

Predicting the Aurora Scavenger Hunt

Overview:

Students navigate the Predicting the Aurora Unit of the *Aurora Alive* multimedia video playlist to find the answers to question on the STUDENT WORKSHEET: “Predicting the Aurora Scavenger Hunt.”

Objectives:

The student will research information by interacting with the *Aurora Alive* DVD.

Materials:

- *Aurora Alive* multimedia video playlist
- STUDENT WORKSHEET: “Predicting the Aurora Scavenger Hunt”



Activity Procedure:

Distribute the *Aurora Alive* playlist and the STUDENT WORKSHEET: “Pre-dicting the Aurora Scavenger Hunt.” Ask students to complete the worksheet by navigating the DVD to learn the answers to the questions.

Answers to Student Worksheet:

1. 1994
2. Earth’s magnetic field
3. true
4. sunspots; coronal holes
5. sunspots
6. coronal holes
7. southward
8. density
9. where the aurora can be seen
10. <http://www.gi.alaska.edu>

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Directions: Use Unit 8 of the *Aurora Alive* playsit to help you answer the questions below.

1. The Geophysical Institute began publishing weekly aurora forecasts in _____.
2. To make auroral predictions, Professor Emeritus Charles Deehr compared the 27-day rotation of the sun with the disturbances to what?

3. True or False: The speed of the solar wind can determine the brightness of the aurora glow.
4. What two sources do solar winds come from? _____ and _____.
5. _____ often are the source of strong solar winds, solar flares, and other large eruptions from the sun's surface that can be used to predict the aurora.
6. _____ are high-temperature regions that show up as large black holes on X-ray photographs of the sun.
7. Strong auroral displays can be predicted when the sun's magnetic field is traveling past Earth in a _____ direction.
8. When the thickness or _____ of particles in the solar wind increases, the aurora glows bright.
9. Daily aurora forecasts contain a description and a map that show what?

10. Where can aurora forecasts be found on the Internet? _____