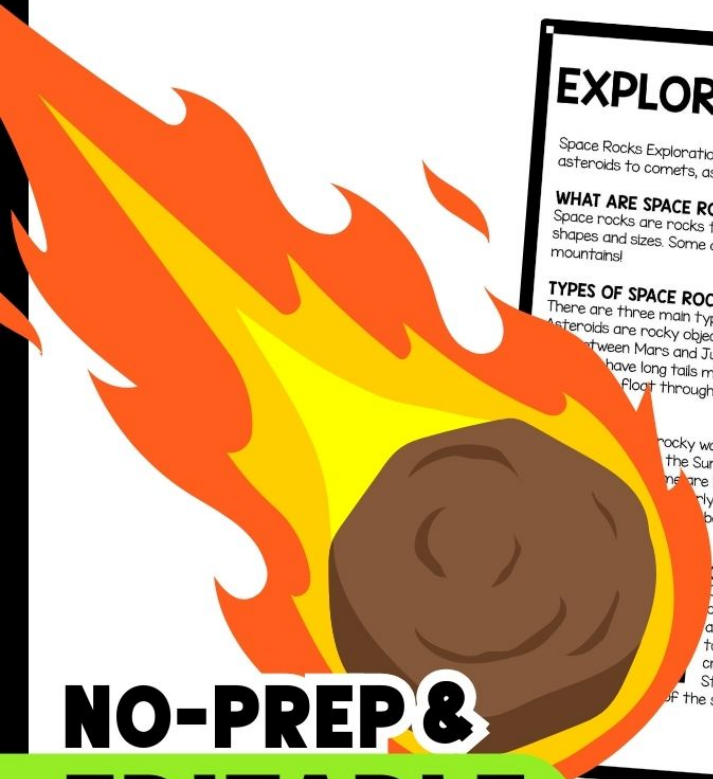


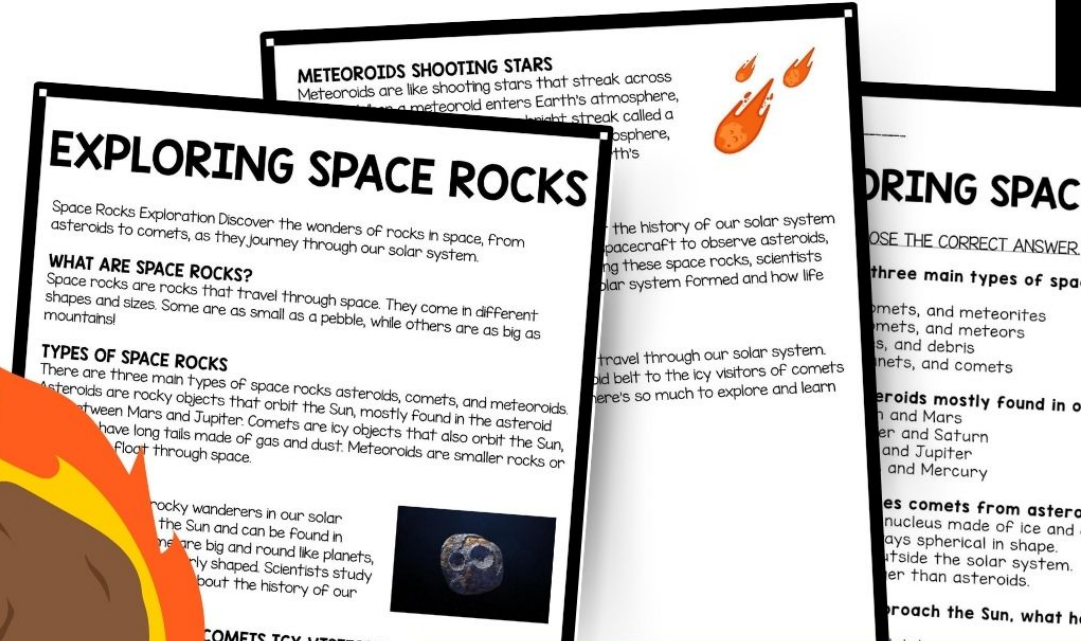
# EXPLORING

## Meteoroids

# READING COMPREHENSION



**NO-PREP &  
EDITABLE**



**READING COMPREHENSION  
MCQ'S  
QUESTIONS  
ANSWER KEY**

# READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

## EXPLORING SPACE ROCKS

Space Rocks Exploration Discover the wonders of rocks in space, from asteroids to comets, as they journey through our solar system.

### WHAT ARE SPACE ROCKS?

Space rocks are rocks that travel through space. They come in different shapes and sizes. Some are as small as a pebble, while others are as big as mountains!

### TYPES OF SPACE ROCKS

There are three main types of space rocks: asteroids, comets, and meteoroids. Asteroids are rocky objects that orbit the Sun, mostly found in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter. Comets are icy objects that also orbit the Sun, but they have long tails made of gas and dust. Meteoroids are smaller rocks or debris that float through space.

### ASTEROIDS

Asteroids are like rocky wanderers in our solar system. They orbit the Sun and can be found in different places. Some are big and round like planets, while others are irregularly shaped. Scientists study asteroids to learn more about the history of our solar system.



### COMETS: ICY VISITORS

Comets are like icy visitors from the outer edges of the solar system. They have a core made of ice and dust called a nucleus. When comets get closer to the Sun, the heat causes the ice to melt and create a bright tail that can be seen from Earth.

Studying comets helps scientists understand more about the early days of the solar system.

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### METEORIDS: SHOOTING STARS

Meteoroids are like shooting stars that streak across the sky. When a meteoroid enters Earth's atmosphere, it heats up and glows, creating a bright streak called a meteor. Most meteoroids burn up in the atmosphere, but some larger ones survive and land on Earth's surface as meteorites.



### STUDYING SPACE ROCKS

Scientists study space rocks to learn about the history of our solar system and the universe. They use telescopes and spacecraft to observe asteroids, comets, and meteoroids up close. By studying these space rocks, scientists can unlock many secrets about how our solar system formed and how life began on Earth.

### CONCLUSION

Space rocks are fascinating objects that travel through our solar system. From the rocky wanderers of the asteroid belt to the icy visitors of comets and the shooting stars of meteoroids, there's so much to explore and learn about in space!

## READING COMPREHENSION

**COLORED & B/W  
VERSIONS INCLUDED**

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are the main types of space rocks?
2. Where are asteroids primarily found?
3. What distinguishes comets from asteroids?
4. How do meteoroids create the phenomenon of shooting stars?
5. How do scientists study space rocks?

6. How do scientists study space rocks?
  - a) By digging deep into the Earth's crust
  - b) By analyzing volcanic eruptions
  - c) By using telescopes and spacecraft
  - d) By conducting experiments in laboratories

7. What is the primary reason scientists study the history of the solar system?
  - a) To learn about the history of the solar system
  - b) To predict future asteroid impacts on Earth
  - c) To find valuable minerals for space exploration
  - d) To understand the behavior of shooting stars

8. What do most meteoroids become when they enter Earth's atmosphere?
  - a) Asteroids
  - b) Comets
  - c) Meteorites
  - d) Shooting stars

9. Which space rock type is described as "wandering"?
  - a) Asteroids
  - b) Comets
  - c) Meteoroids
  - d) Meteorites

10. What do scientists hope to unlock by studying space rocks?
  - a) The secrets of black holes
  - b) The origins of life on Mars
  - c) The history of our solar system and universe
  - d) The secrets of distant galaxies

## ANSWER KEY

### MCQS

1. b) Asteroids, comets, and meteoroids
2. c) Between Mars and Jupiter
3. a) Comets have a nucleus made of ice and dust.
4. c) It melts, forming a bright tail of gas and dust.
5. b) It becomes a shooting star known as a meteor.
6. c) By using telescopes and spacecraft.
7. a) To learn about the history of the solar system and universe.
8. c) Meteorites
9. a) Asteroids
10. c) The history of our solar system and universe

### SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. The main types of space rocks mentioned are asteroids, comets, and meteoroids.
2. Asteroids are primarily found in the asteroid belt between Mars and Jupiter.
3. Comets are distinguished from asteroids by having a nucleus made of ice and dust.
4. Meteoroids create the phenomenon of shooting stars when they enter Earth's atmosphere and become meteors.
5. Scientists study space rocks using telescopes and spacecraft to observe asteroids, comets, and meteoroids up close.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

## EXPLORING SPACE ROCKS

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

### 1. What are the three main types of space rocks mentioned in the passage?

- a) Asteroids, comets, and meteorites
- b) Asteroids, comets, and meteors
- c) Rocks, pebbles, and debris
- d) Asteroids, planets, and comets

### 2. Where are asteroids mostly found in our solar system?

- a) Between Earth and Mars
- b) Between Jupiter and Saturn
- c) Between Mars and Jupiter
- d) Between Venus and Mercury

### 3. What distinguishes comets from asteroids?

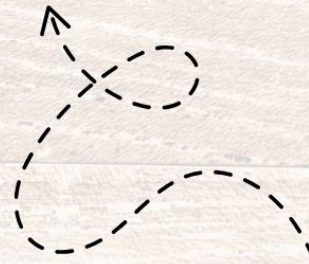
- a) Comets have a nucleus made of ice and dust.
- b) Comets are always spherical in shape.
- c) Comets orbit outside the solar system.
- d) Comets are larger than asteroids.

### 4. When comets approach the Sun, what happens to their ice core?

- a) It freezes completely.
- b) It disintegrates into smaller rocks.
- c) It melts, forming a bright tail of gas and dust.
- d) It turns into a solid rock.

### 5. What occurs when a meteoroid enters Earth's atmosphere?

- a) It disintegrates into tiny particles.
- b) It becomes a shooting star known as a meteor.
- c) It accelerates towards the Sun.
- d) It collides with other meteoroids.



**10 - MCQ'S & 5  
QUESTIONS**

**ANSWER KEY  
INCLUDED**

**READY TO PRINT**

**NO-PREP !**

**JUST PRINT AND GO!**



**EASY EDITING**

**EDITABLE**

**\*FONTS ARE EMBEDDED FOR CONVENIENCE**

