

Understanding Stars, Comets & Other Wonders of Space Notebook

What can stars do that planets and moons cannot do? _____

How do planets and moons appear to give us light? _____

What process do stars use to join atoms and convert some mass to energy?

Scientists classify stars based on what?

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The brightest stars are usually also what? _____

What are the hottest stars classified as, and what class are they? _____

Name two class B stars and the constellations you can find them in. _____

Illustrate the constellation Orion and label the two stars shown in the unit.



What three colors of stars follow blue, and what are their classes?

Three rounded rectangular boxes arranged horizontally, each with a dashed horizontal line across its middle. These boxes are intended for a student to write the colors and classes of stars that follow blue. A large, light gray watermark reading "SAMPLE" is oriented diagonally across the boxes.

What is a star's size based on? _____

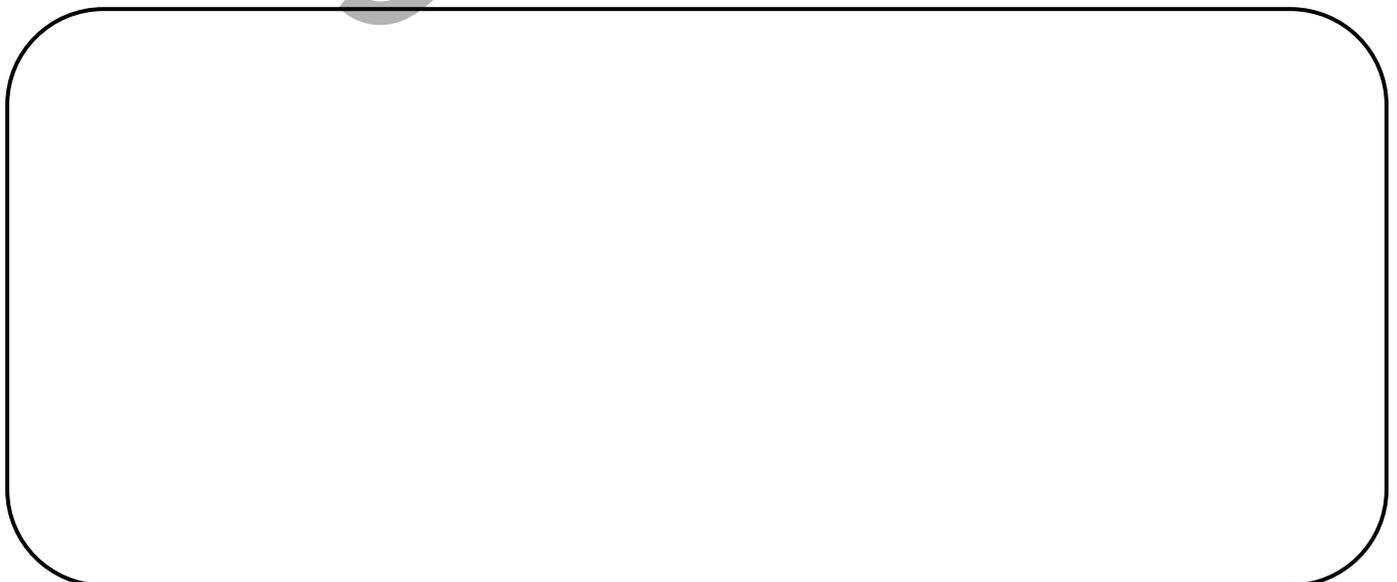
In the space on the left, write the term used to refer to the star, and in the space on the right, write the Roman numeral that represents it.

	Largest Star	
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	Smallest Star	
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What pattern do main sequence stars follow? _____

Illustrate and label a diagram that shows five kinds of stars arranged from hottest to coolest.



What is the name for stars that have very cool temperatures but are very bright and large?

Name the two stars mentioned that fit this description. _____

Illustrate and label the Scorpius constellation.

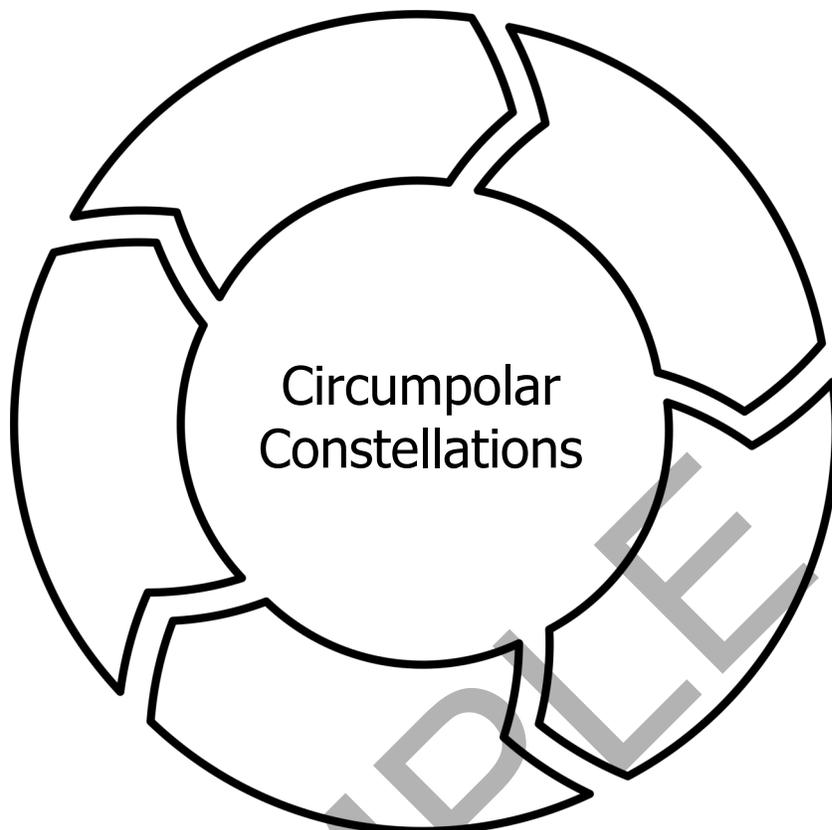


What is the opposite of a red giant? _____

What do we call it when a star explodes? _____

What is a circumpolar constellation? _____

What five circumpolar constellations in the Northern Hemisphere were mentioned in the unit?



Illustrate each of the following constellations:

Ursa Major

A large rounded rectangular box with a dashed horizontal line near the top, intended for drawing the constellation Ursa Major.