

suggested schedule but can be completed at own pace until 9/22, 11:59pm

Monday

- Topic 1a Test
- No HW!

Tuesday

- Visit link below and enter your birthday to see image taken on your day!
- Read the info and attach the picture so I can see!
- Picture from my birthday:



What Did Hubble See on Your Birthday?

Wednesday

- Discovery Education: “Star Formation” and “Galaxy Match”
- Complete pg. 36-37

Thursday

- Complete pg. 38-39
- Work on any uncompleted classwork

**NO HOMEWORK FRIDAY!!
ENJOY YOUR WEEKEND :)**

Reminders

- Topic 1a Test Monday 9/16
- HW Packet due 9/22 at 11:59pm
- Complete Cut and Paste Notebook Cutouts
- Open House 9/17, 6-8pm
- Topic 1a Notebook check 9/16
- Star Quiz Friday 9/20

Topic 1b Vocabulary Quizlet

Title: What Hubble Saw on July 21st, 2004



**Visit link provided.
Insert your birthday.
Save the image Hubble took on your day!
Insert the image below on this blank page.
Correctly fill out title.**

Title: What Hubble Saw on (insert date image was taken)



Assessment

Read each question and choose or write the best answer.

1. **Patterns** Scientists look for patterns to identify cause and effect relationships. For each characteristic of solar system objects, identify a related pattern.

Characteristic of solar system objects	Patterns that explains cause and effect
brightness	Example: Objects that are closer appear brighter.
year length	
size	
number of objects in orbit	
motion	

2. **Identify** Which planet is farthest from the sun?

- A. Neptune
- B. Venus
- C. Jupiter
- D. Mars

3. **Predict** Suppose a scientist identifies a rocky planet with a thin atmosphere in a different solar system. Based on the characteristics of planets in our solar system, what might the scientist predict?

- A. Like Neptune, the planet has a layer of methane gas.
- B. The planet is likely to have many moons.
- C. The planet is close to its sun the way Mercury is close to the sun in our solar system.
- D. A year on the planet is likely to be many times longer than a year on Earth.

4. **Summarize** What is a moon? How does Earth's moon affect our planet?



5. **Use Evidence** What evidence from the photo helps you conclude that the object is a comet and not a star?
- A. Comets give off light energy, stars do not.
 - B. There is a streak of matter trailing behind the object. When comets heat up they release a trail of gas and dust.
 - C. The object is too large to be a star, so it must be a comet.
 - D. Stars are not as bright as the object shown in the photo.

6. **Infer** The sun is the smallest of all stars listed in the table. It also releases the least amount of energy. Why does the sun appear to be the brightest star in the sky?

Apparent Brightness of Stars		
Name of star	Distance from Earth (light years)	Apparent brightness (rank; 1 = brightest, 4 = dimmest)
Sun	0	1
Hadar	320	2
Acrux	510	3
Adhara	570	4

The Essential Question

What is Earth's place in space?

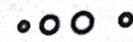
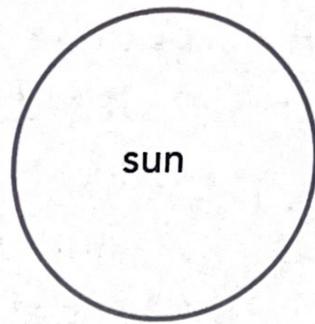
Show What You Learned

Earth is one of eight planets in our solar system. There are four inner planets and four outer planets. What makes Earth an inner solar system planet?

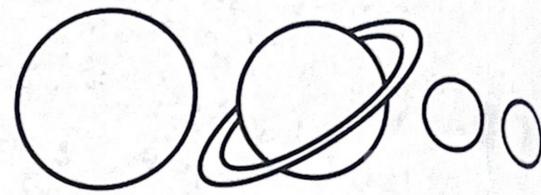


Read the scenario and answer questions 1–3.

Scientists use models to represent what they observe in nature.



Group 1

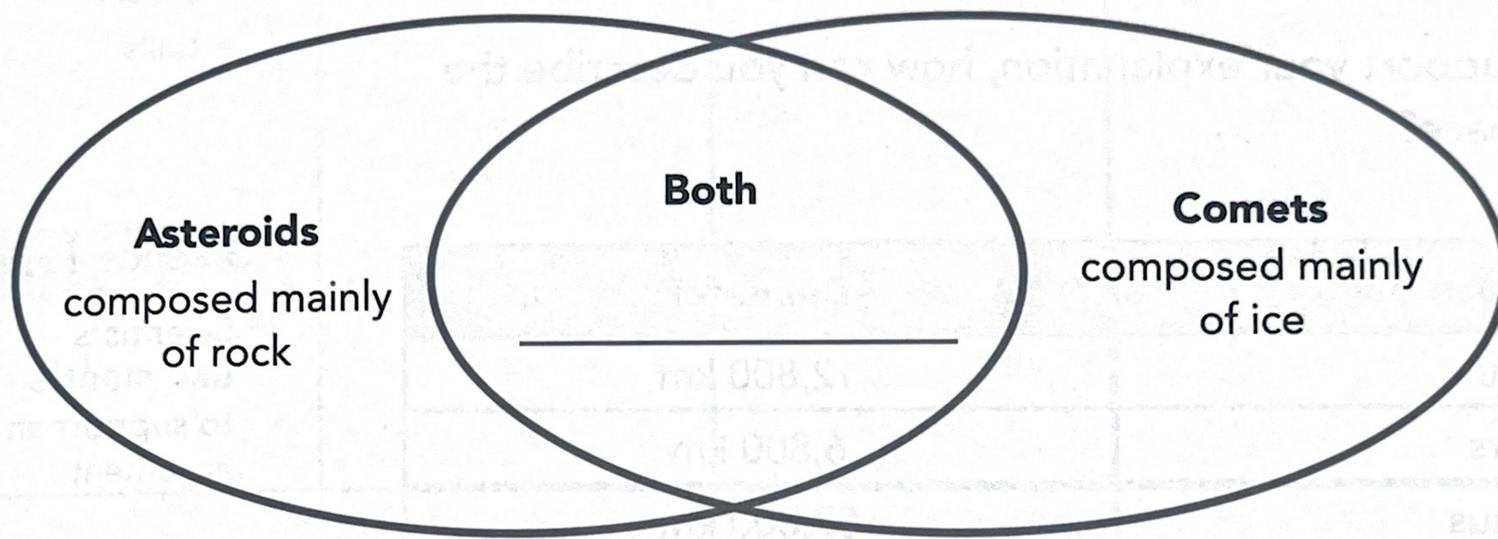


Group 2

- 1 This diagram model of our solar system has many constraints. Which feature is NOT a constraint of the model?
 - (A) the relative size of the planets
 - (B) the distances between space objects
 - (C) the different types of objects that orbit the sun
 - (D) the representation of planetary motion
- 2 Suppose you wanted to add moons to the model. How would you represent the moons of our solar system as accurately as possible?
 - (F) I would place dots to represent moons only on the inner planets.
 - (G) I would use large circles to represent moons and place an equal number of moons around each planet.
 - (H) I would use large circles to represent moons and place them around the sun.
 - (I) I would place dots around each planet to represent moons, using more dots around outer planets than inner planets.
- 3 What labels could you add to the model to describe the composition of the different space objects shown?
 - (A) Label each circle in the diagram with “made of rock and gases.”
 - (B) Label the sun with “very hot matter,” the inner planets with “mostly rock,” and the outer planets with “mostly gas with solid cores.”
 - (C) Label the sun with “mostly gases” and the planets as “mostly rock.”
 - (D) Label the sun and outer planets with “mostly gases,” and the inner planets with “mostly rock.”

Read the scenario and answer questions 4–5.

Sandeep is using a Venn diagram to compare and contrast comets and asteroids.



- 4 What information should Sandeep include in the middle section of the Venn diagram?
- (F) as large as the moon
 - (G) in orbit around the sun
 - (H) found between Mars and Jupiter
 - (I) traveling at the speed of light
- 5 Suppose Sandeep wanted to make another Venn diagram. Which pair of space objects would have many characteristics listed in the "Both" section of the diagram?
- (A) Venus and Neptune
 - (B) sun and galaxy
 - (C) Mars and Mercury
 - (D) moon and asteroid