

Warm Up

Think about our night sky. In your notebooks write 5 things you know that are in the night sky.

- Stars
- cold
- moon
- planets
- satellites

April 25, 2015
 Reproduction Unit Test
 Tests/Quizzes/Assignm
 100 points

ID	Points	Percent
0383	58	58%
0529	73	73%
1234	86	86%
1250	95	95%
1313	89	89%
1723	68	68%
1902	61	61%
1999	81	81%
2011	68	68%
2783	67	67%
3069	52	52%
3190	69	69%
3808	Exc	
7680	65	65%
7710	65	65%
7777	81	81%
8080	74	74%
8153	63	63%
9999	77	77%

April 27, 2015
 Period 1: Science 9
 M. Burns

ID	Points	Possible	Term
0383	185.4	330	56%
0529	257.9	330	78%
1234	149.7	330	45%
1250	285.6	330	87%
1313	314.3	330	95%
1723	170.6	330	52%
1902	218.9	330	66%
1999	253.5	330	77%
2011	272	330	82%
2783	134	330	41%
3069	177.7	330	54%
3190	240.7	330	73%
3808	79.5	230	35%
7680	192.6	330	58%
7710	221.7	330	67%
7777	178.3	330	54%
8080	146.9	330	45%
8153	231.1	330	70%
9999	196.9	315	63%

April 25, 2015
 Reproduction Unit Test
 Tests/Quizzes/Assignm
 100 points

ID	Points	Percent
0455	53	53%
0475	77	77%
1038	63	63%
1052	84	84%
1111	97	97%
1216	54	54%
1234	90	90%
1337	58	58%
1456	92	92%
2580	98	98%
2580	76	76%
4416	65	65%
4497	67	67%
5588	67	67%
6006	85	85%
6969	Exc	
7647	62	62%
8888	98	98%
9215	85	85%

April 27, 2015
 Period 6: Science 9
 M. Burns

ID	Points	Possible	Term
0455	144	286	50%
0475	253	330	77%
1038	211.9	330	64%
1052	247.3	285	87%
1111	323	330	98%
1216	188.3	330	57%
1234	269	330	82%
1337	136.4	330	41%
1456	305.7	330	93%
2580	332	330	101%
2580	230.7	330	70%
4416	215.9	330	65%
4497	200.9	330	61%
5588	153	311	49%
6006	267.4	310	86%
6969	44.6	196	23%
7647	178.6	330	54%
8888	330	330	100%
9215	268	305	88%

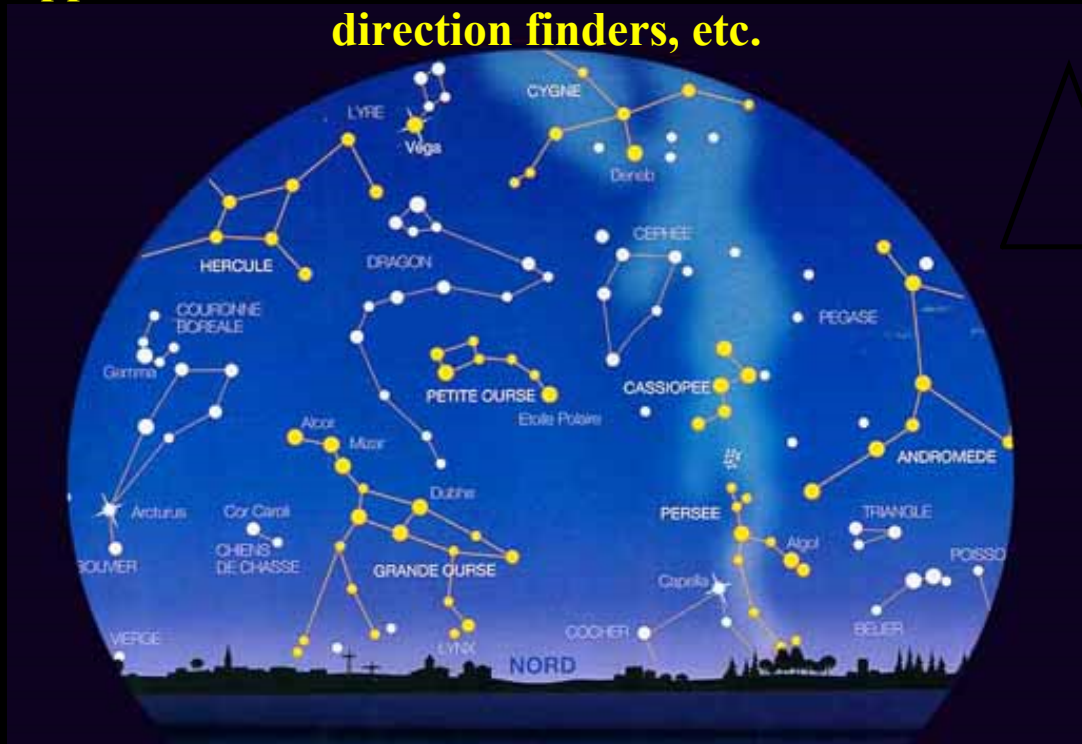
What can we see in the sky

In the night sky there are many patterns and systems that may not be apparent at first glance.

The universe is everything that exists, including all matter and energy everywhere. The study of what is beyond the Earth is called astronomy.



Stars can take the form of Gods, animals, etc. Groups of stars that seem to form shapes or patterns are called constellations. These stars are far from one another, however by the naked eye they appear close. Constellations have been used as calendars, direction finders, etc.



Constellations

Vocabulary

- *Astronomer* - a person who studies the sky
- *Hemisphere* - half of the Earth
- *Light-year* - the distance light travels in one year
(9,458,000,000,000 kilometers)
 9.458×10^{12} km
- *Magnitude* - a number that describes how bright a star appears. Smaller numbers mean brighter stars.

Class \Rightarrow 85%
Exam = 15%

$$\begin{aligned} 0.85 \times M &= \frac{52.7}{85} \\ 0.85 \times 62 &= 52.7 \\ 0.15 \times E &= \frac{7.3}{15} = 49\% \\ &= \frac{60}{100} \end{aligned}$$

Class \Rightarrow 70%
Exam \Rightarrow 30%

$$\begin{aligned} 0.70 &= \frac{43.4}{70} \\ 0.30 \times &= \frac{16.6}{30} = 55\% \\ &= \frac{60}{100} \end{aligned}$$

What Our Ancestors Saw

Objects in the sky have fascinated humans throughout time. The explanations of how these celestial objects came to be are even more fascinating. Ancients developed their ideas of what was happening in the sky and explained it with their frame of reference. The constellations were patterns that seemed to tell stories about people. Stars are not always in the sky at the same time, but change positions over time - giving rise to the creation of calendars. The Sun and the Moon have their own pattern of rising and setting - the Moon also has phases. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn were special 'stars' called planets - meaning 'wanderer'.

Myths, folklore and legends were used to explain what ancient people observed in the night sky.

First Nations people of the Pacific Northwest - believed the night sky was a pattern on a great blanket overhead, which was held up by a spinning 'world pole' resting on the chest of a woman named Stone Ribs.

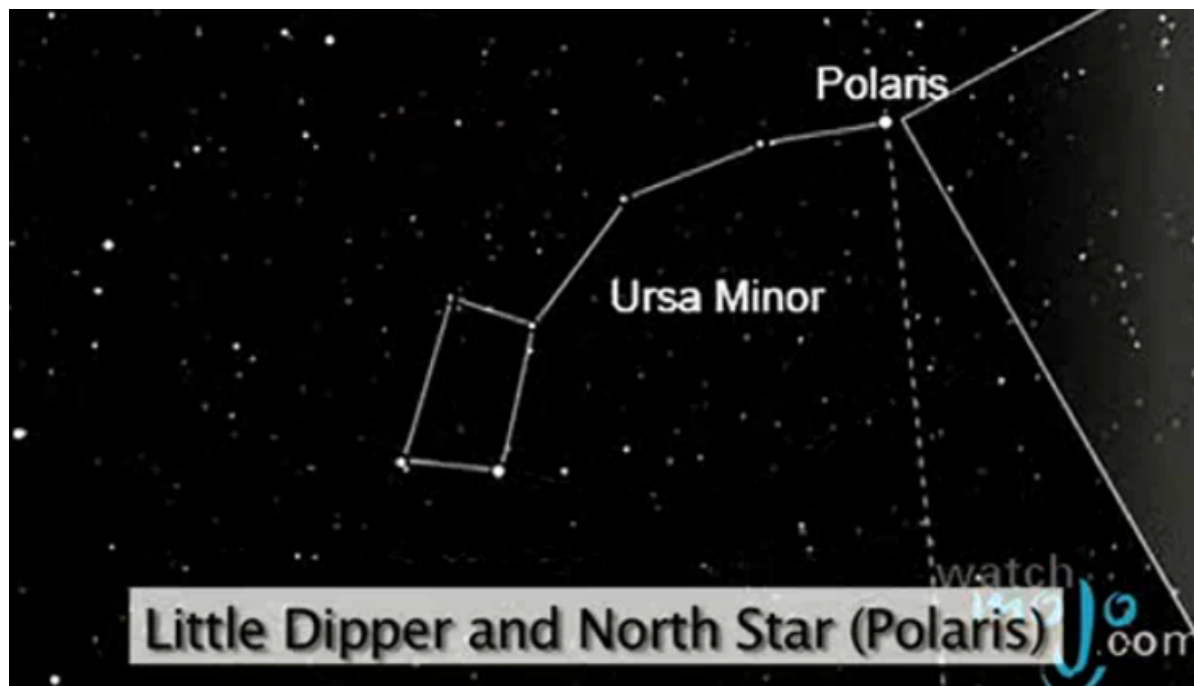
Aboriginal tribes - Algonquins believed the constellation Ursa Major was a bear running from hunters.

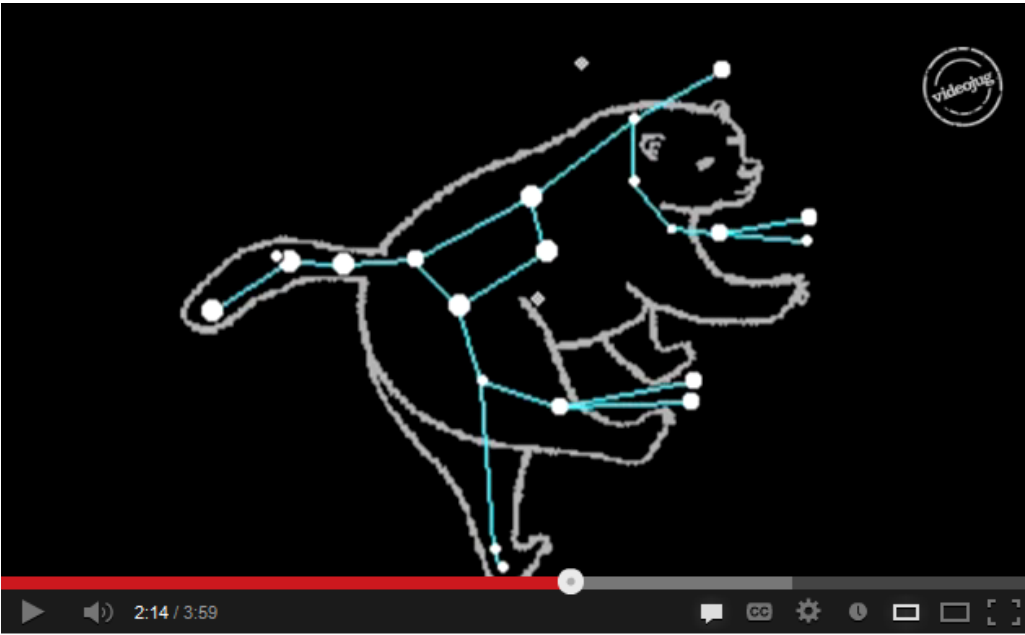
Inuit in the high Arctic - used a mitt to determine when seal pups would be born, by holding the mitt at arm's length at the horizon.

Ancient Egyptians - The Sun God - Ra - was carried in a sacred boat across the sky every day.

Constellations

<http://www.5min.com/Video/Stars-and-Constellations-93889705>





A Guide To Learn About The Constellation
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=urXdtvVtLxwQ>

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The Universe: The Constellations

<http://www.kidsknowit.com>
20Jig

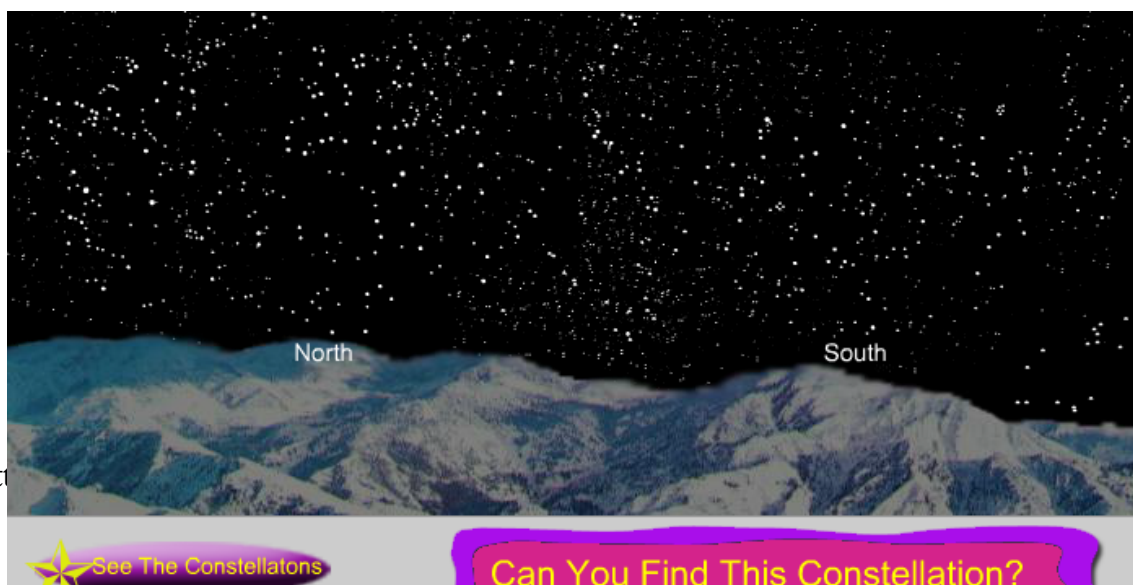


ng.php?song=Constellati

Song



Game



Homework:

- Determine that constellation that is associated with your birthday.
- What is it shaped like?
- Describe what it looks like and the brief story behind it.

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/astronomy/stars/constellations.shtml>



The Night Sky

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Description

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The Night Sky - Simply Magical

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What's New in Version 1.9.2

Thank you for using The Night Sky, and making it one of the most successful apps on the App Store.

Screenshots

iPhone | iPad [time, a great review](#)



BEST for sky aiming in App Store! ★★★★★

by JOHAN SOSA

If you want the best app for figuring out what a particular star is by aiming at it with your phone or iPad there is simply NO BETTER app than this one! I was used to SkyMap and SkyWalk until a month back when I tried this. I only decided to try this one and others because the other two have confusing UIs for sky aiming (sky walk for example has way too much graphics on screen and though those can be disabled somewhat it doesn't move smoothly or randomly goes in an out of aim mode). Unlike the other apps, NightSky lacks in depth information about a particular star ... Which in my opinion is no big deal because wikipedia has anything you'd wanna know. This app is sky aimer focussed so it's not meant for looking at past or future skies (lots of other apps and the internet has that stuff. The only change I would ever make to NightSky is an on screen magnitude slider. I really hope the author avoids the temptation of adding all sorts of bells and whistles (aside from the visible magnitude slider). because right now this app is a sky aimer's dream come true.

Information relating to all 88 constellations

<http://www.dibonsmith.com/constel.htm>



Each constellation has a Greek myth associated with it

Orion - is made up of 7 stars

- two for his feet, two for his shoulders, and three for his belt

<http://www.fcps.k12.va.us/DIS/OHSICS/planet/constell/constell.htm>



Orion

The Hunter

There are two different versions of the Orion myth, depending on the identity of his parents. The first of these identifies the sea-god Neptune as Orion's father and the great huntress Queen Euryale of the Amazons as his mother. Orion inherited her talent, and became the greatest hunter in the world. Unfortunately for him, with his immense strength came an immense ego, and he said that he could beat any animal on earth. In response to his vanity, a single small scorpion stung him and killed him.

Starting with the sun, can you list
the planets?

Sun

My
Very
Excited
Mother
Just
Served
Us
Nachos

Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune

Our solar system consists of the sun and everything that travels around it.

Planets and moons do not emit their own light. They are nonluminous. We can see them because light from the sun reflects off them.

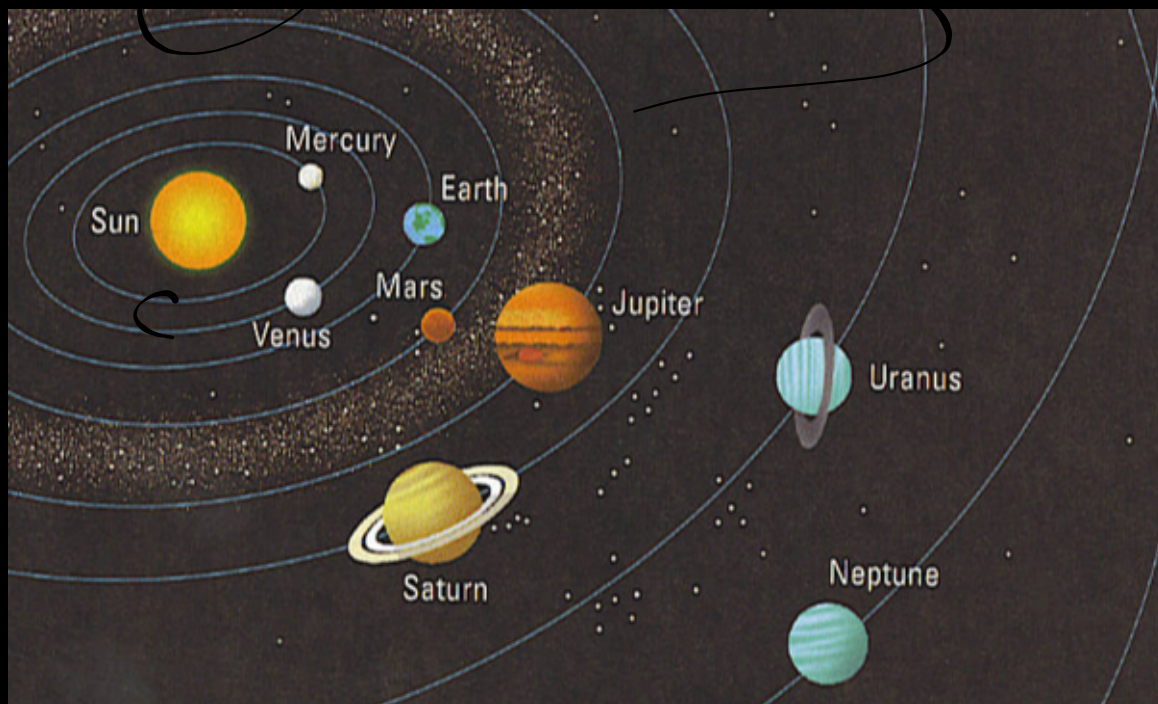
FUN NOTE:
Everything in the solar system is much closer to earth than the stars.



How come we can't see all the planets

The sun is very bright, so objects close to it get hidden in the daytime glare.

So when Mercury comes close to the sun it becomes difficult to see from Earth.



A star is matter that emits huge amounts of energy.

A planet is matter that revolves around a star.

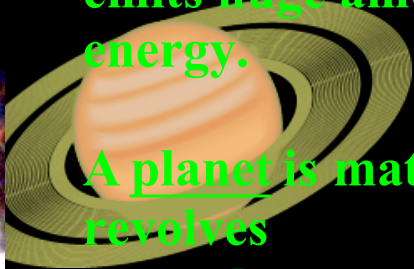
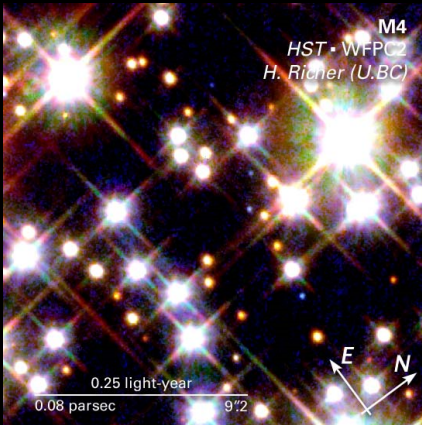


Table 1 Comparing Planets and Stars

Feature	Planet	Star
location	in the solar system	far beyond the solar system
distance from Earth	fairly near	very far
real size	smaller than most stars	usually larger than planets
reason we see object	reflects light from the Sun	emits its own light
surface temperature	usually cool or very cold	very hot
what object is made of	usually rocks or gases	gases under high pressure and temperature
observable feature	does not appear to twinkle	appears to twinkle
long-term observable feature	very slowly wanders through constellations	appears to move through sky as part of a constellation