

Crowns of Light Vocabulary

Overview

Students review vocabulary associated with Unit 5: Crowns of Light.

Objective:

The student will match the following terms to their definition: aurora oval, latitude, open magnetic field lines, closed magnetic field lines, equator, all-sky camera, satellite image, rotation axis, and Elias Loomis

Materials:

- *Aurora Alive* multimedia video playlist
- STUDENT WORKSHEET: “Crowns of Light Vocabulary”

Activity Procedure:

Hand out the STUDENT WORKSHEET: “Crowns of Light Vocabulary.” Ask students to match the words to their definition by writing the letter of the definition on the line beside the appropriate word(s). Allow students to review the video playlist to find the terms and their definitions.



Answers to Student Worksheet:

1. *G - oval*
2. *D - closed magnetic field lines*
3. *A - latitude*
4. *B - satellite image*
5. *F - rotational axis*
6. *H - open magnetic field lines*
7. *E - equator*
8. *C - all-sky camera*
9. *I - Elias Loomis*

Crowns of Light Vocabulary

Match the words to their definition by writing the letter of the definition on the line beside the appropriate word(s).

Crowns of Light Words

1. ___ oval
2. ___ closed magnetic field lines
3. ___ latitude
4. ___ satellite image
5. ___ rotation axis
6. ___ open magnetic field lines
7. ___ equator
8. ___ all-sky camera
9. ___ Elias Loomis

Crowns of Light Definitions

- A. The number of nights people can see the aurora depends on the _____ at which they live. (Hint: This is a region of Earth considered in relation to its distance from the equator.)
- B. An image created by data gathered by a satellite in the 1970s that proved the aurora hangs in ovals over Earth's geomagnetic poles.
- C. This special camera is used by scientists to photograph the entire sky in a single frame.
- D. These magnetic field lines loop back to Earth between the poles.
- E. The great circle around the middle of Earth. The circle is an equal distance from the geographic north and south poles.
- F. The imaginary pole on which Earth rotates.
- G. This is the shape the aurora forms over Earth's geomagnetic poles.
- H. These magnetic field lines stretch out and are lost in space. Aurora ovals make a circle around them near Earth's north and south poles.
- I. This scientist watched the night sky, recorded where he saw the aurora, and pin-pointed those places on a map.