

Our Solar System

Explore the many worlds—planets, moons, dwarf planets, comets, and asteroids—that orbit the Sun. Our Solar System is much more than a star and eight planets; it is home to a set of diverse and amazing objects that we are only beginning to understand.

Guide Overview

This guide includes suggestions for how to engage your students and facilitate an age-appropriate learning experience in the **Our Solar System** exhibit.

FIND

Highlights & Related Questions

- **FIND** Have the students find and investigate the information panel about their favorite planet.
- **DO** Encourage the students to interact with the iPad, seeing the planet and its moons up close. Have the students compare and contrast the planet they chose to Earth.
- **ASK** List some things you didn't know about this planet before. Describe features of the planet that are similar to or different from Earth.



- **FIND** Have the students find the large meteorite on the table near the café.
- **DO** Encourage the students to touch the meteorite sample. It's from space!

ASK What is a meteorite? A piece of rock or metal from space that has fallen to Earth. This one likely originated from the Asteroid Belt between Mars and Jupiter. Can you use context clues to guess what it's made of? Metal, mostly iron and nickel.

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- **FIND** Direct the students to find the Make an Impact station near the meteorite.
- **DO** Have them wait for the countdown to reach zero, then press the red button. Beware! The sound is loud!
- ASK What happened when you pushed the button? Something shot at the flour. What do you see in the white powder? You can see a crater, or hole that results from an impact. What do you think the event represents? It represents a meteorite impact event. Can you spot a nearby image of a crater on the Earth? Can you spot a crater on another planet?
- **FIND** Have the students locate the model of the Mars Rover. Explain that this is a model of the Spirit and Opportunity rovers that have been on Mars since 2004, investigating the surface and sending back information to Earth.
- **DO** The rover moves at about 1 centimeter a second. A centimeter is about the size of an M&M candy. Have the students move 1 centimeter a second for 10 seconds.
- ASK Did you move fast or slowly? Why do you think the rover moves so slow? Answers can include time to receive and send signals, so that the rover doesn't crash, the rover is taking scientific measurements. Which parts of the rover can you identify? Answers can include wheels, camera, solar panels. What might they be used for? Wheels to move around, a camera to take pictures, solar panels for energy. What sorts of things would we want to learn about Mars by going there? We want to learn about the climate and geologic history, including if there was ever liquid water on the surface. What do you think it would be like to visit Mars? Answers could include cold, dusty, rocky.



