VOLBERS PHYSICAL SCIENCE Ch 26 - Astronomy

5/2-5/6

late	class plan	homework
10nday 5/2/16	HR diagram online activity (first 2 pages)	start Ch 26 Summary questions
rusday 5/3/16	meet in Planetarium!!! presentation from Mr. Child	finish ch 26 summary questions
idnesday	finish online HR diagram activity + summary from planetarium talk	finish all Mon- wed assign ments+ check your answers!
nursclay 5/5/16	H-R diagram graphing octivity in class	finish H-R diagram questions
riclay 576/16	Finish watching "The Martian" or"10 ways to destroy the Earth" PACKET DUE	no homework! flex night! have a great weekend!
1		

Honday 5/2

HR Diagram online activity

- 1. Open a web browser and go to http://aspire.cosmic-ray.org/Labs/StarLife/starlife_main.html
- 2. READ the information on the table of contents page and answer the following questions:
 - a. Based on your age, what type of star would you be?
 - b. What is the main gas in most stars?
 - c. Where are stars born?
- 3. Click on "Introduction" under the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram
- 4. READ the information on the table of contents page and answer the following questions:
 - a. What is a Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram?
 - b. What are the two things that a star's position on the H-R diagram tells us?
 - c. What is luminosity?
 - d. What is absolute magnitude?
 - e. What is on the horizontal axis of the diagram?
 - f. Where is our sun on the diagram?



- 5. Click on the "Interactive Lab" Activity and answer the questions below: (write in the correct answers below AFTER you have checked your answers in the simulation)
 - a. Betelgeuse

i. Temp = _____

ii. Brightness = _____

b. Alpha Centauri

i. Temp = _____

ii. Brightness = _____

c. Our Sun

i. Temp = _____

ii. Brightness = _____

d. Vega

i. Temp = _____

ii. Brightness = _____

e. Sirius B

i. Temp = _____

ii. Brightness =

- 6. Next part of interactive lab (click the forward arrow in the bottom right corner) Click on the image to begin the activity, and answer the following questions:
 - a. Which hypothesis would match this background information? (circle one below)
 - i. For all stars of the same size, brighter stars will have a lower surface temperature.
 - ii. For all stars of the same size, brighter stars will have a higher surface temperature.
 - b. The sun is a main sequence star. Where would you expect to find other main sequence stars of the same size on this diagram? (circle one below)
 - i. The 10r line
 - ii. The r line
 - iii. The 0.1r line
 - c. Circle the description below that is correct:
 - i. The hottest main sequence stars are much smaller than the sun
 - ii. The hottest main sequence stars are much bigger than the sun
 - d. Circle which hypothesis is true then:
 - i. For all stars of the same size, brighter stars will have a *lower* surface temperature
 - ii. For all stars of the same size, brighter stars will have a *higher* surface temperature



- e. There is a direct relationship between ______.

 and its _____.
- f. Different stars have different masses TRUE or FALSE?
- g. Stars with a mass of about 10 Msun will have almost all of the same characteristics as other stars near 10 Msun. TRUE or FALSE?
- h. The most massive stars very dimly in comparison with other smaller stars. TRUE or FALSE?

FREE RESPONSE, use complete sentences and give an example from the diagram!!

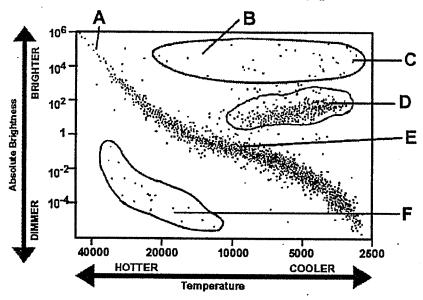
- 1. The majority of a star's life cycle is spent as a main sequence star.
- 2. The surface temperature and the brightness of a star changes drastically over the course of a star's life.
- 3. A star with a large mass will radiate more energy into space and appear hotter and brighter than a star with a smaller mass.
- 4. Smaller mass stars have a greater luminosity (brightness) than larger mass stars.
- 5. What are the stars called that have a cool surface temperatures but still have a high luminosity?
- 6. What are stars called that have a hot surface temperature but appear dim?

wednesday

Once you get back to the "HR Interactive Diagrams" page scroll down and click on the "More HR diagram Fun" (you're almost done!) Click the picture for interactive version with questions.

1.	Circle which of the stars is oldest in terms of its life cycle? a b c d e
2.	Circle the stars which are burning hydrogen as fuel. a b c d e
3.	Circle the stars which are burning helium as fuel. a b c d e
4.	Circle the star which is closest to death. a b c d e
5.	Circle the star that has the highest luminosity. a b c d e
6.	Circle what causes the star with the highest luminosity to be the brightest? a. Surface temperature b. Size
7.	Circle the star that has the lowest luminosity. a b c d e
8.	Circle what causes the star with the lowest luminosity to be the dimmest? a. Surface temperature b. Size
9.	Circle the star that has the highest surface temperature. a b c d e
10.	Main sequence stars will become red giants when they run out of what fuel? a. Helium b. Carbon c. Hydrogen
11.	Will the three main sequence stars ever become white dwarfs? YES or NO
	Will the three main sequence stars ever become white dwarfs? YES or NO Was Star E (Sirius B) ever a main sequence star? YES or NO
12.	
12. 13.	Was Star E (Sirius B) ever a main sequence star? YES or NO

1. Use the H-R diagram below to answer the following questions.



- a. Which letter corresponds to a sun-like star?
- b. Which letter corresponds to a blue supergiant?
- c. Which letter corresponds to a white dwarf?
- d. Which letter corresponds to a red supergiant?
- e. Which letter corresponds to an old star that was once a sun-like, main sequence star?
- 2. Write a summary paragraph on why the H-R diagram is useful to astronomers? [key words: color, wavelength, energy, mass, temperature, brightness]