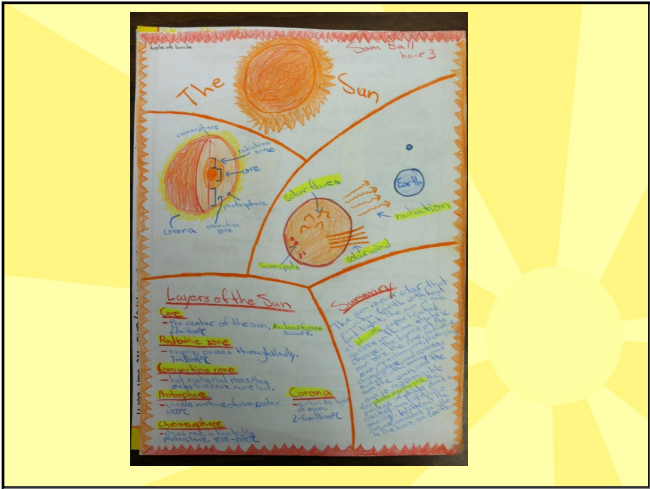
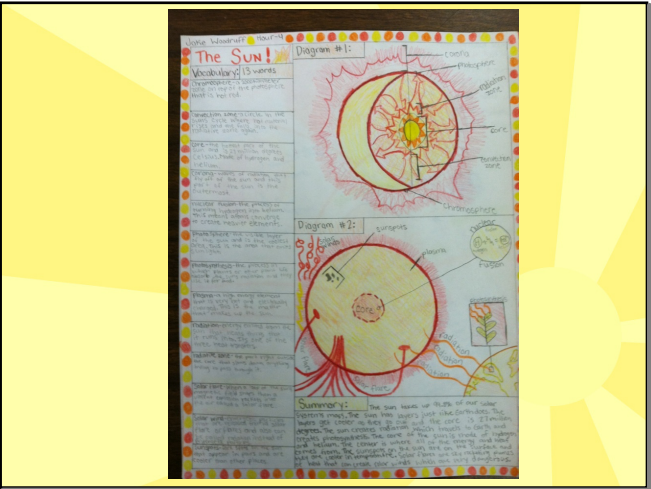
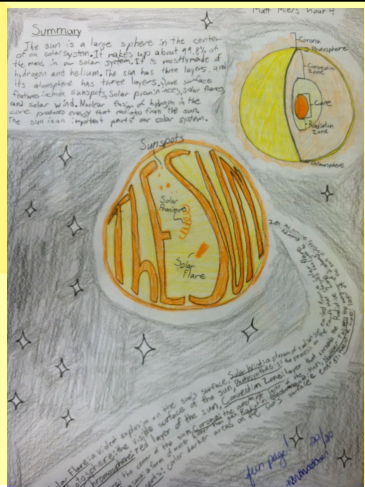


THE ONE PAGER

You will create a one-page poster for your science notebook. Fill the entire page with details from the textbook. Follow the criteria to gain full credit- 20 points.

- Full Heading: name (first and last) and hour
- Title
- two diagrams labeled (parts of the sun and sun surface characteristics)
- 5 sentence summary about the reading
- All vocabulary words from textbook within the page.
- Creative border
- color added (maximum of 4)



THE SUN

LAYERS OF THE SUN

Core: The sun's core is the hottest part of the sun, where nuclear fusion takes place. It is made of hydrogen and helium.

Radiative Zone: The radiative zone is the layer of the sun where energy is transferred by radiation. It is made of hydrogen and helium.

Convective Zone: The convective zone is the layer of the sun where energy is transferred by convection. It is made of hydrogen and helium.

Photosphere: The photosphere is the layer of the sun that we see. It is made of hydrogen and helium.

Chromosphere: The chromosphere is the layer of the sun above the photosphere. It is made of hydrogen and helium.

Corona: The corona is the outermost layer of the sun. It is made of hydrogen and helium.

Solar Wind: The solar wind is a stream of solar radiation that comes from the sun.

Summary: The sun is the most important star in our solar system. It is a yellow dwarf star. The sun is made of hydrogen and helium. The sun's energy is produced by nuclear fusion in the core. The sun's energy is transferred to the surface by radiation, convection, and conduction. The sun's energy is then transferred to the planets and other objects in the solar system.

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MARIA REITING HR4

The BIG yellow SUN

The Sun plays a big part in our Solar System. They give heat and light to Earth so that we can live. The Sun is mainly made up of hydrogen and helium. The Sun has 3 layers: the core, the radiative zone, and the convection zone. The Sun also has 3 atmospheres: the photosphere, the chromosphere, and the corona. Nuclear fusion creates tremendous amounts of energy and releases out of the sun. Some characteristics of the sun are sun spots, solar flares, and prominences. The sun has many parts to it.

VOCAB

- Chromosphere - Thin red layer of sun above photosphere
- Convection zone - Surrounds radiative zone
- Core - Center of the sun
- Corona - Outer layer of sun
- Nuclear fusion - Heat coming together to form molecules
- Photosphere - Layer of sun we see
- Radiation - High temp. form of matter
- Region - Electromagnetic energy
- Radiative zone - Surrounds core
- Sun Spots - Cool dark spots that are low temp and occur in pairs
- Solar flare - Huge explosion on sun
- Solar wind - Stream of radiation by solar flare