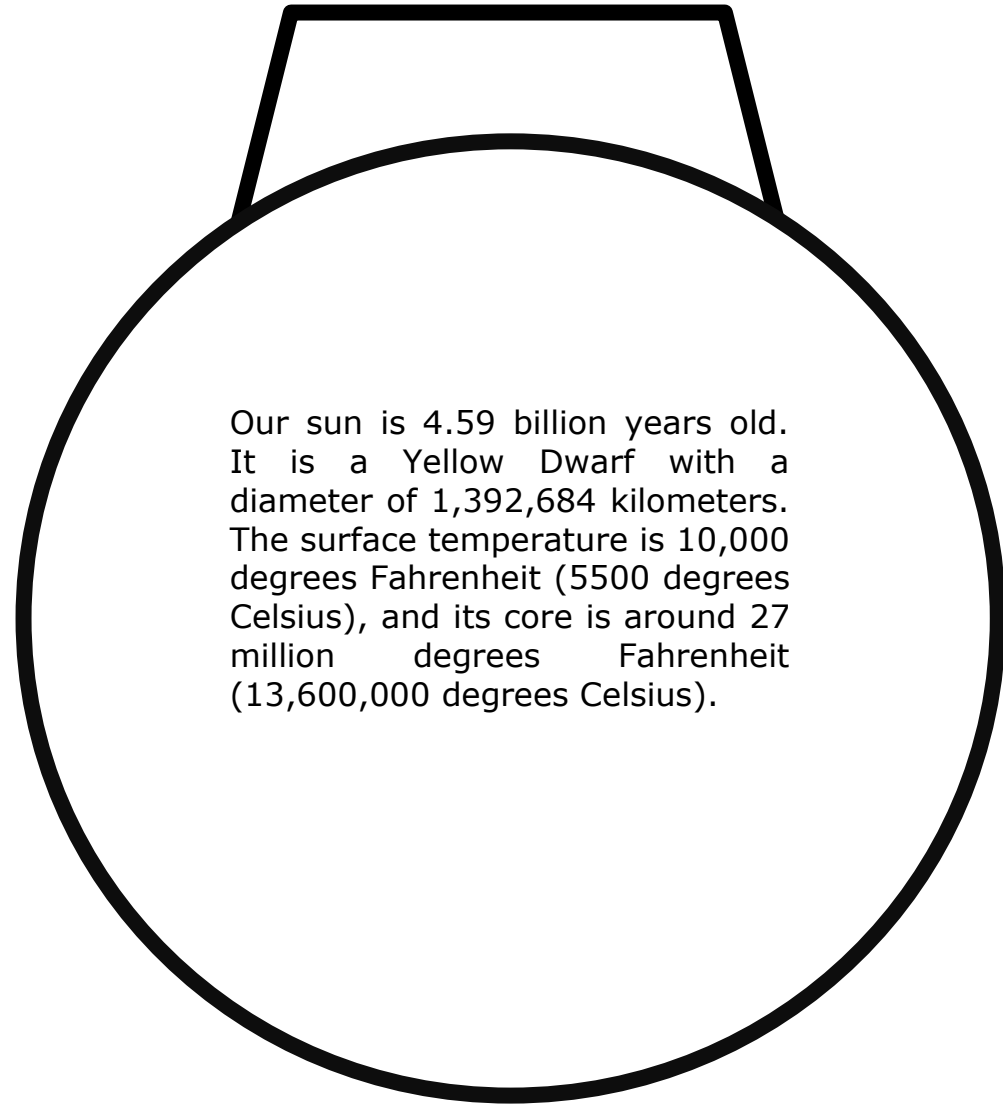


Our sun, which is composed of 74% _____, started burning about _____ billion years ago. It will continue to burn this hydrogen for _____ billion years. As the Sun grows older, it will become _____ and _____. When the Sun is 12.2 billion years old, the outer layers will _____, but the core will _____. After expanding, the Sun will _____ to be approximately the size of _____. When this happens, it will be called a _____. Over time the Sun will stop generating _____ or _____ and will end its life as a _____.

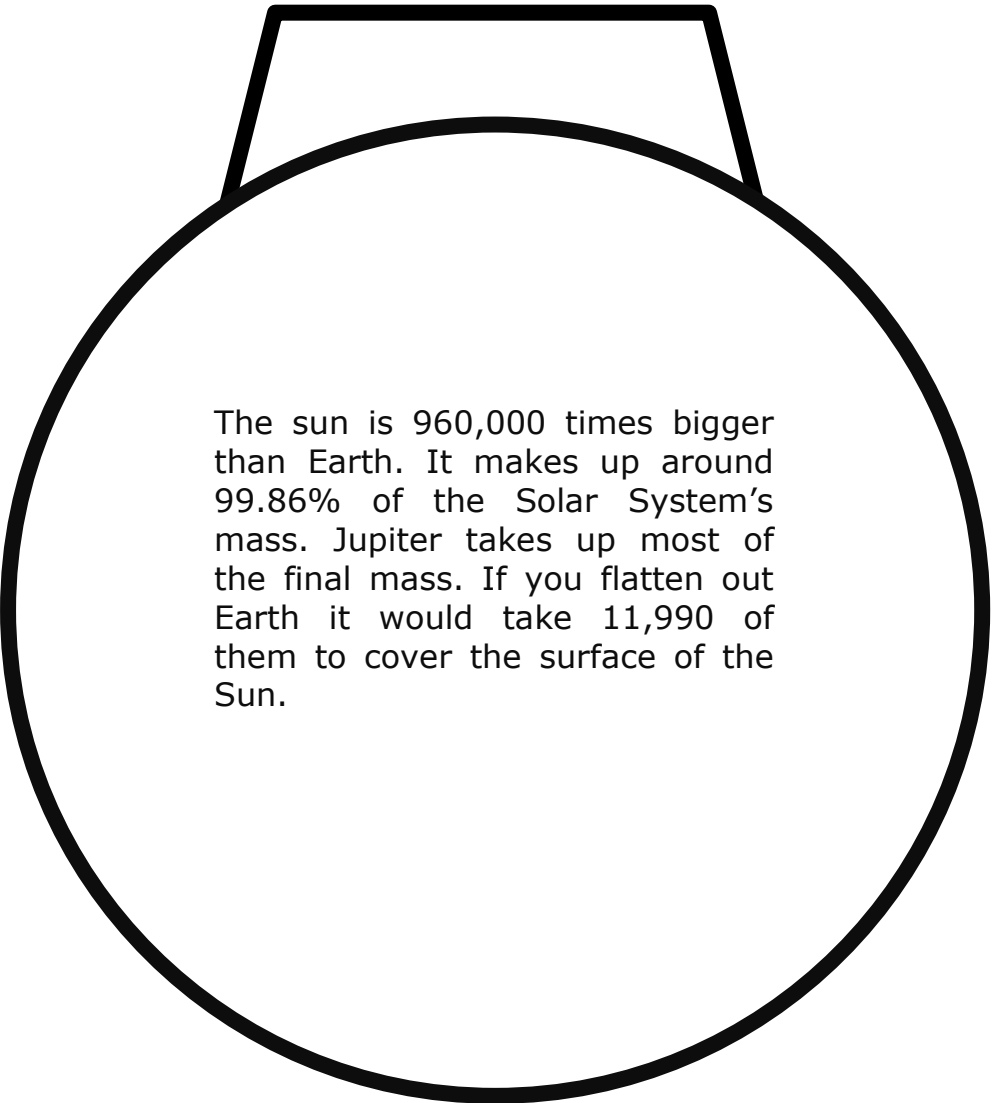
Just as the Earth orbits the Sun,
the Sun orbits the center of the
_____. This takes
_____ years to complete.

Because the Sun is a _____
of _____ gas, different
parts rotate at different
_____. The area near the
equator takes about _____
days to complete one rotation and
the areas near the poles take
around _____ days.

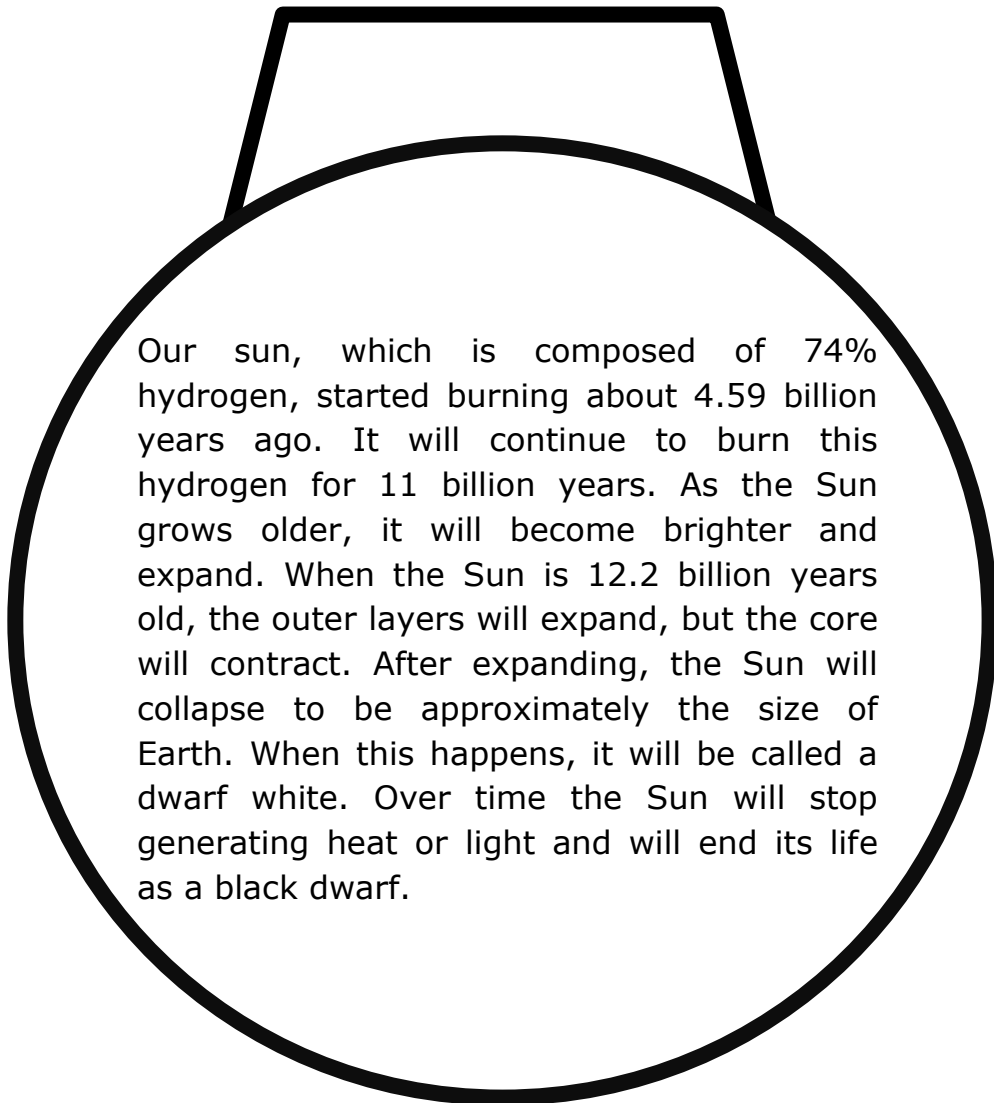
In about a billion years from now, the
Sun will grow so hot that life on Earth
will be _____. Liquid water
will _____. In another 7 billion
years, the Sun will reach the
_____ phase and will expand to
_____ Earth.



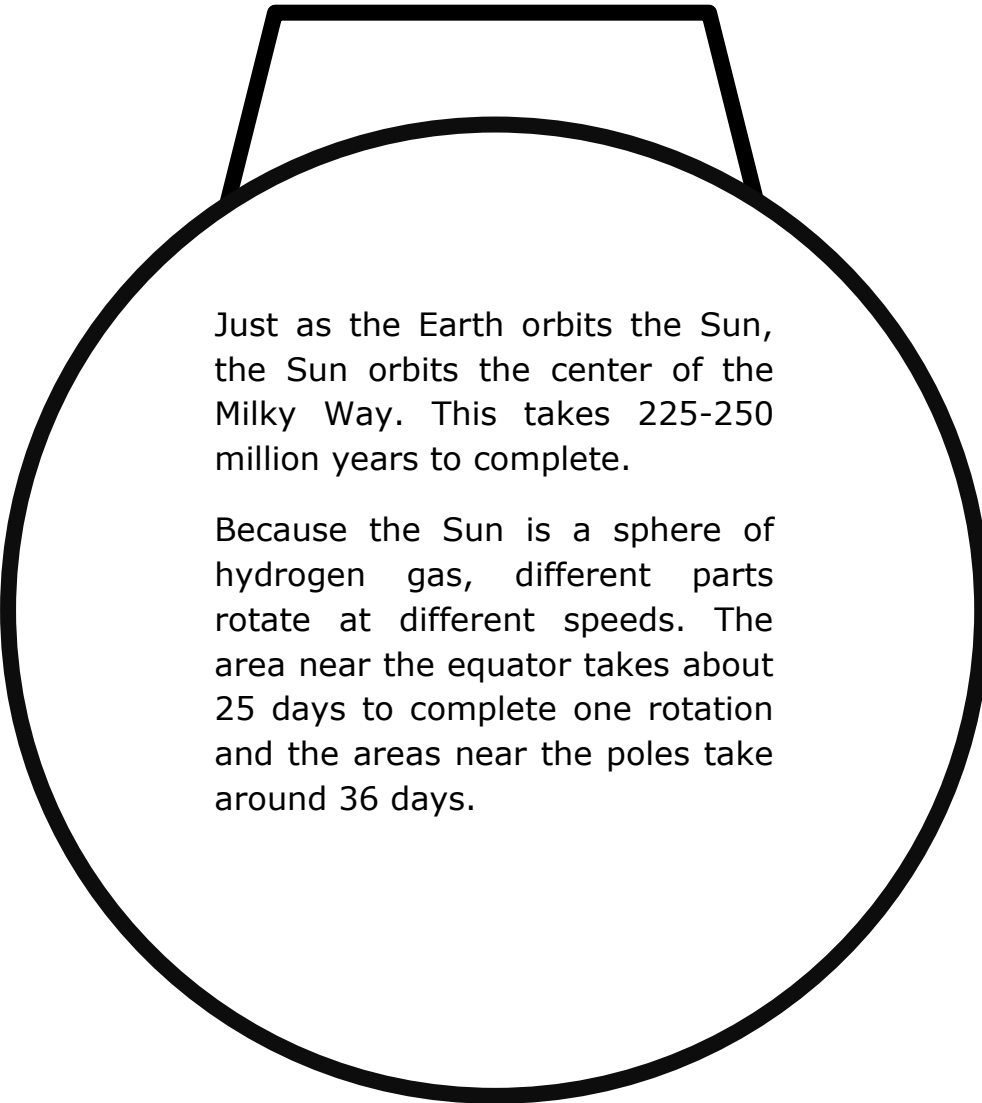
Our sun is 4.59 billion years old. It is a Yellow Dwarf with a diameter of 1,392,684 kilometers. The surface temperature is 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit (5500 degrees Celsius), and its core is around 27 million degrees Fahrenheit (13,600,000 degrees Celsius).



The sun is 960,000 times bigger than Earth. It makes up around 99.86% of the Solar System's mass. Jupiter takes up most of the final mass. If you flatten out Earth it would take 11,990 of them to cover the surface of the Sun.




Our sun, which is composed of 74% hydrogen, started burning about 4.59 billion years ago. It will continue to burn this hydrogen for 11 billion years. As the Sun grows older, it will become brighter and expand. When the Sun is 12.2 billion years old, the outer layers will expand, but the core will contract. After expanding, the Sun will collapse to be approximately the size of Earth. When this happens, it will be called a dwarf white. Over time the Sun will stop generating heat or light and will end its life as a black dwarf.



Just as the Earth orbits the Sun, the Sun orbits the center of the Milky Way. This takes 225-250 million years to complete.

Because the Sun is a sphere of hydrogen gas, different parts rotate at different speeds. The area near the equator takes about 25 days to complete one rotation and the areas near the poles take around 36 days.



In about a billion years from now, the Sun will grow so hot that life on Earth will be destroyed. Liquid water will dry up. In another 7 billion years, the Sun will reach the giant phase and will expand to engulf Earth.