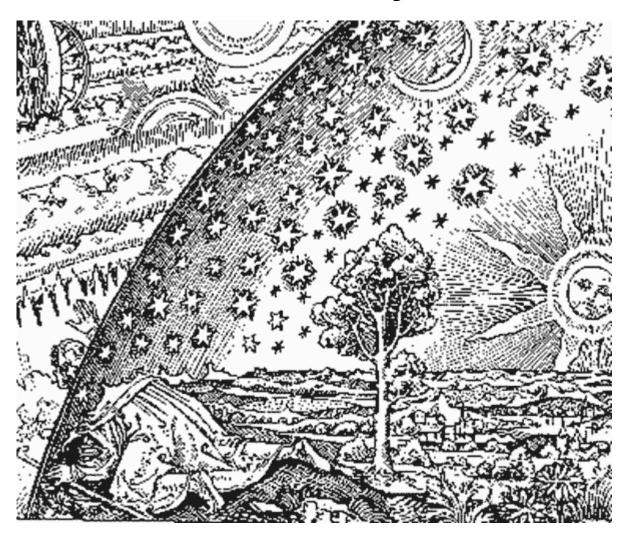
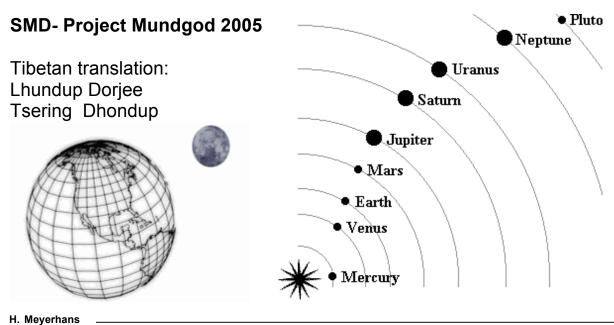
प्रदेश, SWD

# **Astronomy**





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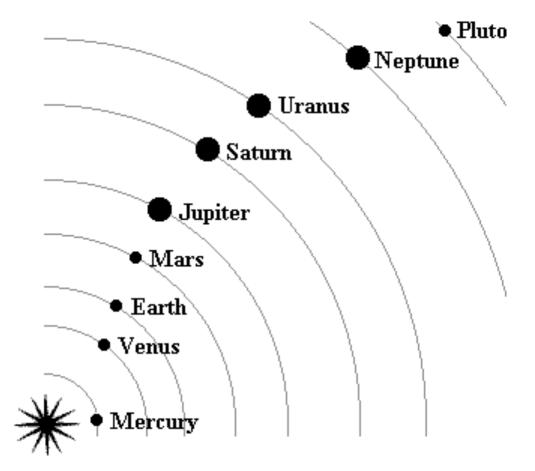
# Solar System

Our solar system consists of a central Sun, which is orbited by nine planets (and their moons), an asteroid belt and many comets.

The Sun is a medium-sized star. It is orbited by the following (in order from the Sun): Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, the asteroid belt, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. The first four planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars) are small, rocky planets. After the orbiting belt of small rocky, metallic asteroids are four gas giants (Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune). The ninth planet is Pluto, a small, rocky planet

के 'सदी 'हि स' ह्यु ना

क्रमःगुः र्भेरः वन् 'त्रः तुं त्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः वन् त्रः क्षेत्रः विष्टे क्षेत्रः वन् विष्टे क्षेत्रः वन् विष्टे क्षेत्रः वन् विष्टे क्षेत्रः वन् विष्टे क्षेत्रः विष्टे क्षेत्र



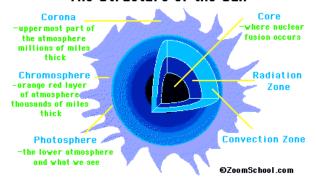
শ्रद्ध' SMD

### The Sun

The Sun is a medium-sized star. It is powered by nuclear reactions that occur in its hot, pressurized core. In temperatures of about 20 million degrees, hydrogen nuclei are fused together to become heavier helium atoms, releasing tremendous amounts of energy. It is this energy that gives us heat and light. In the 4.5 billion years since the Sun formed, it has used up about half of its initial hydrogen supply.

The Sun will start to die in about 4-5 billion years.

The Structure of the Sun



#### The Inner Planets

The inner planets are relatively small planets composed mostly of rock. They are:

Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars. These planets have few or no moons.



### के 'या

### के 'अदे 'मह्मक'र्मु नका

### दर'सर'स्रि'मदे 'मानद'सूरा

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- □ ጚ'ቚጚቚן
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শ্ৰম্ SMD

### 1. Mercury

is small, hot, has almost no atmosphere and no moon.

#### 2. Venus

the hottest planet, is almost as big as the Earth, but has an extremely thick, unbreathable atmosphere (and no moon).

#### 3. The Earth

is the third planet from the Sun. It has one large moon.

#### 4. Mars

is a small, red planet with a thin atmosphere and two tiny moons.

The asteroid belt is a group of small, म्बद्रास्त्र प्रद्रामदे 'म्बस्य हें दे 'दि दे र rocky objects. Most of these objects orbit the Sun in a belt between Mars and Jupiter, but some are in other orbits.

There are about 40'000 asteroids over 2.4 km in diameter. The biggest asteroid (called Ceres) is 930 km wide. A large asteroid may have hit the Earth 65 million years ago causing the extinction of the dinosaurs. The collision would have caused major changes in the Earth's climate, killing the dinosaurs plus many other groups of animals and plants that couldn't adapt to the changes.

The Asteroid Belt steroidथू मा'या

दे'कुर'कुर। क'र्से। कुर'यश्रशकेद'स'दर' ह्व'य'पर

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दे'म्बद'ब्रूर'ळॅब्र्अद्द'दे'धे'के'क्द'द्द्य'तु'ब्र्<u>च</u>द' <u> ५८'२५'र्थे' भें ५। भें ब'ब' भर दे र दु र विश्व र ५७६'</u> मी'अध्यार्थे'रदा देवे'दद'द्व्यक्ष'यार्देद'येद'तेुर' श्रेष्ट्रमा ( ह्रामायदासेना)

नी वह्यात् नि

कै'अ'दब'म्बद'सूर'म्बुअ'य'दे'धेदा देर'ह्व'च'केद' र्धः विमार्धेरा

ये मा रयरा

दे'ढ़्द'ढ़्द। अर्देग'द्यर'र्धे'र्थेद'य'अ'३५'र्द्स्रद' विश्वसःश्वनः सं 'दर' ह्नु'यः स्ट्र' प्राक्षेत्रा र्थेत्।

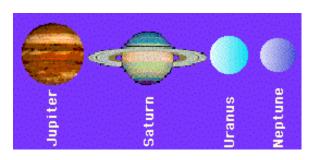
वन वे न्या दे उदा में न्द्रिं का में न्या के निया की निर्देश र्धे'ने'इसस्य वियाकेराके राष्ट्री स्थरादि राष्ट्री नासुन स्थान वता **अ.र.चे.व.र.च.र.च.च.४.४.४.वे.व.५४.४.वे.व.४** वर्षिर वसान्दर निम्मान्य वर्षिर वसामान्त्र नुपर हिन শ্রীশ'র্মার

श्चीर खेला केर वाबत श्चर तर् पति वाबका है। ५०००० रहा ऑर्पर्रार्ट रे केंदि क्षेत्र विषाद्वस्य १ १ में 'वें से तर' र्धेरा मनदः श्रूरः दर् नदे नद्यार्दे के र्वेषारी ( के रेषा) यिवेटा (१९० मैं वें से तर पेंडा म्बर स्रर वर्षित मदसर्रे केंद्र में दिया मी वह्या तु क्वी र वर्रे र वें में का था ७५ ब्रॅंबर्धेनार्थेन श्चेन यान्दाने त्यान हे बाब का तार्वे रार्थे रा इस्रमा इंदि प्याप्त प्राप्त इत्याप्त मा विद्याप्त में प्राप्त के स्थाप म्बद्धाःमिष्ठाःवादमुरामळेदार्धामहरार्धेन् श्रेन्यान्दाने त्या यहेब'बबा'त'र्बेर'र्बेर'र्दर'हैं'विर'यर'र्दे'वियायेर'य'यर्वेबा व्यॅद्रश्चेद्रयः देत्।

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The Gas Giants

Beyond the asteroid belt are the gas giant planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. These mostly gaseous planets are far from the Sun and much larger than the inner planets. They are each orbited by systems of rings and many moons.



#### **Jupiter**

(the 5th planet from the Sun) is the largest and the most massive planet.

#### Saturn

(the 6th planet from the Sun) has the biggest rings; Saturn is the second-largest planet. It is also the least-dense planet.

#### **Uranus**

(the 7th planet from the Sun) has a rotational axis that is tilted almost 90° from the other planets.

#### **Neptune**

(usually the 8th planet from the Sun) has the strongest recorded winds in our Solar System.

#### **Pluto**

Pluto is a small, cold, rocky planet. It is the smallest planet in our Solar System. It has a very eccentric orbit. Pluto is usually the ninth and

### द्ग दश मा नु मा श उद मी ' भू र ' के दा

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#### ধু ম'ন্ত্য

( १ अ.चेब. १ ब.चाचत. सेर. कि.ता ) ट्रे.चाचत. सेर.कु.

### श्चे द'या

लुषा टु.लट.याचट.सॅर.संबेय.क्ट्र.क्ट्र.स्यालेश. कु.स्य.लूटी याचट.सॅर.संबेय.त.टु.कु.स्य.याथेश.त. ( कु.स्य.यंश.कु.स.याचट.सॅर.वीय.ता) टु.ज.कैट.जस्य

### শ্ৰম ক্ৰুথা

प्रवित्राच्या है या प्रवित्राची । देर रहा दिर्घ । वित्राच्या है या प्रवित्राची । देर रहा दिर्घ । वित्राची । देर रहा दिरा प्रवित्राची । वित्राची । वित्राच

### यह रें क्या

के.स्य. में स्वाचित्र स्व

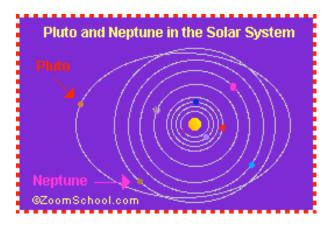
# ग्रे द कुया

क्रियाने स्वावतः स्रम्पन्ते स्वावतः स्वावतः

Mundgod

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farthest planet from the Sun. Sometimes, Pluto crosses orbits with Neptune and for a while, Neptune is the planet farthest from the Sun. Pluto was the last planet to be discovered. It was found by Clyde W. Tombaugh in 1930. Very little is known about Pluto. Pluto is orbited by one small moon, Charon. Charon was discovered by Jim Christy in 1978



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My
Very
Excellent
Mother
Just
Sent
Us
Nine
Pizzas.
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Questions

# In our Solar System, which planet is closest to the Sun?

MercuryVenusEarth

# What is the hottest planet in our Solar System?

MercuryVenusMars

#### Where do most asteroids orbit?

- Between Venus and Earth
- · Between Earth and Mars
- Between Mars and Jupiter

# Which statement applies to the gas giant planets?

- They each have many moons and rings
- They all have rings, but only some have moons
- They all have moons, but only some have rings

### How many moons orbit Pluto?

• None • 1 • 2

#### What are comets made of?

- Rock and metal
- Ice, gas, and dust
- Gamma rays

#### What is a meteorite?

- A small body travelling through space
- A rock falling through the Earth's atmosphere
- A rock that fell through the atomsphere and landed on Earth

5 'न। ८ के के 'के 'बके 'ही अ'ही ५'कर मानव' भूर'के 'ब'र्र मानव' रुषा

ं •ञ्च्याया •यःस्या •य्द्यातुःञ्चरः। दः देवे देवे देवे स्थाने श्री सः श्रु दः ददः दसः म्बदः स्नरः दंवे सः दे रगदः देवः

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- ●तिंद कें रे रे त्या ब्रामाद्द मर्झे र विषा अद में पिंदा
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- ●ित्रं र्क्टर अप्या ह्वापार्थे र्पाये क्ष्यायाः पश्चेरायस्थेर

म्बेद्रकुष्यत्य ह्याया मिन्द्र द्रा की त्र की त

•म्डेम्'गुर'बेर्'धा • १ • १

र् 'व'सह् म्'रे द'इसस'म्'रे स'झू व'य' धे द'दस्

- द्यार्टे र्टर ख्रम्थर रेम्बा
- प्रतियोद्याता श्रम्यायां योद्यायाः निर्देशा
- অহ'ইমা

# म्बस्य दें 'से 'दमर' दे स'म' म्ह रे द रहा

- □ म्बीमश्रक्रिंक्रर्ष्ण्यात्रः द्वरः कुर्रः र्वे रा
- ☐ व्यार्दे 'दर्थ'ब्री ८'मी 'क्रू ८'प्रथथ'कु ५' ख्रू ८'धा

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**SMD** 

Real and scaled Distances of the Planets

म्बदःस्नरःहस्यःग्तुः कुदःस्ट्रःद्रं स्यः द्रः स्ट्रं दह्यः पदे कुदःस्ट्रा

	Real Distance from the Sun (average)	Scaled Distance from the Sun (average)	Steps, 1/2 m Each (from previous planet)	
	<b>९ `অ'ব্য'কুহ'ৰ্ক্5'ৰ্ই'</b> <b>অ।</b> (ষ্ট্ৰী'ৰ্ক্ট্ৰা)	নব 'ক্সুন' ক্র্বা ( ষ্ট্রী' ষ্ট্র্ আ )	रै ब्राया ( रदानी 'ब्रें दा'तु 'याँ दा यदी 'ना वदा श्लार 'द्रायाँ दा रुराष्ट्री दाना।)	
Sun				
Mercury	58 million km	6 m	12	
Venus	108 million km	11 m	10	
Earth	150 million km	15 m	8	
Mars	228 million km	23 m	16	
Jupiter	778 million km	78 m	110	
Saturn	1'427 million km	143 m	130	
Uranus	2'871 million km	287 m	288	
Neptune	4'497 million km	450 m	326	
Pluto	5'913 million km	591 m	280	

#### **Questions**

- 1. How long does it take for light to travel from the sun to our earth?
- 2. How long does it take for light to travel from the sun to

म् विश्वादित्तं के स्थान क्षात् कष्ण क्षात् क्षात्

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Jupiter?

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Real and scaled Sizes of the Sun and Planets

१ 'अ'र्र'म्बद'स्र्र'ह्यस्युं 'क'र्कर्'रे' अ'र्र'र्कर'दह्य'यदे 'क'र्कर्।

	Real Diameter	Scaled Diameter	Earth Diameters
	क्री ५'वे मा'रें 'व्या	ळॅ५'यहव्य'यदी' स्नी ५'मी गा	दह्यास्त्री दानी 'स्त्री र' वैगा
Sun	1'392'000 km	1392 mm	109
Mercury	4'878 km	5 mm	0.38
Venus	12'104 km	12 mm	0.95
Earth	12'756 km	13 mm	1
Mars	6'794 km	7 mm	0.53
Jupiter	142'796 km	143 mm	11
Saturn	120'660 km	121 mm	9
Uranus	51'118 km	51 mm	4
Neptune	49'523 km	50 mm	4
Pluto	2'300 km	2 mm	0.18

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#### **Comets**

are small, icy bodies that orbit the sun. They are made up of a solid nucleus (ice, gas, and dust), a gaseous coma surrounding the nucleus, and extremely long tails (both dust and gas tails).

Comets have very eccentric orbits. As comets go around the Sun, the tail always faces away from the sun due to pressure from the solar wind. The dust tail is only visible when the comet is relatively near the Sun.



# र् 'न'सर् न'रे दा

ल्री

री. प्रायद्दे ची. प्रट. क्षेत्रकारता ह्यू र. ख्राया लुचा कर्या हु चा. यह च. यह च. यह च. यह च. यह च. यह चा. यह चा. यह चा. यह चा. यह चा. यह च. यह च.

#### **Meteoroids**

are small bodies that travel through space. Meteoroids are smaller than asteroids; most are smaller than the size of a pebble.

A meteor is a meteoroid that has entered the Earth's atmosphere, usually making a fiery trail as it falls. A meteor shower is a phenomenon in which many meteors fall through the atmosphere in a short time.

# म्बद्धाः हैं 'खे 'द्रम्

म्रीकाल्र्या स्विकार्ट्, श्रट. त्त्रं त्यं स्वातं ... म्रीट. स्वातं स्





H. Meyerhans

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Astronomy

**SMD** 

A **meteorite** is a meteor that has fallen to Earth. These objects have survived a fiery fall through the Earth's atmosphere and have lost a lot of mass during that process.

Kepler and the Elliptical Orbits

Kepler believed firmly in the Copernican system. In retrospect, the reason that the orbit of Mars was particularly difficult was that Copernicus had correctly placed the Sun at the center of the Solar System, but had erred in assuming the orbits of the planets to be circles. Thus, in the Copernican theory epicycles were still required to explain the details of planetary motion.

The orbits of the planets are ellipses, with the Sun at one focus of the ellipse (The Sun is not at the center of the ellipse).

Circle

क्ट्रास्त्र के द्रां ले वा त्यस्य वा वा त्र द्रा त्यस्य के द्रा त्यस्य के द्रा त्यस्य के त्यस्य

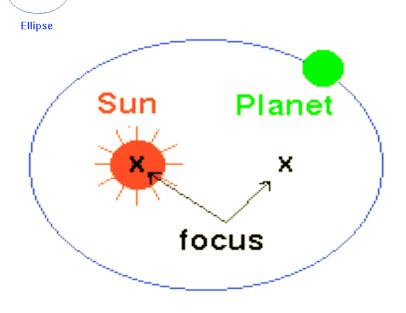
## नी म'यर'र्द'दर्द्द्र'र्द्यु मह्रा रह्या है 'दर्षे र' यह्या

त्यीता. सूर. ए ग्री. प्राचिर. ए प्राचिर. यूरा. ग्री. जूरी सूर. ए विता प्राचिर प्राचिर. प्राचिर. यूरा. यूरा. यूरा. यूरा. प्राचित. प्राचिर. जूरा. प्राचिर. जूरा. प्राचिर. जूरा. यूरा. यूरा.

म्बदः स्नरः इस्रकानी विद्रान्ति नका देवे ही महरू सुरक्षेत्र । भे स्पर्ना (के स्मादे हो स्मादे स्मादेव स्मादेव



Kepler

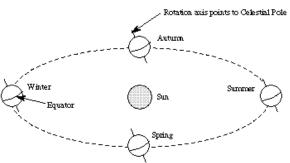


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#### The Seasons and Axis Tilt

The Earth's seasons are not caused by the differences in the distance from the Sun throughout the year (these differences are extremely small). The seasons are the result of the tilt of the Earth's axis.



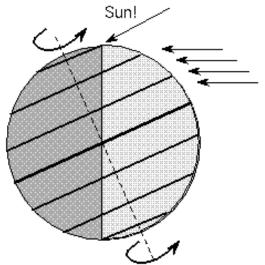
The Earth's axis is tilted from perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic by 23°. This tilting is what gives us the four seasons of the year: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Since the axis is tilted, different parts of the globe are oriented towards the Sun at different times of the year.

विमादर्षिम्बर्धात्यायहेदाद्वात्यात्वेम्यायेद्वा व्यानुषाद्वात्यायहेदाद्वात्यात्वे स्वयात्वात्यात्वे स्वयात्वात्वे स्वयात्वे स्वयात्वयः स्वयात्व

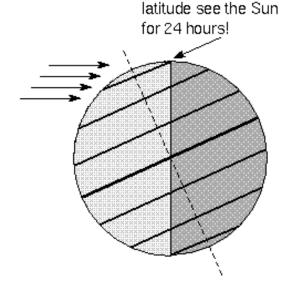
च. इस्र ख. देश. ख. दरं. चर. के. सर प्राची में राजी का लूरी स्ट स. हो ची. प्राची में सीच. चर. सीच में सीचा में सीचा सीच में सीचा में सीचा में सीचा में सीचा में सीचा सीच में सीचा में सीचा में सीचा में सीचा में सीचा सीच में सीचा सीच में सीचा मे सीचा में सीच

Locations north of this

Locations north of this latitude do not see the



Winter: Sun's energy is more spread out and Sun is above horizon for less time.

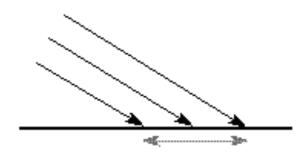


**Summer:** Sun's energy is concentrated and Sun is above horizon for more time.

শ্ৰ্ষা

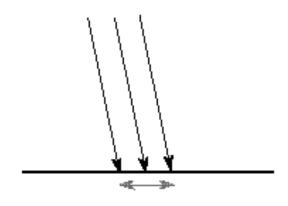
Summer is warmer than winter (in each hemisphere) because the Sun's rays hit the Earth at a more direct angle during summer than during winter and also because the days are much longer than the nights during the summer. During the winter, the Sun's rays hit the Earth at an extreme angle, and the days are very short. These effects are due to the tilt of the Earth's axis.

च्रैर्म्न म्यान्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्म स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर



Same energy but more spread out, means less heating.

द्वसःभुनाधनाठेनाः भः निष्ठमः वर्षे व्यः के रहः वर्षे व्यः धेदानः धेदानः वर्षे



Same energy but more concentrated means greater heating.

दुषःश्वनाषानाकैनायाक्षेत्रः संक्षेत्रः सूत्रायाणीदादाकः देत्रहेः दुष्यभुनाषानाकेनायाक्षेत्रः स्वात्रः सूत्रायाणीदादाकः देत्रहेः শ্ৰম্

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### Solstices

The solstices are days when the Sun reaches its farthest northern and southern declinations. The winter solstice occurs on December 21 and marks the beginning of winter (this is the shortest day of the year). The summer solstice occurs on June 21 and marks the beginning of summer (this is the longest day of the year).

#### **Equinoxes**

Equinoxes are days in which day and night are of equal duration. The two yearly equinoxes occur when the Sun crosses the celestial equator. The vernal equinox occurs in late March (this is the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere and the beginning of fall in the Southern Hemisphere); the autumnal equinox occurs in late September (this is the beginning of fall in the Northern Hemisphere and the beginning of spring in the Southern Hemisphere).

#### **Questions**

- 1. Are the Earth's seasons caused by the difference in distance from the Sun throughout the year or the tilt of the Earth's axis?
- 2. During which season do the Sun's rays hit the Earth at the most direct angle?

# **५**डर'५गु ब'ची 'के 'वें गा

प्रति प्रकृत के प्रकृत के

## ने द'यळद'यन्य'र् या

क्रेट्रकटुः क्र्रें क्र्रियां क्रेट्रेट्रयां त्यूं यो लाट्ट्रयां क्रेट्रयां क्रेट्रयां क्रेट्रयां क्रेट्रयां क्रियां क्रियं क

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त्रे व्रथः त्र्यः वार्रे स्मित्र्यः के स्थते व्हें दिन्दे स्वासी दः त्यः सुरः विवाधितः वार्यः स्वासी स्थित्।

## Astronomy

ञ्च'य'दे'त्रह्याञ्चर'को'रर'तुर'दर्वर'क्षर'देवग'धेद। ञ्च'य' बै'<u>न्</u>यर'र्के'र्दर'र्क'रुद'की'स्नस'र्वे'खेद'यदे' त्त्रुस'काञ्च कारास्त्र Mundgod बिनायीदायाया बद्दा देवे हुँ देवा सु" व्यन दें दर द्या संग्रहा

चन्रायार्थेत्। त्रुपदे न्त्र्ये द्विरायात्रु दावस्यस्य सेत्।

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The Moon

The moon is Earth's only natural satellite. The moon is a cold, dry orb whose surface is studded with craters and strewn with rocks and dust. The moon has no atmosphere.

The Moon's Orbit Apogee 356,410 km 406,700 km

্ব্র'বর শ্র্রি দাঝা দাউ দা' দা' নু ঝা এর 'অন' হের্ছ মান্ত্রী ন' ঝা দা <u> गहराने जेर्प ज्ञानवे से देश देश रेपे से लें</u> ર્બેર'સ્રે'સેર'વર્વે'વર્વેર'ક્ષેર' (Soviet Luna 3 mission ) ने 'ब्लं'चेंद'वित्तुर'व्यं'व्वेंर 'ब्लं'ने 'ब्लें' ই্ম'জম'ম'র্ট্র' (Neil Armstrong) ব্র'মম'জীম'

The same side of the moon always faces the Earth. The far side mission) ব্ন অনুষ্ঠিত ক্ষিত্র moon was first observed by প্ৰীন্ত নিউলিউ লিউলিউ প্ৰিন্ত (Michael Collins) in 1959 when the unmanned Sawe fix to say a star a signal and say a signal photographed it. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin (on NASA's Apollo 11 mission, which also included Michael Collins) were the first people to walk on the moon, on July 20, 1969.



#### Size

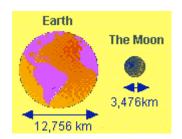
The moon's diameter is 3 476 km (a bit over a quarter of the Earth's diameter).

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### **Astronomy**

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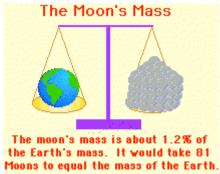
The gravitational tidal influence of the Moon on the Earth is about twice as strong as the Sun's gravitational tidal influence.



**વ્हું 'र्ळ ५' ५८' ५ वहें इ'सू मह्या** ज्ञापते' श्ले 'र्ळ ५' है' ( 7.35 x 10<sup>22</sup> kg ) એક' ધ' ५८' ५' दह्या ज्ञी ८' मी' श्ले 'र्ळ ५' 1/81 र्ड्या थेडा

#### **Mass and Gravity**

The moon's mass is  $(7.35 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg})$ , about 1/81 of the Earth's mass.



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শ্র্রানের র্র্রানের র্র্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্রানর র্ব্বানর র্বানর বিশ্বানর র্বানর বিশ্বানর র্বানর বিশ্বানর র্বানর বিশ্বানর বিলানর বিশ্বানর বিশ্বান

### nass of the Earth. **శ్రేష్ న ' [ బె బె బె ]** శ్రైవారి 'మ్లోనార్డ్ ప్రాక్ట్రేష్ ( బెబెట్ బెట్ ) శ్రేష్ నాట్లు కార్డ్ స్ట్రేష్ స్ట్రేష్ స్ట్రాన్స్ స్ట్రేష్ స్టార్ట్ స్ట్రేష్ స్టాన్ స్ట్రాన్ స్ట్రేష్ స్ట్రాన్ స్టాన్ స

#### **Atmosphere**

The moon has no atmosphere. On the moon, the sky always appears dark, even on the bright side (because there is no atmosphere). Also, since sound waves travel through air, the moon is silent; there can be no sound transmission on the moon.

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4.3 billion ই্র'অ|) রম্বর্জিম"অ'রুবা'নন্ত'র্জ্জান্তী ইম'অ'নুহ'ন'অর| ই'ই'র্ন'র্জার্জর্নিন্র'

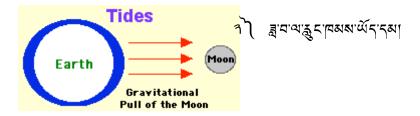
**SMD** 

The origin of the moon हैं द (radioisotope dating ) व्यवस्था की हिना करा Some scientists believe that the moon was formed from the material ejected after the Earth collided

ejected after the Earth collided with a Mars-sized object. বুঁশাঙ্ক বুঝা

Tides ॐरःष्ठिश्राव्युटार्दे।

Tides are periodic rises and falls of large bodies of water. Tides are caused by the gravitational interaction between the Earth and the Moon (and sun). The gravitational attraction of the moon causes the oceans to bulge out in the direction of the moon. Another bulge occurs on the opposite side. Since the earth is rotating while this is happed and in the direction of the moon, another bulge occurs on the opposite side. Since the earth is rotating while this is happed and it is not the moon.



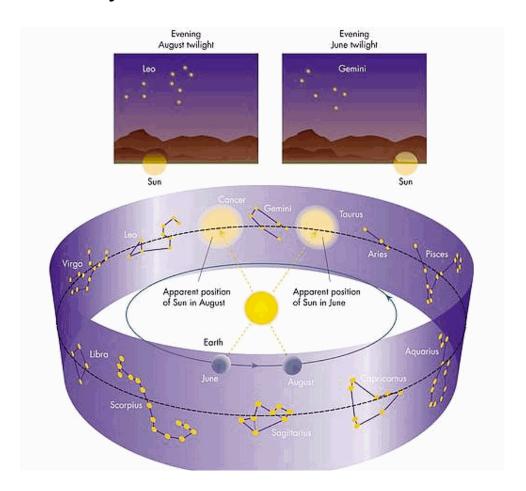
#### Questions

- 1. Do we always see the same side of the moon from Earth?
- 2. Does the moon have an atmosphere?

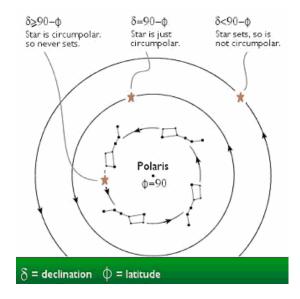
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## Stars in the sky



### **North Circumpolar Stars**



**Astronomy** 

कुंर्झुन्य के दार्च है है दुरु है। यद धिद ले दा देवे <u> रच्चेत्रयःमञ्जूषयः कुःर्श्चेषयः रटःभेदः मृःदर्श</u> कुःर्श्चेषयः केदः त्र.पु.सैर.क्ष्रामी.फ.वेश.व्यालापी

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भूर केंब्र है :भूर या केंग्र पा देगा वा वो ।

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# Big Bear, Big Dipper

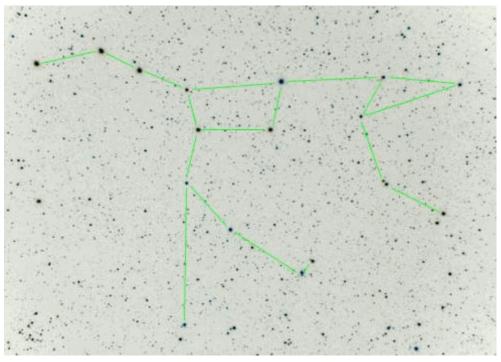
The Big Dipper is pretty easy to find because its shape really looks like a water dipper. The Big Dipper is also part of a larger constellation.

A constellation is a group of stars



The Big Dipper is also called the Big Bear.





याला हिया वा से प्रमंद स्तर की हिया वा तर राजा है या वा स

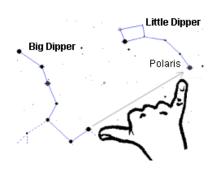
बैदा कु:र्श्केष्मवानी से त्या धेंदायते सूरायादे त्या हिंदा

म्बद्धः गुःचे दिर्मे देन्द्रम् देन्द्वा देन्द्वा विकास्य विकास वित

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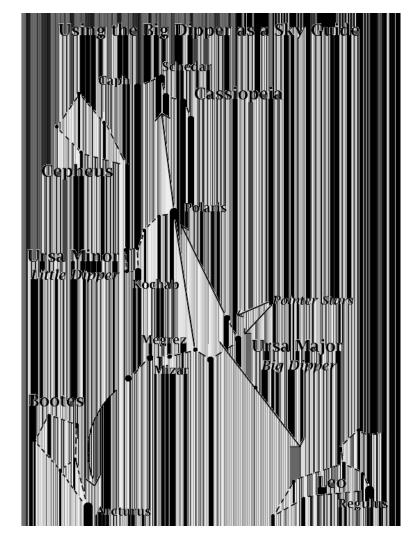
Mundgod

नर्मेश ब्रिंन:ग्री:बे:कुर:मी:के:वर्मअ:नु:र्लन:सेर:



**Astronomy** 

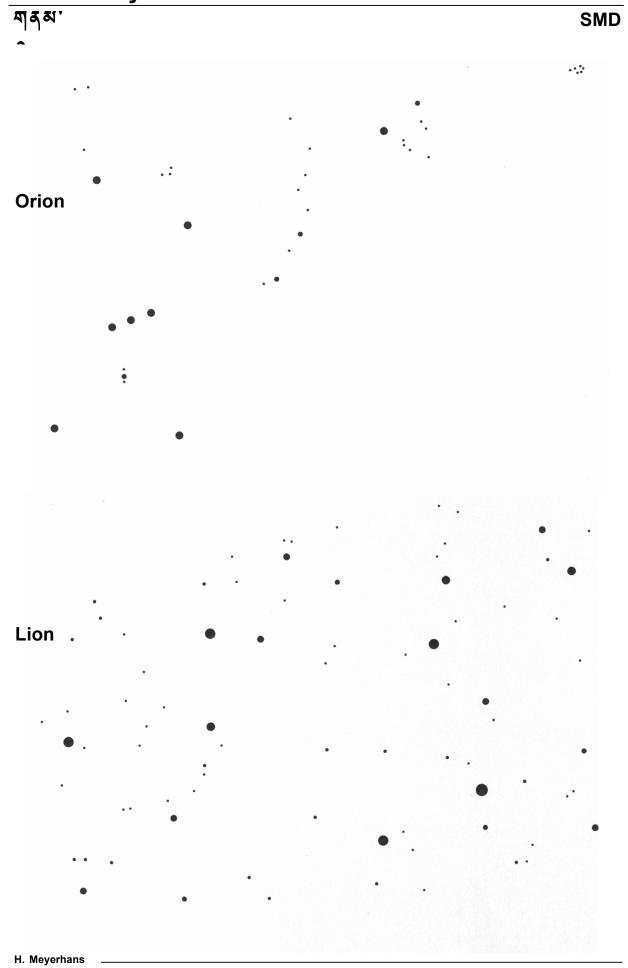
**North Star** 



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Work sheet / North Circumpolar Stars

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### **Astronomy**

र्रे कुंर्क्टर. ९ स.ज.र.क्ट्र्ब. Orion लहुर.वियायण

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१ कु:र्कें ५' १० म'यादःर्केश Orion अर्धेदःश्चराप्रथा

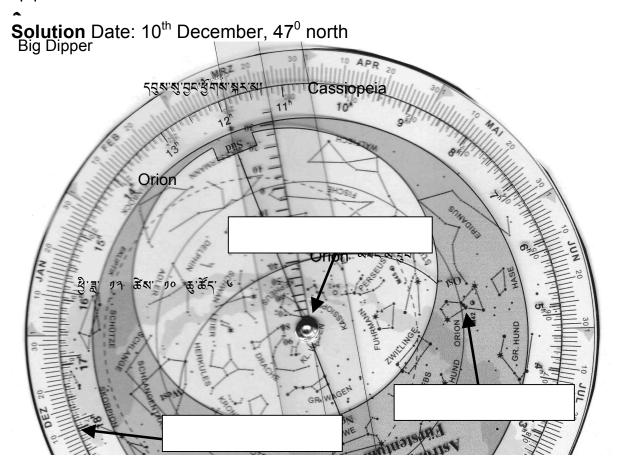
Sirius, the brightest star in oఱેnkyౙౘઃષႃဠႃၖ႓ႄၭဌၟၣၟၟၣၟၛၟႅၛႜၛႜ႓ႃၖၛၣဎႜႜႜႜႜႜႜၯၛၣႜၛႜ

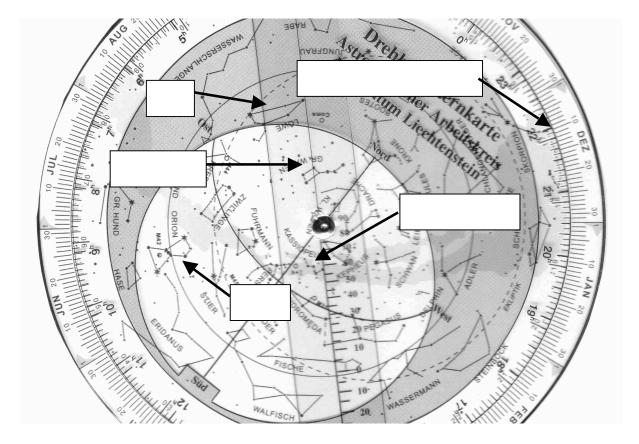


#### **Questions**

- 1. Can we see Orion at 18:00?
- 2. Can we see Orion at 22:00?
- 3. Where is the North-Star on our map?
- 4. Where can we find Cassiopeia at 22:00?
- 5. Where is the Big Dipper at 22:00?
- 6. Can we see Leo tonight?

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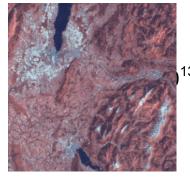
### 300 can be written as 3.102

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	7·10 <sup>3</sup>		23·10 <sup>4</sup>

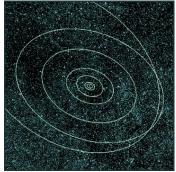


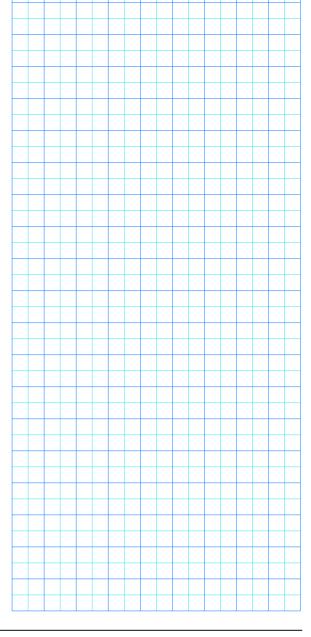
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 $^3$  m







H. Meyerhans

कम्बार्युवाने महिंग्दे न्या के मुबारी महुबादि राउन मी का

*ढ़*८ॱॻढ़ॺॱय़ऄॱढ़ॸॖॺॱड़॒ॺॱक़ॗ॒८ॺॱॻऻॿॖॻॺॱॻॖॆॱऄॗढ़ॱॺॿॖॻॱय़॓ॱढ़ॏॻॱ

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দ্মধানাত্ৰাবদ্ধিব্ৰধাৰ্থ ৰিশ্বমাৰ্থ ক্ষম আৰু মধ্য ( Protostars

The Life and Death of Stars
Astronomers believe that molecular clouds, dense clouds of gasanocated and analytical content of gasanocated analytical content of gasanocated and analytical content of gasanocated analytical content of gasanocated and analytical content of gasanocated analytical content of gasan primarily in the spiral arms করিবুল্লিরি শ্লম্মের ব্রম্পর্বির্মান্ত্র ব্রম্পর্বির্মান্ত্র ব্রম্পর্বির্মান্ত্র ব্রম্পর্বির্মান্ত্র ব্রমান্ত্র ব্রমান্ত্র ব্রমান্ত্র ব্রমান্ত্র ব্রমান্ত্র বিশ্বর বিশ্ব xies, are the birthplace of হোৱাছে(Hydrogen and Helium ) শ্রীশ্বের্থ Dense regions in the clouds collap-se and form "protostars". Initially, the gravitational energy of the aray aray বিষয় ক্রিয়া বিষয় ক্রিয়া বিষয় collapsing star is the souree of its energy. Once the star contracts enough that its central core can burn hydrogen into helium, it becomes a "main sequence" star.

#### Image of "Star Birth" Clouds in M16:



**Main Sequence Stars** 

'गर्डें'में दे 'झूर'या

ર્ક મેંલે સૂત્ર યાદ્દઅષાદ્રે ૧૮ ર્સેલે જે યા ૧૮ વર્ડ વલે સૂત્ર

यदे रेग्र पेय के देवा दे के दे रेग्स मान

कुर ( Hydrogen ) नी 'हुव्य'झ्ड 'रिन्ना'यल् 'खेख' हुट' हे 'प्पर'कुट' (Helium ) मालक देवे 'ह्या खुका श्रम खारी खें 'द्रा

Main sequence stars are इस्वी इन्हिल अर अवे विन्यान त्रा तुर्व के पानि our Sun, that fuse hydroge দৈশ্ৰ কেনু ক্ষ্ৰ্য ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰহম ব্ together to make helium atoms in वित्यामहेन में वि their cores. For a given chemical luminosity, the total energy radiated by the star per unit time, depends only on its mass. The more massive a main sequence star, the brighter and bluer it is. For example, Sirius,

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the dog star, located to the lower left of the constellation Orion, is more massive than the Sun, and is noticeably bluer.



दे'यश क्षेत्र शिष्ठ Proxima Centauri के दि क्षेत्र ही अर अळेश के क्षेत्र दे थी के बीदा दे के आयश क्षेत्र कद क्र प्याणे द्राया हिंदी द्रायम अदिस्थ के बीद क्षेत्र कुर स्व

On the other hand, Proxima
Centauri, our nearest neighbour, খৃত্ব বিষ্ণ ক্রেন্ড বিষ্ণ বিষ্ণ ক্রেন্ড বিষ্ণ বিষয় ব

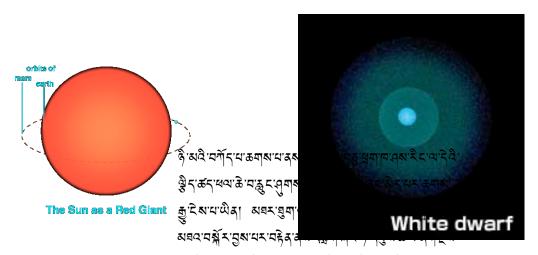
ब्रॅंट्युट्र्यम्बर्धम्यायः विदेश्त्र्यक्षाः स्वाद्ध्यः स्वाद्धः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः स स्वतः स्वाद्यः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वादः स्वतः Death of an "Ordinary" Since stars have a limited supply of hydrogen in their cores, they त्या के त् सर्वा'रूर्'वार'र्द्धाःश्चे नब्र'प'र्र' अर्'ह्र्र'क्व'रूर्'र्वा have a limited lifetime. After a low mass star like বার্ম্ ভর্তীধা⊓ বিষয়বন্ধ স্থাবন্ধ বিষ্ঠান বিষয়বন্ধ স্থাবন্ধ বিষয়বন্ধ বিষয়ব exhausts the supply of hydrogen in water के रही प्रश्नित्र मा हुन कर के निष्ठ प्रमान के स्वापन के स्वापन के स्व its core, there is no longer any sour-ce of heat to support the core collapse under gravity's patrunti सि कुर अर वर्र वर्ष कुरे अप वर्ष की reaches a high enough density to start burning helium into carbon. Meanwhile, the stars' outer envelope expands and the star evolves into a red giant. When the Sun becomes a red giant, its atmosphere will envelope the Earth and our

death.

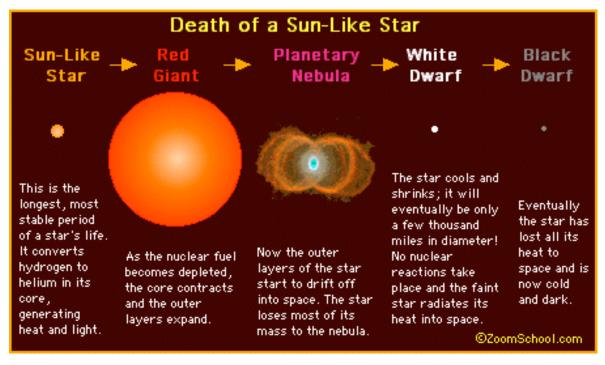
planet will be consumed in a fiery

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During this brief phase of its exist a start is a start



त् 'म'दम'र्थे 'म'रे 'पे द'दया Mundgod Astronomy শ্ৰম্ SMD ધોરા दे.च.जर.वीर.कुर.कुर.कुर.की क्षेत्र.चित्रका.कर.कुर.कुर. **Black Holes** त्रेन'त्रेव, हे श्रवा हिंद, श्रीतिक, हे. श्रवाची, स्. ज्राची, स्. ज्राची, स्. ज्राची, स्. ज्राची, स्. ज्याची, A black hole is a region of space from which nothing can escape निर्म निया भेराई र के रे स्नाय कि निया भेराई र के रे स्नाय कि निया के राई र के र त्ताची दे.सर.क्षेट.क्ष.बिया चट.त्तुच.खं.ची च्री.जदु.उहाच.संचादा even light. *ऀ* तुं'र्स'र्खे'दे'स्रर'एवेद्र'से'वुद्य'पदे'त्तेुद'त्तेु'धेद्र| सें'र्खे'दे'देस'यर' To see why this happens, imagine throwing a tennis ball into the air. The harder you throw the tentile  $\frac{1}{8}$   $\frac$ 

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As a body is crushed into a smaller and smaller volume, the gravitation-nal attraction increases, and hence the escape velocity gets biggent আন তেওঁ বিশ্ব বিশ্ব

At this point, nothing can get out as nothing can travel faster than light. This is a black hole.

Black holes were once massive stars that used up all their fuel. As they died out, they collapsed inward due to the pull of their own gravity.

वर्ष्यभ्रत्यम् । देशस्य मी स्वर्ष्य स्वीता स्वर्षित् । दे स्वीता स्वर्षित् । दे स्वीता स्वर्षिता स्वर्षिता स्व व्यः व्यं ५ 'दर्भे बार्टे इस्ते 'दे 'कें बार्टर मी 'दे 'व्यव्यानु' व्यं द 'यदे 'दर्दे बार्चर

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लत् रहाराषा वयर्षा स्रम्यार्थम्बराम्यार्थेरामु मिर् Any object that gets too close to a black hole will be pulled inside it. We only know they are there केंट्र केंट्र व्यू र मुँ प्येत्र कर रेग य र्केश व्यु वाकश cause of the effects they have to range and ra

other objects that are near the near t

inside it. As the objects fall toward

the black hole, they heat up and get very hot. Scientists can use

special instruments to detect the

heat the objects give off. ቸሽቭቭ ቫኔ<sup>ቈ ጓ ጓ</sup>ገ

how we know a black hole english न्यायेन प्या कुर क्षर प्रेरियाप्यया स्वारे नापा रूप be there. (Some scientists) পুঞ্জিখন Georges Lemaitre ই'শ্ৰাইন'ট্ৰই that there is a black hole ia our very own Milky Way.)

मी'यर्हे र'र्ने इ'या मर'ले मा क'र्ये 'र्रर स्वर् मार्थे 'र्थे र'य'ले मा मर

Big Bang

र्बेर पुर हे 'एहे मा हे ब र्चे मा अर कम्बर पर र एहें ब लिटा। देश क्री ब

Georges Lemaitre, a Belghamastgo र अप्तुः है के र कु क्षेत्र पर्वे की विराध र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्त physicist and Catholic priest, came to be known as the "Father of the Big Bang". Lemaitre propose বিশ্বনির ক্রা

the Universe began as soffifethितिकुर ये प्याय शुरु प्राय शुरु प्राय शुरु प्राय शुरु प्राय शिक्षा का अधिक का अधिक स्थापन 

सक्सरामलम् में दे तद्राधमा दर्मे महुम्राधमा हैं हो Today's Views

What will happen with our लिंद व्यं मान्या ह्वा व्यामान्या व्यामा Universe? 

Will it expand forever, expand to a series a se certain size and stop, or will it stop and begin to collapse? Data suggesting that the Universe कि किंग्निति गुनुषा है। वेश १ १ विश्व है। विश्व हिंग्ली १ १ विश्व हिंग्ली १ १ विश्व हिंग्ली हिंग्ली हिंग्ली हिंग्ली

ding at an accelerating rate were published in 1998. For more than ten years astronomers studied the expansion of the Universe by measuring the red shift and brightness of distant objects. By 1998, enough **Astronomy** Mundgod

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information had been gathered to lead scientists to the startling discovery that the expansion of the Universe is not slowing but accelerating. The collected data combined with information from other cosmological studies strongly suggest that the Universe is filled with an unidentified form of energy (currently being called "dark energy" since we know nothing about it) that is causing the expansion of the Universe to accelerate. If these observations and analyses turn out to be correct, the Universe would be expected to continue to expand forever.