7. Sınıf İngilizce Planets Destekleme ve Zenginleştirme Kâğıdı

WORKSHEET

2026-2027 · Ünite 10: Planets · Destekleme (Support) ve zenginleştirme (Challenge)

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

A Support 1: Space words

Support: Match the words with their Turkish meanings. *(Destekleme: Kelimeleri Türkçe anlamlarıyla eşleştirin.)*

1. orbit	a) yüzey
2. surface	b) yer çekimi
3. gravity	c) yörünge; etrafında dönmek
4. galaxy	d) astronot
5. astronaut	e) gökada, galaksi

B Support 2: Bigger or smaller?

Support: Complete with the words in the box. *(Destekleme: Kutudaki kelimelerle tamamlayın. Kutuda bir yanlış biçim var; onu kullanmayın.)*

bigger • smaller • hotter • colder • more big

1. The Sun is _____ than the Earth.
2. The Moon is _____ than the Earth.
3. Mercury is _____ than Neptune because it is close to the Sun.
4. Neptune is _____ than Mercury because it is far from the Sun.

C Support 3: Step by step

Put the words in the correct order. *(Kelimeleri doğru sıraya koyarak cümle kurun.)*

1. *biggest / the / is / planet. / Jupiter*

2. *smaller / than / Mars / Earth. / is*

3. *The / orbits / Earth / the / Sun.*

D Challenge 1: Saturn, the floating planet

Challenge: Read the text and answer the questions. *(Zenginleştirme: Metni okuyun ve soruları cevaplayın.)*

> Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second biggest planet in our solar system. It is a gas giant, like Jupiter. People call it “the jewel of the solar system” because of its beautiful rings. The rings are made of billions of pieces of ice and rock. Some pieces are as small as dust, and others are as big as houses! The rings are very wide, but they are very thin.
> Here is a strange fact: Saturn is enormous, but it is made mostly of light gases. For its size, it is lighter than water. So, if you had a giant bathtub, Saturn could float in it!
> Saturn has a lot of moons. The biggest one, Titan, is bigger than the planet Mercury. Titan is more interesting than most moons because it has a thick atmosphere and lakes, but its lakes are not water; they are liquid gas.
> In 1610, Galileo saw Saturn’s rings through his small telescope, but he didn’t understand what they were. Much later, in 2004, the Cassini spacecraft arrived at Saturn. It sent back thousands of amazing photos for thirteen years. In 2017, scientists sent Cassini into Saturn’s atmosphere, and its long mission ended.

1. What are Saturn’s rings made of?

2. Why could Saturn float in water?

3. How is Titan different from most other moons?

4. What did the Cassini spacecraft do in 2017?

E Challenge 2: A postcard from space

Challenge: Write a postcard. *(Zenginleştirme: Bir kartpostal yazın.)*

1. Imagine you are an astronaut in 2060. Write a postcard to your family from a planet or a moon you visited. Describe it with comparisons and tell what you did. (6–7 sentences)