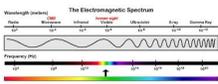
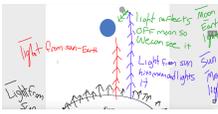
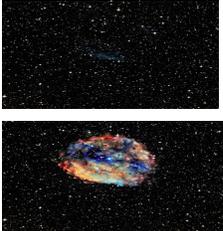
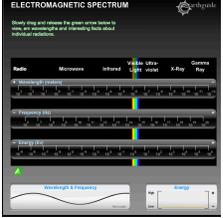
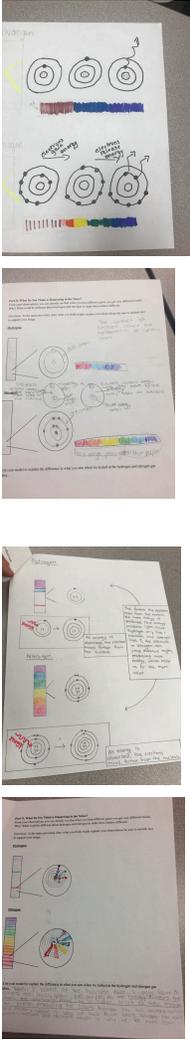


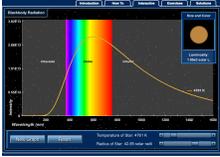
Astronomy Summary Table

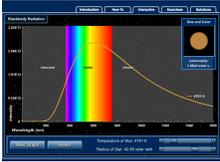
What did we do?	What have we figured out?	How does this help explain the <u>Phenomenon</u> ?	Questions we think we answered	What questions do we have?
 <p>Trip to Space And Scaling Space</p>	<p>The size and distance of everything in relation to each other, new units of distance (AU and light year). Ex. Planets info...Jupiter's large size (text), Earth's small size (scaling).</p>	<p>The Universe is very big, in the video we flew into your Milky and saw how small the Earth is and where it was located.</p>	<p>There is a large possibility there is ET life.</p> <p>How large the universe/our solar system is?</p>	<p>How do we know these objects are there?</p> <p>Are those colors really there? Why are there colors?</p>
<p>Making a Model/flashlights Light..waves</p>   	<p>Light reflects off the moon/planets and that is why we can see the moon/ planets.</p> <p>Light is a wave, and has different wavelengths and energy levels that determines color.</p> <p>There are four main characteristics of a wave: reflection, refraction, interference, diffraction.</p>	<p>All the colors in the video...maybe it is not all visible light there are other types of light not visible to the naked eye.</p> <p>All the colors shows us how much energy there really is in space.</p>	<p>Are those colors really there? Why are there colors? (started)</p> <p>How do we know these objects are there? (started)</p>	<p>Could light be a particle?</p> <p>Why can't we see all the light energy? Can animals see more forms of light?</p> <p>(Does all energy have the potential to create light?)</p>

<p>EM Simulation, discussed, Meg's article(why we see?)</p>  	<p>We can only see a small part/percentage of the EM spectrum, the waves of light.</p> <p>The longer the wavelength the less frequency, and vice versa.</p> <p>The more frequent a wave is the more energy it has, shorter wavelengths have more energy.</p> <p>Other animals see different wavelengths, some see more than us and less than us or different light waves.</p>	<p>We can tell much energy is in space.</p> <p>We see different types of colors because of different wavelengths, they may be out of the visible spectrum.</p> <p>All the colors seemed like a giant explosion and all this might not be visible to us.</p> <p>There is so much more than we can see..shows why there are colors in space.</p>	<p>Are those colors really there?Why are there colors? colors?</p> <p>(Does all EM energy make light?)</p> <p>Can animals see more forms of light?</p>	<p>How do we communicate with voyager/satellites/crafts?</p> <p>Do all these waves travel at the same speed?</p> <p>How do we use these light forms on Earth? In Space?</p>
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				<p>How?</p> <p>What is the pink dust?</p>
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What did we do?	What have we figured out?	How does this help explain the video?	Questions we think we answered	What questions do we have?
	<p>We learned how to correctly draw the bohr model for different elements. By using the periodic table, we were able to find out the mass number, atomic number, and atomic mass of different elements.</p> <p>We learned that different elements emit different amounts of colors and different colors, the spectra tubes must have different atoms inside them.</p> <p>We also learned that an element has more electrons then it will create more prominent light patterns.</p>		<p>How can we determine what the pink matter was in the middle of the video?</p> <p>How can we identify the gasses in the video?</p> <p>How can we determine what red/purple mass is?</p> <p>How can we determine what all the colors were?</p> <p>Which elements combined to make stars?</p>	<p>What other factors may determine the color of the star?</p>

	<p>A star's color is dependent on the temperature and the elements of that star.</p> <p>The radius DOES NOT affect the color only the brightness or luminosity.</p>		<p>What other factors may determine the color of the star?</p>	<p>Why is there only 1 red star in orion?</p> <p>How far apart are the stars?</p> <p>Does distance affect how well we can see the star?</p> <p>Why are these brighter than others?</p> <p>What are the elements in the colors?</p>
 <p>Why are some stars brighter than others?</p>	<p>The following variables may have an effect on the brightness of a star:</p> <p>Temperature/composition, radius/size, age, distance, surrounding dust.</p> <p>Temperature and Radius have an affect on a star's brightness....We believe Radius has more of an effect.</p> <p>Based on the mathematical equations, temperature has a greater impact.</p>	<p>The bright stars make up our constellations.</p>	<p>Why are some stars brighter than others?</p>	

 <p>Data Collection</p>				