

## Physical science grade 12 quarter 2 module 1 answer key

Physical science fourth 2 Å ¢ â, ¬ "Module 2: examples of astronomical phenomena before the government of the government for the exploitation of that Work for profit. This agency or office can, among other things, imposing the payment of copyright holders. Every profit of the respective copyright holders. Every prof CLMD Chief Elaine T. Balaogan, Regional Adm Coordinator Homer N. Mendoza, Schools Superintendent Division Lorna R. Medrano, CID Chief Edit T. Olan, EPS In charge of LRMS Editha M. Malihan, EPS Printed in the Philippines of Education Department à ¢ â,¬ "Region IV-A CALABARZON Address: Telefax: Email address: Gate 2 Karangalan village, Barangay San Isidro Cainta, Rizal 02-8682-5773 / 8684-4914 / 8647-7487 [Emailâ Protected] / [Email protec sideration their needs and circumstances. In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module. Notes to the Master This contains useful tips or strategies that will help you guide the students, allowing them to manage their learning. Furthermore, it is expected to encourage and assist students as they maken the body of the module. activities included in the form. I for the student: welcome to physical science a fern, or the symbolic parts of the human body. It is often used to describe ability, action and purpose. Through our hands we can learn, create and implement. So, the hand in this learning resource means that, as a learner, you are able and enabled to successfully achieve skills and Pertinent skills to your rhythm and time. Your success the content of the learning for your should learn in this module has the following parts and corresponding icons: what I need to know this will give you an idea of the skills or skills you should learn in the form. What I know about this part includes an activity that aims to control what you already know about the lesson will be introduced to you in various ways a story, a song, a poem, an opener, an activity or a situation. What is this section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understanding and skills. This more includes activity that aims to provides an activity that aims to help you discover and understanding and skill of the subject. You can check the answers to the exercises using the response key at the end of the module. What I learned this includes an activity that will help you transfer your new knowledge or skills into real life situations or concerns. Evaluation This is a task that aims to assess your mastery level in activities in this portion, you will be given another activities in the form. At the end of thisyou will also find: References This is a list of all ources used in the development of this module. The following are a few reminders in useModule: 1. Use the module carefully. Do not put unnecessary trademarks on any part of the module. The following are a few reminders in useModule: 1. Use the module carefully. Do not put unnecessary trademarks on any part of the module. The following are a few reminders in useModule: 1. Use the module carefully. Do not put unnecessary trademarks on any part of the module. The formation of the module carefully before performing each activities included in the formation of the module. 5. Complete the activity at your fingertips before proceeding to the next one. 6. Return this form to your teacher or facilitator once with it. If you are not alone. We hope that through this material, you will experience significant learning and acquire a profound understanding of relevant skills. You can do it! IV What I need to know that this module was designed and written in mind. Here to help you master the nature of physical science. The purpose of this module allows you to be used in many different learning situations. The leasons are arranged to follow the standard course sequence. But the order in which the laws can be changed to match the textbook you are now using. The form includes: Ā , Â · lesson 2 Ā ¢ â, ¬ "Examples of astronomical phenomena before advent of telescopes after crossing this module, is expected: 1. 2. 3. 3. 4. 5. Explain What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the letter chosen on a separate sheet of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the letter chosen of paper. 1. What I know Choose the letter of the letter chosen of paper. 1. 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First quarter Full Moon Gibboso (Waning) Gibboso (Ceretta) 8. A A. Jupiter B. Neptune C. Urano D. Venere 15. In which of the following isPlanet smaller? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 15. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 15. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 14. Which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 15. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 15. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 16. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 16. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 16. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 16. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 16. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 17. In which of the following planets is also called Mattuatutin or evening star? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 18. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 19. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere 19 moon, which when it is full it was perceived as a flat circular disk rather than a three-dimensional sphere now we know it's. What in the roots of astronomy returns to prehistoric times when humans have noticed the stars in the night sky for the first time. The first astronomers divided the night sky for the first time. The stars in the night sky for the first time. grouping of stars and the meaning given to them varied from cultures. In some cases, the constellations have provided a guide to planting and collecting crops to be seen to move periodically in the sky, in concert with the seasons. The graphs of these periodic movements have become some of the first calendars. The stars were designed to be Of light on the great heavenly revolving sphere that has the earth as its center. Sphere sphere positions were believed Ground events and therefore were carefully measured. Passionate observations and logical reasoning have created both astrology and later science. 5 notes to the teacher This lesson is just an introduction to astronomy. This is more about nena before the emergence of telescopes. Modern instruments used by astronomers such as optical telescopes, reflective, orbiting and spatial are not yet included in this lesson. Uranus and Neptune are not included in this lesson. Uranus and Neptune are not included in this lesson since they were discovered until 1781. Afterwards scientists tracked the positions of Uranus and Neptune are not included in this lesson. that did not move exactly the way he expected. Maybe there was another planet family, being about 30 times farther from the sun while the earth is. On this account, we know very little about Neptune, except it's cold. From Neptune, the sun must appear only as a very bright but distant star. Because it receives so little heat from the sun, Neptune has a very low temperature of -167.78 °Celsius. 6 As a new astronomy is the science of the universe outside our planet. This is the branch of physical science that deals with celestial bodies. It has led to many practical inventions, ideas, including calendars, navigation techniques, movement laws, product engineering and a greater understanding of energy and time. Some astronomical terms for Moon students: a natural object orbiting a larger object. Eclipse: When a celestal body like a moon or planet moves in the shadow of another bodySolar eclipse that occurs when the moon decreasing when the planet is a large round object that orbits around the sun and like planets, comets, etc. Which revolving around it. 7 What is even before the advent of telescopes, ancient astronomers were able to observe the following: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. The raising and setting of the sun in the east and in 'West, respectively, the point where the sun rises and imposed on the horizon varies in a year, the phases of the Moon, the lunar eclipse, the daily and annual movement of the sun used a primitive version of a sundial, called gnomon, systematically observing the motion of the sun. Looking at the shadows that the gnomon throws, they were able to observe that the sun rises and resting on the horizon vary during a year and these variations take place periodically. They observed that the sun rises in the eastern part of the sky, reaches its highest point at noon, and fits into the western part of the sky reaches its highest point at noon, and fits into the western part of the sky reaches its highest point at noon, and fits into the western part of the sky. Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stele used as a gnomon, a primitive version of the sky reaches its highest point at noon, and fits into the western part of the sky. Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stele used as a gnomon, a primitive version of the sky. Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stele used as a gnomon, a primitive version of the sky. Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stele used as a gnomon, a primitive version of the sky. Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stele used as a gnomon, a primitive version of the sky. Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stele used as a gnomon, a primitive version of the sky. 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Figure 1: The figure shows the ancient stellar than the sky and the sky and the sky and the and so they concluded that seasonal climate changes take place during a one-year course. We described the movement of stars in the night sky, but that during the day, but the le of the sun makes them difficult to see. (The moon can often be seen in the light of the day, but that during the day, but the leaf that during th earth brings the sun over the horizon, the light of the sun is scattered by the molecules of our atmosphere, filling our sky with the light and hiding the stars above the horizon. For thousands of years, astronomers have been aware that the sun tose the sun rose every morning at the same time? Wouldn't you like the convenience of knowing exactly when the sun would put at the same time every night? Unfortunately, the world doesn't work this way. If you live in North America, you may be afraid of short winter days. You get up for school before the sun rises and then you barely have anytime to play after school and do your homework before it gets dark. Things would be different if: (1) earth orbits. the sun in a perfect circle; and (2) the Earth axis was perpendicular to the plane of its orbit (right up and down). If this were the case, the sun will rise and put at the same time every day of the year. However, none of the two conditions are true for Earth. Instead of a perfect circle; and (2) the Earth axis was perpendicular to the plane of its orbit of the earth around the sun its slightly elliptical. This means that the sun travels through the sky at slightly different speeds from day to day depending on where the Earth is in its orbit. The Earth is in its orbit. Instead, the Earth is in its orbit. The Earth is in its orbit. The Earth is in its orbit. Instead, the Earth is on the sun, and at noon the sun does not arrive almost high in the sky. 9 The terrestrial inclination also explains why the longest day of the year occurs on the summer solstice (usually around 21 June). Similarly, the shortest day of the year occurs on winter solstice passes, you will notice that the days start to get over every day. This trend continues up to winter solstice, the shortest day of the year. After the winter solstice, the days become slightly longer every day until the summer solstice, the days become slightly longer every day until the summer solstice, the days become slightly longer every day until the summer solstice, the days become slightly longer every day about the east of the stars every day about the earth, taking a period of time we call 1 year to make a full circle. Today, of course, we know that it is the land that is going around the sun, but the effect is the same: the position of the sun in our sky changes day by day. We have a similar experience when we walk around the ecliptic. Because of his movement on the ecliptic, the sun rises about 4 minutes after every day compared to the stars. The earth must do only a little more than a complete rotation (with regard to the stars) to bring back the sun again. Phases of the A moon is 384,000 kilometers. To give you an idea of its size, the moon is about the fire in turn. The path that the sun seems to take around the ecliptic. Because of his movement on the ecliptic, the sun rises about 4 minutes after every day compared to the stars. The earth must do only a little more than a complete rotation (with regard to the stars) to bring back the sun again. Phases of the solar system also have moon is 384,000 kilometers. To give you an idea of its size, the moon is about the fire in turn. The path that the sun is specified in turn. four times smaller than the width of the earth, the middle of the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the earth, the middle of the moon to complete a complete arch, the middle of the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the earth. This is called the side earth, the middle of the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. While the moon orbit on earth, we see a different phase of the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. While the moon orbit on earth, the middle of the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. While the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. While the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. While the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. While the moon is always illuminated by sunlight and the other half is in shadow. 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There are eight phases within about 29.5 days to complete a phase within about 29.5 days to complete a phase swithin about 29.5 days. Therefore, in those lunar calendars in which every month the day of the new moon begins, the full moon falls both on the 14th or 15th day of the lunar month. 10 First quarter wax gibbous growing moon full moon moon new sunlight gibbous ripple Waning crescent Last fourth Figure 2: The figure shows the eight (8) Stages of the moon, changes in its visible form that occur in monthly cycles. The first half of the lunar cycle begins with the new moon (totally dark; we see nothing) and culminates with the moon and the earth are aligned, with the moon in the center. New Moon. A new moon appears only when the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon in the center. New Moon. A new moon appears only when the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon in the center. New Moon. A new moon appears only when the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon in the center. New Moon. A new moon appears only when the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon in the center. New Moon. A new moon appears only when the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. There is no lighting on the side of the earth are aligned, with the moon is on the ground side plus directly in line with sun. intermediate height in spring and fall. Within a few days after the dark moon, a thin rising wax moon can be seen low in the western sky shortly after sunset. First quarter. Half the side of the moon in front of the earth appears illuminated. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of sunset and fits near midnight. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of sunset and fits near midnight. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of sunset and fits near midnight. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of the moon in front of the earth appears illuminated. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of sunset and fits near midnight. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of sunset and fits near midnight. It rises on noon, reaches its high point for the day of sunset and fits near midnight. 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It rises on noon, reaches at a sunset and reaches at a suns road to the late-workers harvesters and is called Harvest Moon. The full moon of the following month, also an ancient accumulation, is known as the hunter's moon. Third or last quarter. Like the first trimester, it is seen illuminated on half the side facing the earth. The third-quarter moon rises at midnight, is the highest at dawn and takes place at noon. In the morning it is in the western sky. It turns up in the fall and low paradises in spring and follows a middle flow in summer and winter. The following crescent is thinner and thinner. It is known as the rising moon or the old moon as it approaches the phase of the earth. Earthshine is the light of the sun reflected on the moon by the light region of the day of the earth. This appearance is popularly called at "the old moon in the arms of the new moon. A Between the complete phases and the two quarters, the moon appears as a sbile globe. Then the gibbous moon is called. During the next week, more and more of the sun-lit part is exposed to us while the moon passes through its rotting wax phase. We see a full moon when the sun, the earth and the moon moves continuously in its orbit. This movement produces the gibbous calante. The time spent during a full cycle is about 29 days 1/2. There are two types of eclipses and solar eclipses and solar eclipses. Lunar Eclipse Sun Earth Moon Penumbra Umbra Lunar Eclipse Diagram Figure 3: The figure shows the lunar eclipse within two weeks. Just like all solar eclipses involve a new moon, all lunar eclipses involve a full moon. A lunar eclipse can be partial or total. All observers on the dark side of the earth see a lunar eclipse at the same time. It is interesting to note that when the moon is completely eclipse, an eclipse, an eclipse, an eclipse Area Eclipse, an eclipse Area Ecli the gods were angry, or that there would have been floods, wars and other disasters. A solar eclipse occurs when the sun disappears behind the moon and ends when the sun appears on the other edge of the moon. The average time of totality is 2 to 3 minutes, and a maximum of 7.5 minutes, and a maximum of the earth the light of the sun is blocked by the Happens during a full moon occur when a space object moves In the shadow of another Lasts for about an hour occurs about twice every three (3) last years for a few minutes Figure 5: the figure shows the diagram Venn of similarities and solar differences is also observed that the stars seem Be attached to a heavenly sphere at a point in the northern star, Polaris. Furthermore, the positions of the constellations in the night sky vary depending on the time of year. The movement of several celestial bodies can be described as a direct effect of the rotation of the earth on its axis. In other words, it refers to the apparent movement of stars and other celestial bodies around the earth. The Circular that the IL Theology is a contract of the constellation of the constellation in the night stars are direct effect of the rotation of the earth on its axis. In other words, it refers to the apparent movement of stars and other celestial bodies around the earth. The Circular that the IL Theology is a contract of the constellation in the night stars are differences is also observed that the stars seem Be attached to a heavenly sphere at a point in the northern star, Polaris. Furthermore, the positions of the constellations in the night star seem. organisms take to complete the day movement is called the day circle. The apparent movement of the sun, which is the closest star to the Earth, is counterclockwise (from east to west. If you look at the night sky, the stars seem to move counterclockwise (from east to west) than Polaris or North Star. Similarly, the apparent daily movement of the sun, which is the closest star to the Earth, is counterclockwise (from east to west) than Polaris or North Star. Similarly, the apparent daily movement of the sun, which is the closest star to the Earth, is counterclockwise. never seem to leave the horizon, or never set up or stand up. The closer the poles, the bigger the circle of circumpolar stars. On the other hand, the closer you get to the equator, the circle of circumpolar stars decreases until the celestial poles disappear. The annual movement of the sun rotates 360 degrees a year around a path on the celestial sphere called ecliptic. The sun moves towards the east than the stars on the celestial sphere in the minimum during the summer, and south of the east in winter. While the sun revolves around ecliptic stars, different stars and ns appear on the horizon throughout the year. These are known as the constellations of the equinoxes while the equinoxes. Yernal and Autunno. During an equinox, the length of the day is almost equinox throughout the equinoxes. Yernal and Autunno. During an equinox throughout the equinoxes while the equinoxes while the equinoxes. force of the sunThe moon on earth causes the cyclic precession of a equinoxes is the apparent movement takes place every 26,000 years. At present, Earth's North Pole points to Polaris. However, it will eventually indicate another star, Vega, due to precession of a equinoxes is the apparent movement takes place every 26,000 years. At present, Earth's North Pole points to Polaris. However, it will eventually indicate another star, Vega, due to precession of a equinoxes is the apparent movement takes place every 26,000 years. At present, Earth's North Pole points to Polaris. Jupiter and Saturn are the planets discovered before the invention of the telescope. Mercury, the smallest and fastest of our neighbors, is a little bigger than the moon and similar in appearance. It's the closest planet to the sun. It seems to have a very subtle atmosphere or not at all. Surface temperatures on the sun side are extremely high, warm enough to dissolve lead. On the dark side the temperatures on the sun side are extremely high, warm enough to dissolve lead. fastest planet, taking only 88 days of land to make a revolution. So a year on Mercury is daytime is both long and very hot, up to 430 degrees Celsius. Because mercury is daytime is both long and very hot, up to 430 degrees Celsius. Because mercury is so close to the sun, and therefore Mercury's daytime is both long and very hot, up to 430 degrees Celsius. Because mercury is so close to the sun, and therefore Mercury is so close to the sun, an event called transit. These rare transits fall several days from May 8th and November 2006. Mercury in the 21st century occurred in May 2003 and November 2006. Mercury when it is in its closer approach, the sun would look almost three times as big as it does seen from the earth. Temperatures on the surface can drop to -170 degrees Fahrenheit). Since the planet has no atmosphere to hold that heat, night temperatures on the surface can drop to -170 degrees Fahrenheit). Venus is the brightest object in the sky, and even visible in the light of the day. Since Venus is often the first star-like object to appear after the sun sets, it is often called the evening star from September and October. Venus has the distinction of backward spinning. Rotate clockwise on its axis, while all other planets rotate counterclockwise on its axis, while all other planets are similar from September and October. in size, mass and composition. However, Venus does not have an ocean. Venus does not have an ocean of the Earth. These clouds reflect sunlight as well as trap heat. Mars Mars, the reddish planet, is the only other known body whose surface conditions seemed suitable for the life of some kind. The Martian days and nights are about the same lengths of ours and its seasons are about the same lengths of ours are about the same lengths of our abou "terrestrial" planets, volcanism, impacted by other bodies, movements of its crust, and and Effects like dust storms have changed more than once, perhaps caused by a regular change of the planet's orbit. Martian tectism, formation and change of the crust of a planet, differs from the Earth. Where the roof of the Earth hangs sliding plates that grind against each other or spread apart in the Seafloors, the Martian tectonic seems to be vertical, with the hot lava that pushes upward through the crust on the surface. Periodically, the great dust storms swallowed the entire planet. The effects of these storms are dramatic, including giant dunes, wind stripes and features carved by the wind. Mars is far from the sun as the earth and is not too cold for human dwelling. Mars captures our fantasy as another world, perhaps one with life. Mars has two small moons at "Phobos, the interior and the Deimos, the outside. Both are in the form of photos and have cratered surface cannot be seen. Its volume is about 1.1 times greater dust to surface cannot be seen. Its volume is about 1.300 times that of Earth, but its mass is only 300 times that of Earth, but its mass is only 300 times large. Therefore, Jupiter must consist mainly of hydrogen and helium, the two lighter dust its mass is only 300 times large. than the Earth, which means that the volume of Jupiter is more than a thousand times the Earth. Jupiter is the most massive, it would have become a star rather than a 17 Saturn his famous rings, though it is very similar to Jupiter, characterizes the Saturn. Saturn his famous rings, though it is very similar to Jupiter is more than a thousand times the Earth. Jupiter is more massive, it would have become a star rather than a 17 Saturn his famous rings, though it is very similar to Jupiter, characterizes the Saturn. The rings at € "Two bright and an internal cider at £" surround the planet in the plane of its equator. The rings seem to be composed by many small bodies, Because his rings are clearly visible with binoculars, Saturn is one of the most remarkable objects of the sky. It is brighter than all except two stars and is second to mass planets and is second to mass planets and sizes. Saturn is twice as far away from us as Jupiter. Its average diameter, not counting its rings. system, is almost 10 times that of the earth and its mass is almost 10 times that of the earth. The winds in the upper atmosphere reach 500 meters (1,600 feet) per second in the equatorial region. (On the contrary, the strong winds of hurricanes of the moon label the eight (8) phases of the moon label the eight (8) phase (8) phases lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses complete the VENN diagram on the differences between lunar and solar eclipses describes by describes developed to the Moon that could be represented by Johann's design? A. Terra B. A. Terra B . Quarter 5. This is the branch of physical science that deals with the celestial bodies. A. Astronomy C. Geography D. Geology 6. The change of the moon view is called: A. tackles B. phases C. reflections D. D.21 7. When people on earth can't see the moon, in what phase is the moon be if the earth was located directly to the right of the moon on the diagram shown below? A. Full Moon B. New Luna C. First quarter D. Third . A. Full B. New C. Waning D. Ceretta E. 13. When the side illuminated by the moon sun seen from the Earth becomes bigger, let's say that it is \_\_ . A. Full B. New C. C. WANING D. CERETTA 22 14. Babylonian and Egyptian civilization Use a primitive version of a sundial, called , systematically observing the movement of the sun. A. Gnocchi B. Gnomon C. Pelekinon D. Pelekanos 15. Which of the following is the most close becomes smaller, let's say that it is planet from the sun? A. Terra B. Mars C. Mercury D. Venere Additional Activities If you have given the possibility of writing something about your diary or notebook. Simple column: Title Title wise 10 points à ¢ â,¬ "1 point (Write the title of the chosen astronomical phenomenon chosen in your diary or notebook. Simple column: Title Title wise 10 points à ¢ â,¬ "1 point (Write the title of the chosen astronomical phenomenon chosen in your diary or notebook. phenomena.) Introduction-2 points (answer the question, 2 sentences Minimum = 1 Paragraph) Body-5 points (explains yours Answer, 3-5 sentences = 1 paragraph) conclusion-2 points (wrap your essay, 2 sentences = 1 paragraph) My newspaper 23 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C C 6. 7. 8. 9. C D 13.c 10.d 11.A 12.B 14.A 24 Rating 1. to 2. c 3. c 4. b 6. b 7. b 8. b 8. d 9. b 10.d 11.c 12.c 13.d 14.b 15.c What is more Activity 2.1 1. New moon 2. Growing of wax 3. 1st quarter 4. Waxing Gibbous 5. Full moon 6. Waning Gibbous 7. Last third quarter 8. Waning Crescent Activity 2.2. 1. Moon 2. Sun 3. Full 4. New 5. One (1) 6. Three (3) 7. One hour 8. A few minutes what I learned about 16. Sole 17. Horizon 1 8.MOON 19. Eclipse 20. Solar 21. Star 22. Venus 23. mars 24. Jupiter 25. Saturn Reply Key References Accademe. Physics. Academe Publishing House, Inc., 2012 Aceron, Arlene A. Physicine for Philippines. St. Bernadette Publishing Inc., 2014. Encyclopedia

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