

CHAPTER 22 DRW

Lesson 1

The View from Earth

Name _____

Scan Lesson 1. Read the lesson titles and bold words. Look at the pictures. Identify three facts you discovered about how astronomers observe the night sky. Record your facts in your Science Journal.

Main Idea

Looking at the Night Sky

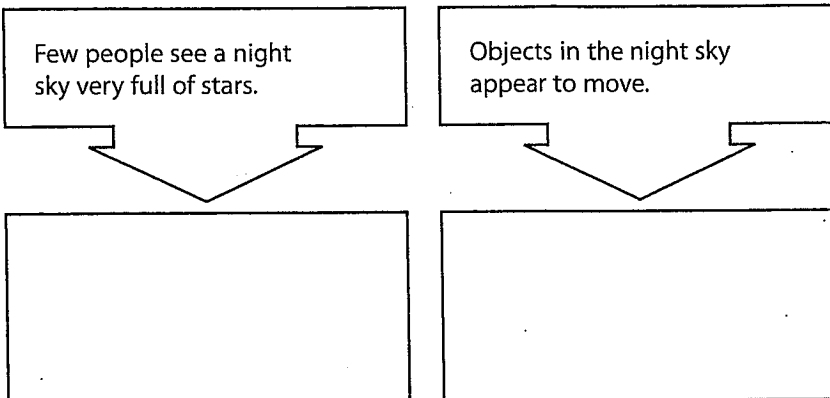
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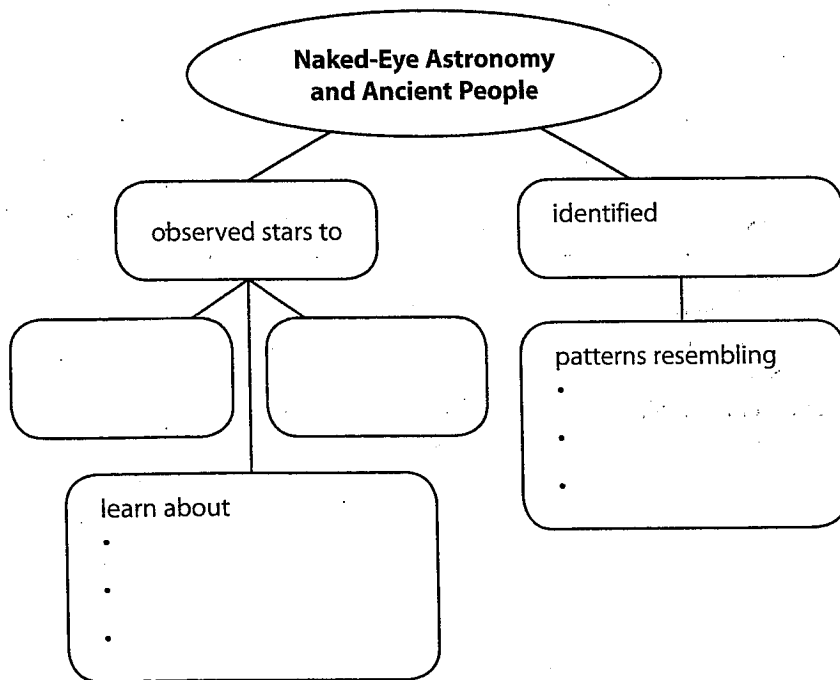
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Details

Explain facts associated with viewing the night sky.



Characterize astronomy before the invention of the telescope.



Assess the usefulness of constellations to astronomers.

Main Idea

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Measuring Distances

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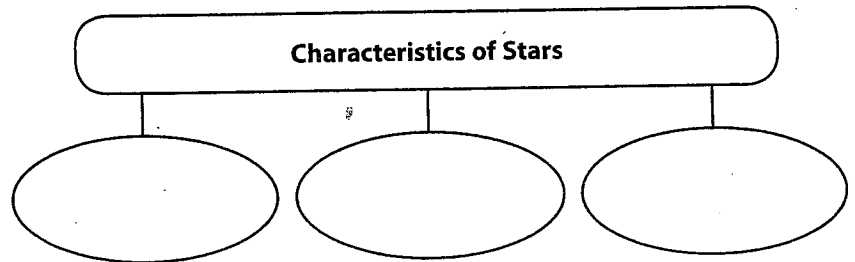
Details

Key **Categorize** observations that astronomers can study at various wavelengths.

Waves	Used to study
Radio	
Infrared	
Ultraviolet	
X-rays and gamma rays	

Draw an arrow beside the table above to show the energy level of wavelengths in the direction of lowest energy to highest energy.

Key **Identify** three characteristics of stars that astronomers can study using spectroscopes.



Contrast terms associated with measuring distance in the universe.

Parallax	Astronomical unit	Light-year
	about _____ km	about _____ km

Main Idea

Measuring Brightness

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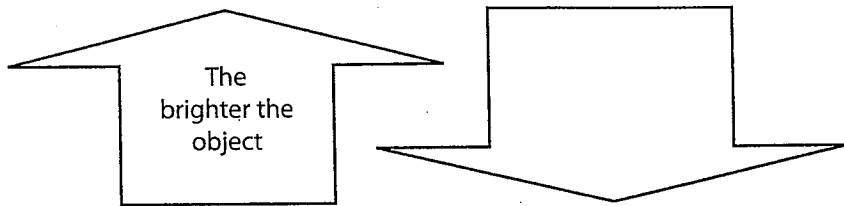
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Details

Identify two ways astronomers measure the brightness of stars.

1. _____
2. _____

Relate the appearance of celestial objects with the number values of their apparent magnitudes.



Contrast apparent magnitude and absolute magnitude. Circle the magnitude that measures luminosity.

Apparent Magnitude	Absolute Magnitude

Complete the statement below.

If a scientist knows a star's _____ and its _____, he or she can calculate the star's _____.

Analyze It Explain why it is not possible to know what is going on elsewhere in the universe at exactly this moment.

Lesson 2 The Sun and Other Stars

Predict three facts that will be discussed in Lesson 2 after reading the headings. Record your predictions in your Science Journal.

Main Idea

How Stars Shine

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I found this on page _____.

Composition and Structure of Stars

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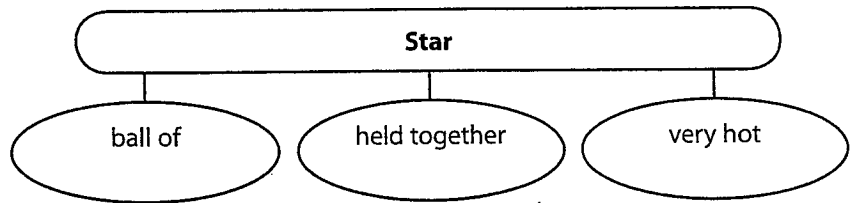
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Details

Sequence the process of nuclear fusion.

1. Atoms of hot gas move quickly.
2. Atoms _____, and nuclei _____.
3. Great amounts of _____ are released, making the star shine.

Characterize a star.



Explain why the Sun is the most easily observed star.

Describe the inner and outer layers of the Sun.


	Layer	Description
Interior Layers	Core	
	Radiative zone	
	Convection zone	
Outer Layers	Photosphere	
	Chromosphere	
	Corona	

Lesson 2 | The Sun and Other Stars (continued)

Main Idea

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Details

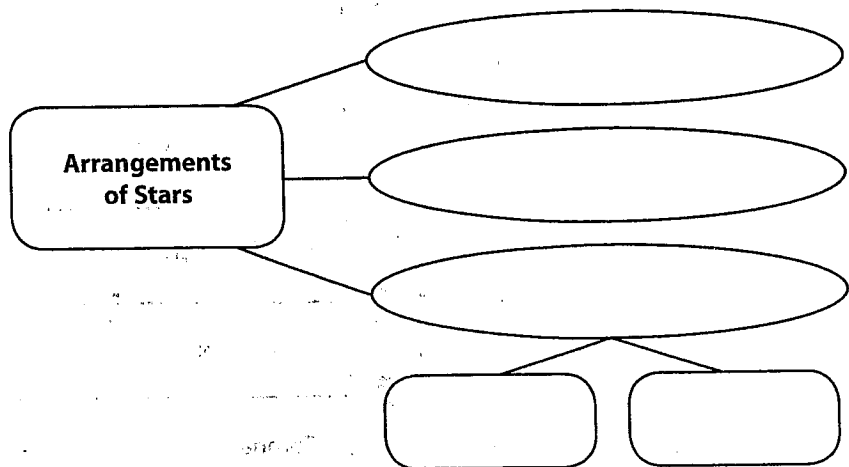
 **Detail** features that change on the Sun over short periods of time.

Feature	Details
Sunspots	
Prominences	
Flares	
Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs)	
Solar wind	

Groups of Stars

I found this on page _____.

Categorize ways stars exist in space.



Lesson 2 | The Sun and Other Stars (continued)

Main Idea


Classifying Stars

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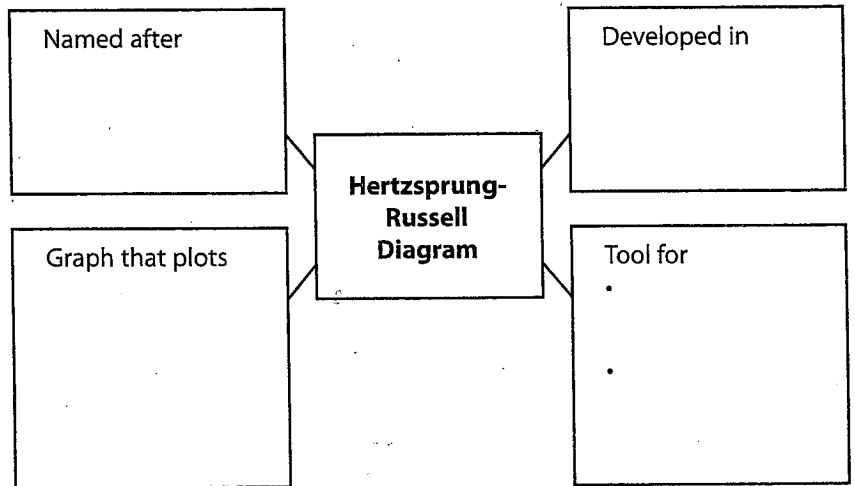
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Details


 **Order** stars' colors, generally, by temperature. Draw arrows to represent increasing mass.

Color	Temperature	Mass
	↑	
	↑	
	↑	
	↑	
Red	↑	

 **Characterize** the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram.



Generalize trends on the main sequence of the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram.

 **Synthesize It** Compare and contrast the Sun with other stars in the universe.

Lesson 3 Evolution of Stars

Skim Lesson 3 in your book. Read the headings and look at the photos and illustrations. Identify three things you want to learn more about as you read the lesson. Record your ideas in your Science Journal.

Main Idea

Life Cycle of a Star

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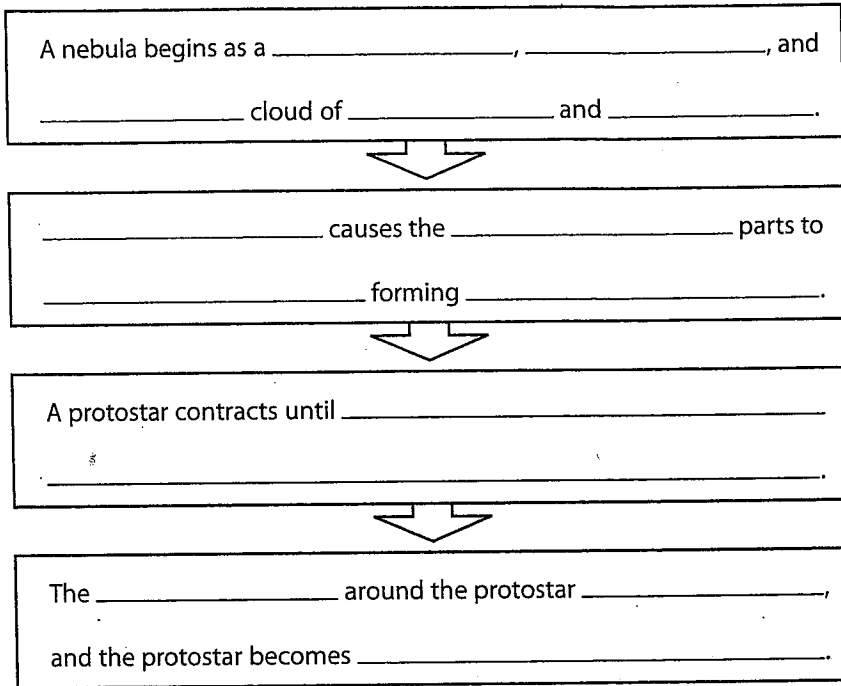
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End of a Star

I found this on page _____.

Details

Sequence the change of a nebula to a visible star.



Order the changes in the life cycle of a massive star.

Stage	Elements Formed
Massive star and red giant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydrogen → • helium →
Larger red giant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydrogen → • helium → • carbon →
Red supergiant	hydrogen → helium → _____ → _____ → _____ → _____ → _____

Explain why the Sun will not become a supergiant. Identify what it will become.

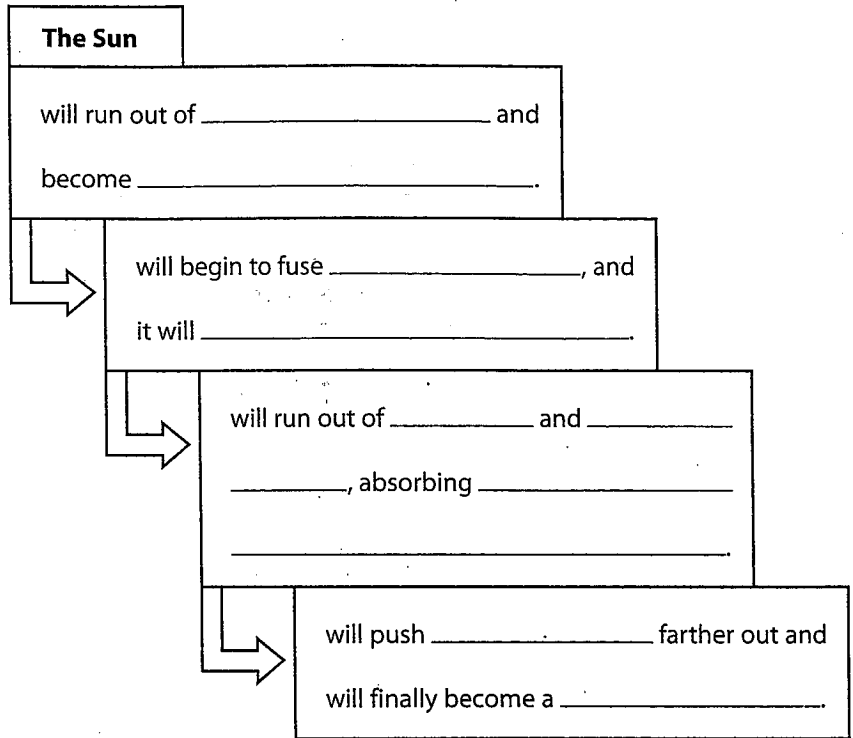
Lesson 3 | Evolution of Stars (continued)

Main Idea

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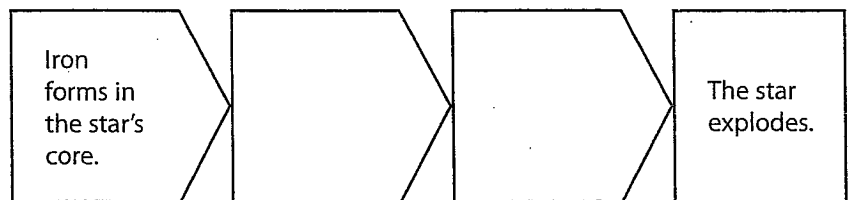
Details

Sequence what will happen to the solar system when the Sun runs out of fuel.



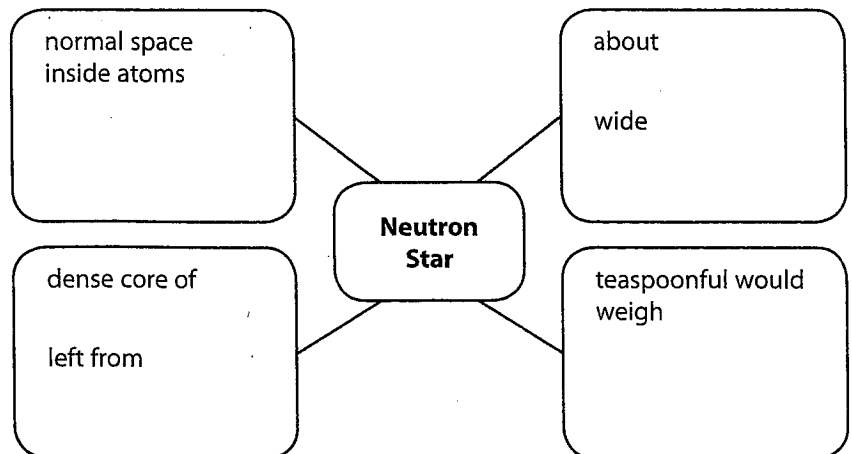
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Order the formation of a supernova.



I found this on page _____.

Characterize neutron stars.



Main Idea

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Recycling Matter

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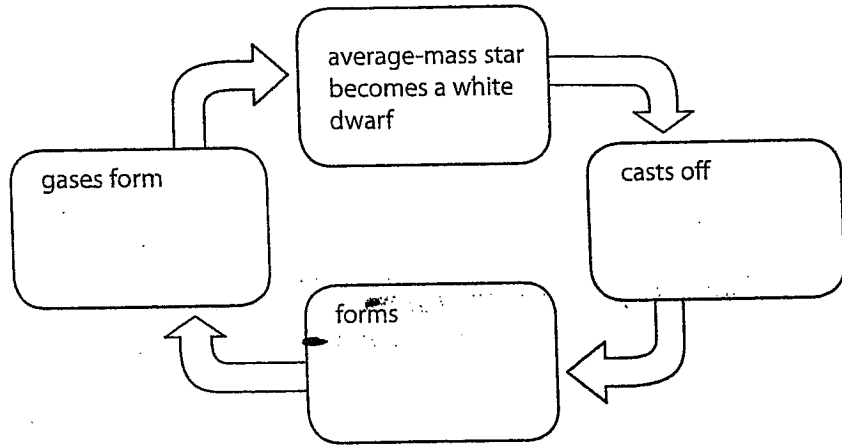
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Details

Compare and contrast a black hole with the star from which it formed.

	Original Star	Black Hole
Size		
Mass		
Gravity		
Appearance		

Diagram the cycle of a planetary nebula.



Identify three examples of elements found on Earth that are released in supernova remnants.

1. _____ in _____
2. _____ in _____
3. _____ in _____

Connect It Summarize how the force of gravity factors into at least three processes in the formation of stars.



Lesson 4 Galaxies and the Universe

Predict three facts that will be discussed in Lesson 4 after reading the headings. Record your predictions in your Science Journal.

Main Idea

Galaxies

I found this on page _____

I found this on page _____

I found this on page _____

Details

Relate the number of stars in galaxies and the universe.

Galaxy	Universe
hundreds of billions of	hundreds of billions of

Contrast scientific knowledge about dark matter.

Dark Matter	
Scientists know that...	
Scientists hypothesize that...	
Scientists don't know...	

Key **Categorize** details about types of galaxies. List at least four details about each type.

Spiral	Elliptical	Irregular
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.

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Main Idea

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The Milky Way

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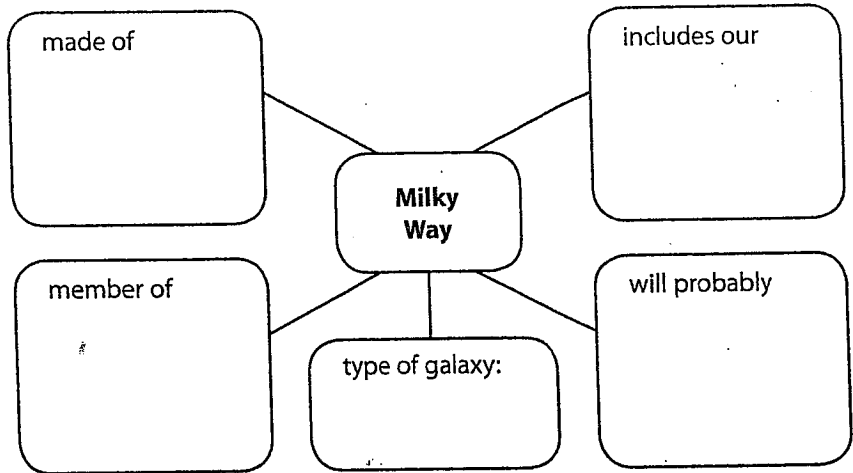
The Big Bang Theory

I found this on page _____.

Details

Explain why scientists liken the large-scale structure of the universe to a sponge.

Characterize the Milky Way.



Illustrate the Milky Way, and describe Earth's position in it.

Earth's position: _____

Restate the Big Bang theory.

Lesson 4 | Galaxies and the Universe (continued)

Main Idea

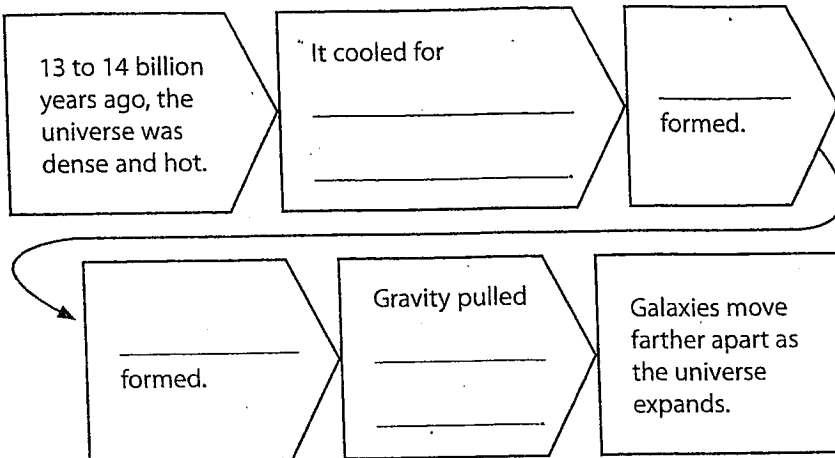
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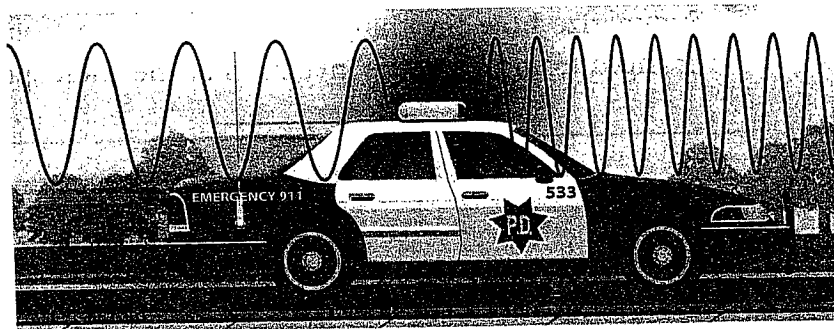
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Details

Sequence the expansion of the universe.



Differentiate sound waves in the Doppler shift.



To an observer in front of the car's motion:

To an observer behind the car:

Relate dark energy to the rate the universe is expanding.

Scientists theorize that dark energy is pushing galaxies apart because _____.

Synthesize It Predict what will happen to the Sun, the solar system, and the Milky Way in billions of years.

