HOW TO RUN REACH FOR THE STARS

DO NOT START EXACTLY ON TIME! The contestants will filter in (the process generally takes a few minutes). Only contestants are permitted in the room. Write **Reach for the Stars** (in BIG letters) on the blackboard: there's always someone who wanders into the wrong room.

DO NOT HAND OUT ANY OF THE QUESTION PAPERS until you have gone over the ground rules. Separate the different teams (one or two people) throughout the room so that they don't disturb each other during the event – they are allowed to talk to the other team member.

Welcome the contestants and introduce yourself (and your partner). Let everyone know that you will go over some ground rules which will take a couple of minutes.

Contestants should have a minimum of 40 to 45 minutes to complete the event. If you run multiple sessions, make sure each group has the same time.

Ground Rules:

The only resource permitted is one 8.5" by 11" single or double sided sheet of computer-generated or handwritten notes per team. Notes may include graphics, tables, and/or text. A map of the night sky is not permitted as part of the resource.

The event consists of two parts. In part I students identify constellations, stars, and deep sky objects on a star map. Part II deals with stellar evolution, properties of star clusters, structure of the galaxy, and so on.

NOTE: If contestants walk in late they should still be allowed to compete. However they will have to finish no later than everyone else.

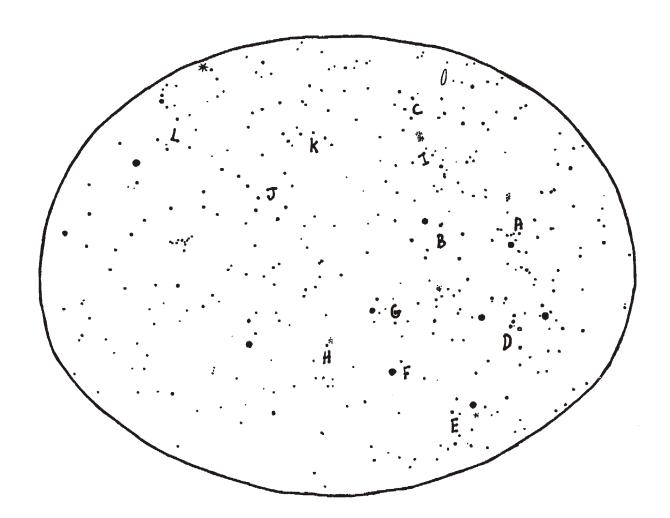
2008 Reach for the Stars

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ur answer sheet. Anich of the choices	All of your answers given is the BEST and	are to be recorded aswer. Then write the	y tear this sheet off of toon this sheet of paper. at answer below on this nt. Good Luck!!!!!!!!	For each question
rt I.	17	Castor	31	46
Auriga		M 31	32	47
Bootes		ndromeda Galaxy)	33	48
Cancer		M 42 (Orion Nebula)	34	49
Canis I	Major 20	M 44	Massive Star	50
Canis I		(Beehive)	35	51
Cassio		Pleiades	36	52
Gemin		Polaris	37	53
Orion	23	Pollux	38	54
Perseu		Procyon	39	55
Taurus		Rigel	40	56
Ursa M		Sirius	Sun-Sized Star	57
 Ursa M	Part I	[41	58
Aldeba	27		42	59
Arctur	28		43	60
Betelge	29		44	61
Capella	30		45	<u> </u>
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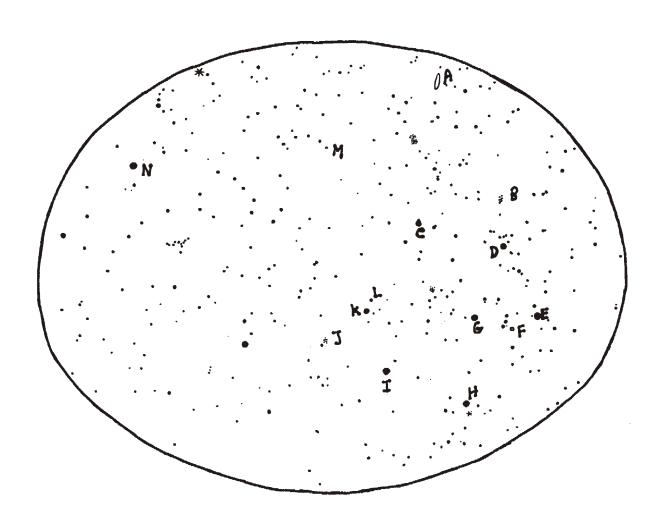
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Part I

The star chart below shows the night sky during the middle of April at roughly 9:00 p.m. The view is to the south and includes only the brightest stars and deep sky objects. On this chart, letters refer to constellations only. Place the letter associated with constellation next to its name on your answer sheet (Questions 1 - 12).



The star chart below shows the night sky during the middle of April at roughly 9:00 p.m. The view is to the south and includes only the brightest stars and deep sky objects. On this chart, letters refer to stars and deep sky objects only. Place the letter associated with the star or deep sky object next to its name on your answer sheet (Questions 13 - 26).



Part II

Questions 27 - 34 are a series of statements about open and globular clusters. If the statement refers to an Open Cluster write "O" on your answer sheet next to the corresponding number; if it refers to a globular cluster write "G" on the answer sheet; If the statement could refer to either type of cluster write "B".

- 27. These clusters are as old as the galaxy
- 28. These clusters contain primarily red stars
- 29. These clusters can contain blue stars
- 30. These clusters contain cool stars
- 31. These clusters are made of young stars
- 32. These clusters have a few hundred stars
- 33. These clusters are spherical in shape
- 34. Some of these clusters are known to have a black hole at their centers

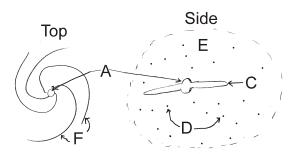
The objects listed below refer to stages in the lives of stars. Some of them refer only to massive stars, some to only sun sized stars, some to both, and some to neither. For questions 35 - 40 list the objects (stages) that a massive star goes through from youngest to oldest. For questions 41 - 46 list the objects (stages) that a sun-sized star goes through from youngest to oldest.

- A. Blue main sequence star
- B. Blue supergiant
- C. Diffuse Nebula
- D. Green giant
- E. Green main sequence star
- F. Irregular Nebula
- G. Neutron star or black hole
- H. Planetary nebula

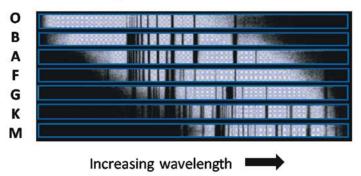
- I. Proto star
- J. Red Giant
- K. Red main sequence star
- L. Red Supergiant
- M. Spiral Nebula
- N. Super nova
- O. White Dwarf
- P. Yellow main sequence star

To the right is a top view and side view drawing of the Milky Way. On your answer sheet indicate the letter which best indicates the position of each part of the galaxy. A choice can be used more than once.

- 47. Globular Clusters
- 48. Halo
- 49. Nucleus
- 50. Location of open clusters
- 51. Star forming regions



Spectral Classes



The following questions refer to the spectral sequence shown above. On your answer sheet list the spectral type which is best described by the statement.

- 52. The sun is this spectral class.
- 53. This spectral class contains the hottest stars.
- 54. This spectral class contains the coolest stars.
- 55. Stars in this spectral class emit most of their energy in the ultraviolet
- 56. Stars in this spectral class emit most of their energy in the infrared

Numbers 57 - 61 refer to the pictures of the galaxies shown below. On your answer sheet indicate the type of galaxy: "S" for spiral; "E" for elliptical; "I" for irregular.







60.



61.

2008 Reach for the Stars Answer Key

DO NOT PRINT OR COPY WITH EVENT

Tie breakers: (1) The first tiebreaker is the most correct responses for questions 1-12; (2) The second tiebreaker is the most correct responses for questions 13-26; (3) Third tie breaker most correct responses for questions 35 - 40; and (4) Fourth tie-breaker most correct responses for questions 41 - 46. If you need more go with most correct in column 1, then column 2, etc.

Part I.	17L Castor	31O	46O
1B Auriga	18A M 31 (Andromeda Galaxy)	32O	47D
2L Bootes	19. F M 42	33G	48E
3H Cancer	(Orion Nebula)	34G	49A
4E Canis Major	20J M 44 (Beehive)	Massive Star	50C
5F Canis Minor	21B Pleiades	35C	51F or C
6C Cassiopia	22M Polaris	36I	52G
7G Gemini		37A	53O
8D Orion	23KPollux	38L	54M
9I Perseus	24I_ Procyon	39N	55O
10A Taurus	25E Rigel	40G	56M
11K Ursa Minor	26H Sirius	Sun-Sized Star	57E
12J Ursa Major	Part II	41C	58S
13D Aldebaran	27G	42I	59S
14N Arcturus	28G	43P	60I
15G Betelgeuse	29O	44J	61E
16C Capella	30G	45H	

	Do not write in this box	
Score:	Rank:	