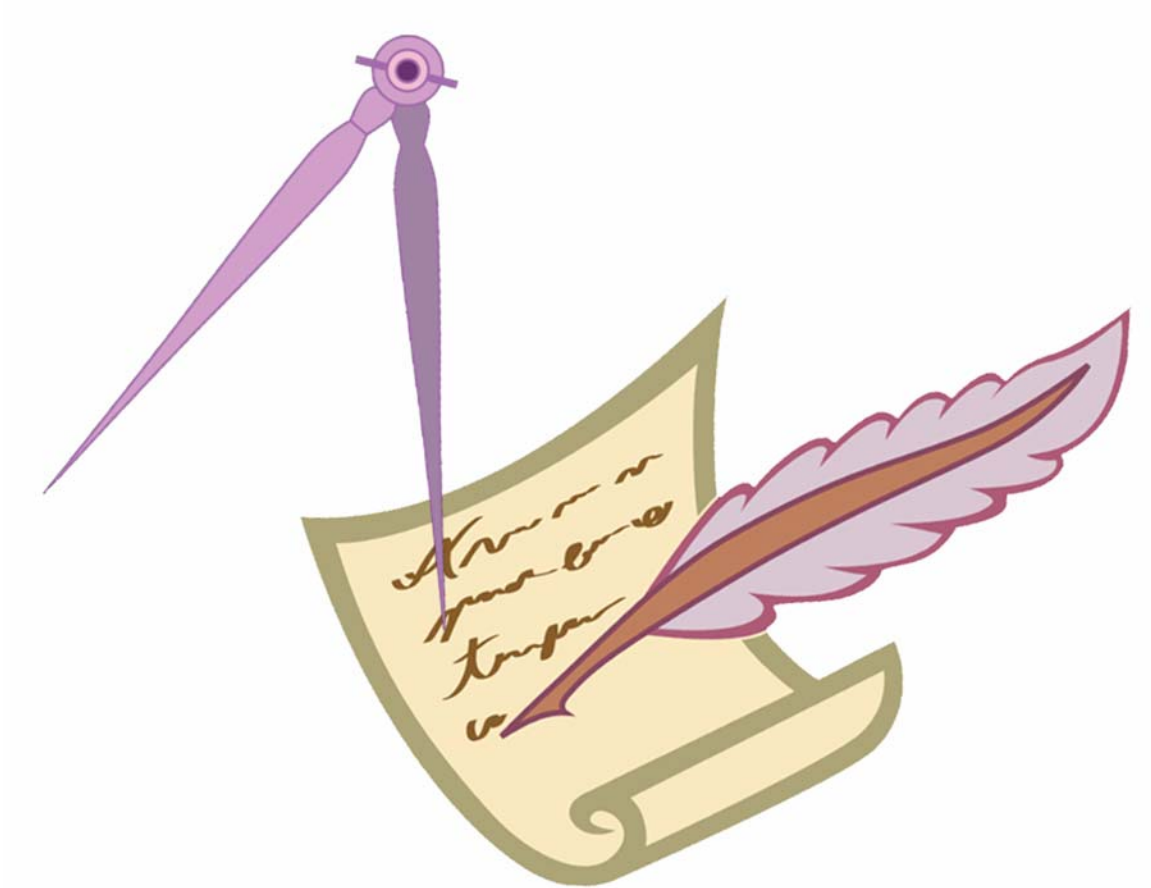
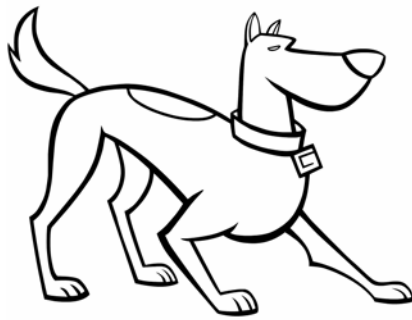
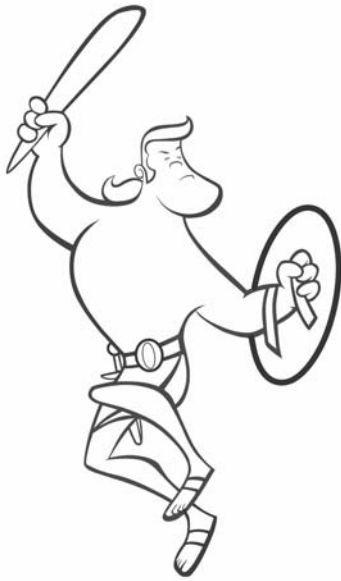
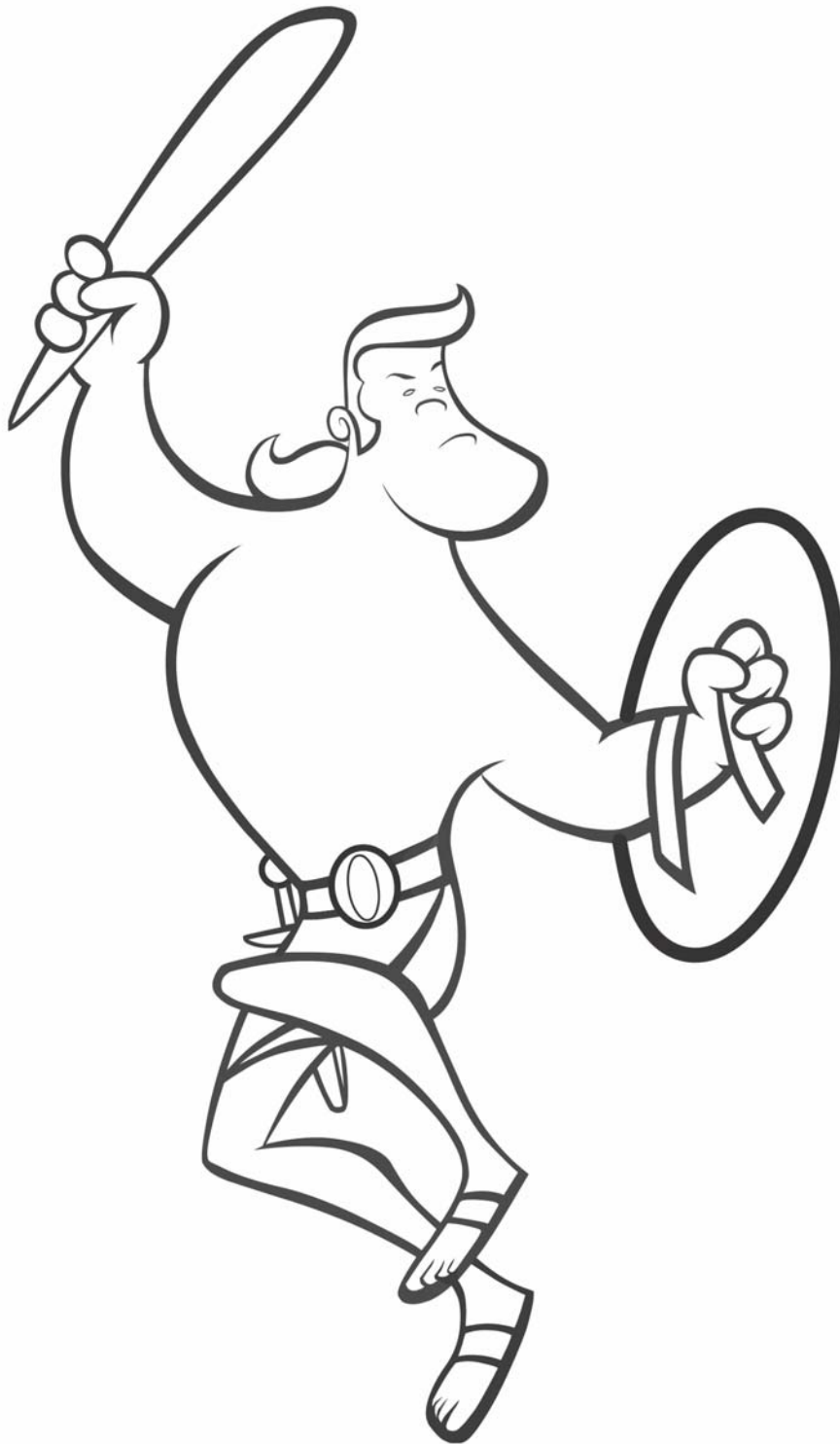


# Lesson Plans

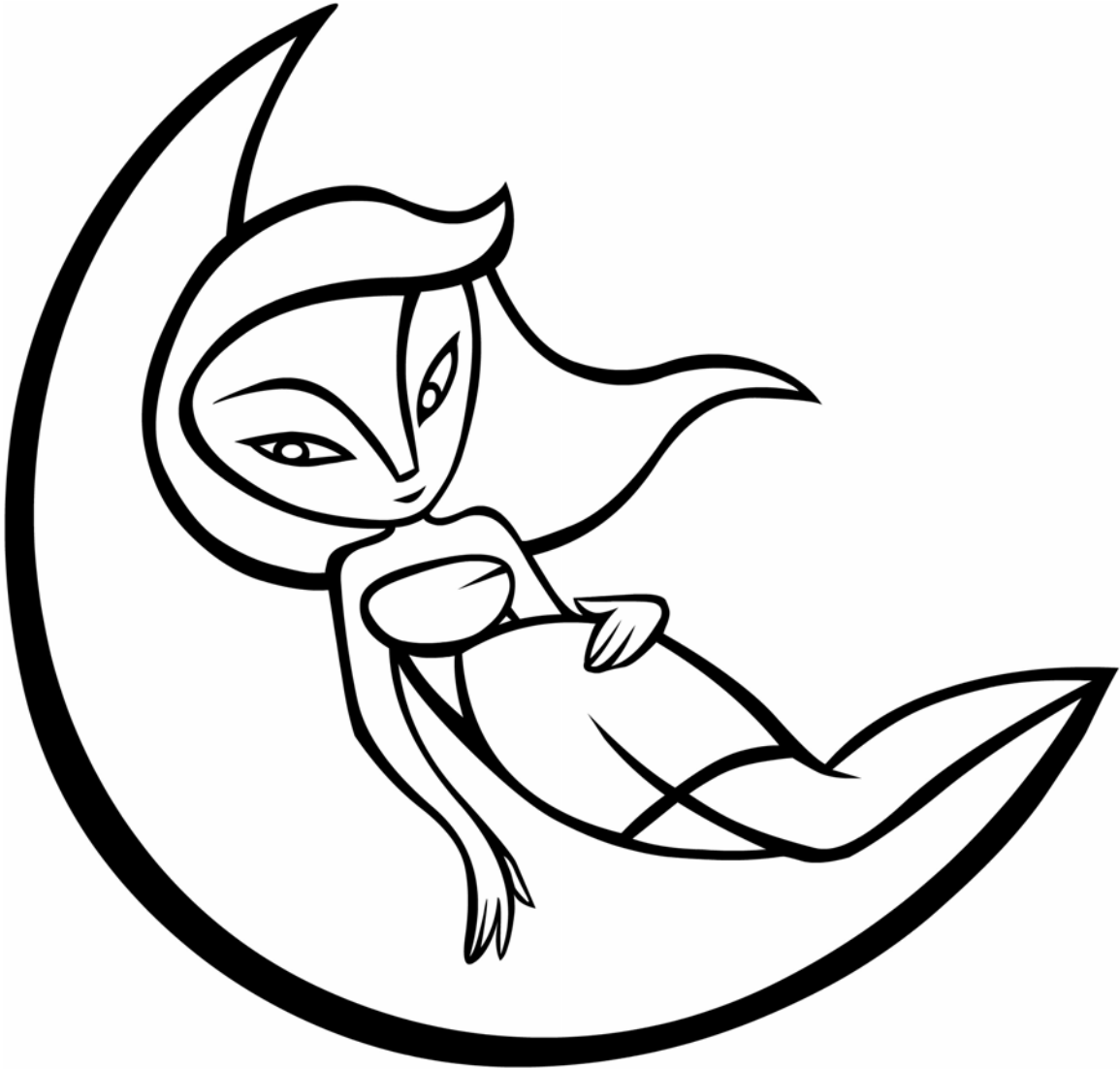


# Coloring Book

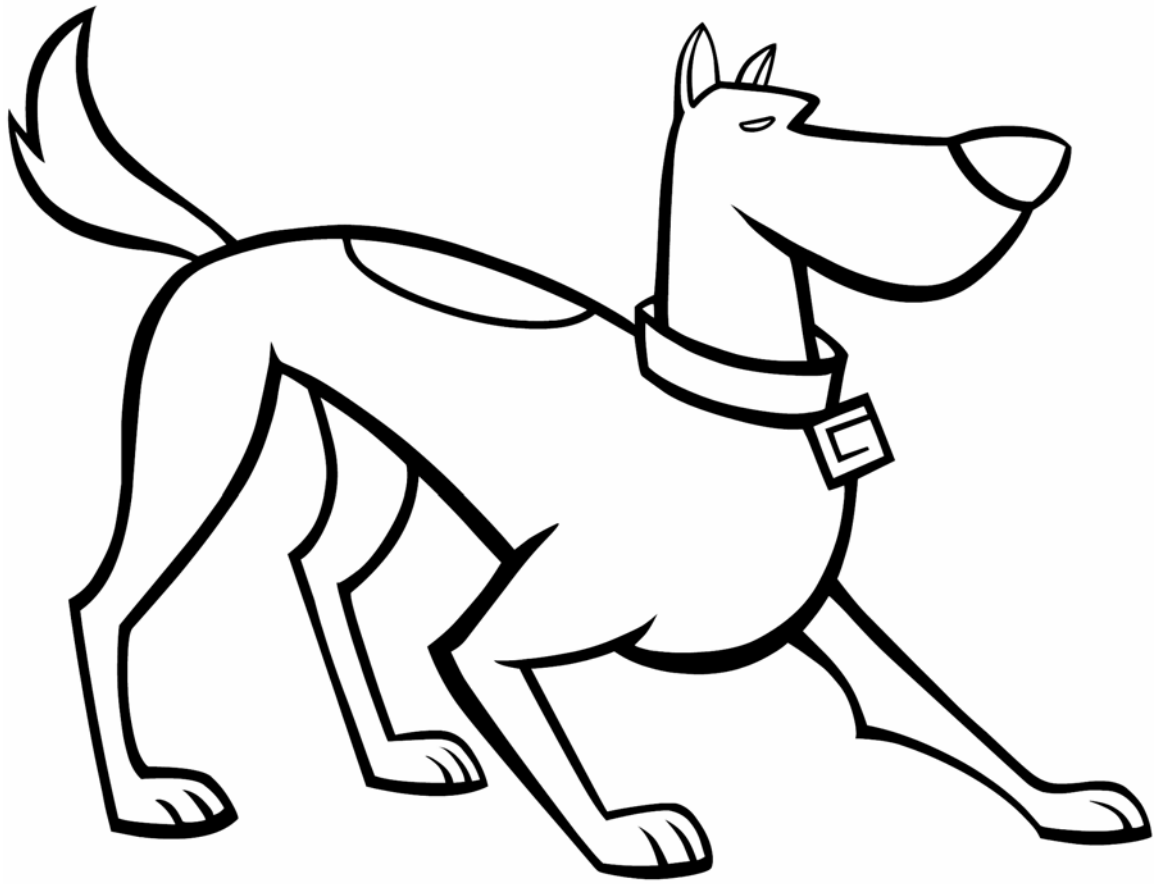




**Orion**



**Artemis**



**Canis Major**  
**Sirius**



**Canis Minor**  
**Procyon**



## Scorpius



**Apollo**

# Hand - Angles Lesson Plans

Legends of the Night Sky: Orion  
Educator's Guide

Hand Angles  
Teacher Lesson Plans

**Objective:**

Students will use the astronomical system of degrees to measure objects on the horizon.

**Grade Level:**

- Elementary School
- Middle School

**Materials:**

- Copy of the activity sheet
- Horizon with features. (Trees, buildings, or clouds can act as features to be measured)
- A person's hand.

**Estimated Time:**

- Reading and explaining the activity sheet will take between 15 and 30 minutes.
- Measuring objects on the horizon may take another 20 minutes.

**Procedure:**

1. Read over the activity sheet. Review any new vocabulary. As you read each paragraph, practice hand measurements. Have kids practice using their hands to measure objects on the ceiling.
2. Review your behavior standards for going outside. You might want to have students work in pairs.
3. Before having the students measure, do the first problem together.
4. Monitor students as they measure. Encourage students to compare answers.
5. While you are still outside, go over the student responses.

**Rationale:**

Thus exercise will prepare students to locate stars in the sky. It will motivate and prepare students to go out at night on their own.

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Hands – Keys to the Universe  
(Worksheet)

You can measure the sky with your hands.

Now, you need to get used to a new word. The word is degree.

- When you measure the sky, you say things like 'one degree' or 'ten degrees'.
- In the sky, degree does not mean how warm it is.
- A degree means how far away something is from something else.

This is what scientists do first.

You hold your hand in front of you at an arm's length.

- Hold your pinky finger up high!
- Your pinky finger is the little finger on the end of your hand.



**- Your pinky finger is about 1 degree wide.**

- Hold up just your three (3) middle fingers together.



- These are about 5 degrees wide.

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Educator's Guide

- Make a fist and hold it at arms length.



- **Your fist is also about 10 degrees wide.**

- Can you hold up just your pinky finger and your pointer finger?  
(This can be tricky.)



- **If you can hold these up, they are about 15 degrees wide.**

- Make your thumb and pinky of one hand go as far apart as they can go.



- **If you are able to do this, they are about 25 degrees.**

## Go outside!

A big playground or park is a good place.

- Look at things that are as far away as you can see.
- we call that the horizon.
- Try to answer the following questions.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Hands – Keys to the Universe**  
(You may write the words or draw a picture.)

1. What two things on the horizon seem to be one degree apart?

2. What two things on the horizon seem to be five degrees apart?

3. What two things on the horizon seem to be ten degrees apart?

4. What two things on the horizon seem to be 15 degrees apart?

5. What two things on the horizon seem to be two degrees apart?

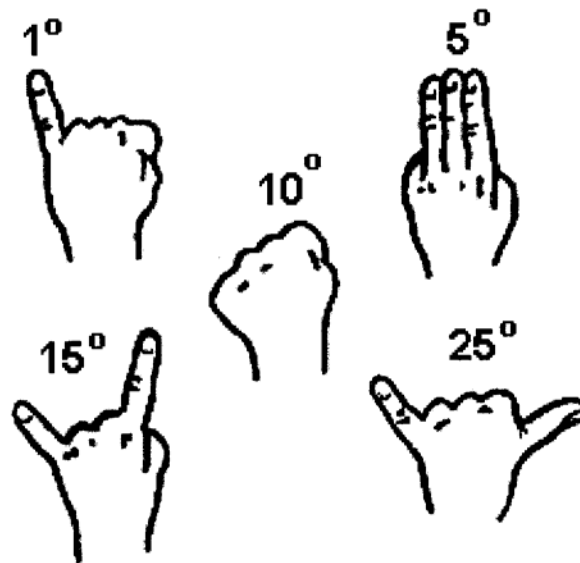
Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

### **Hands – Keys to the Universe** Worksheet

The unit of measure used to describe distances in the sky are degrees.

- The degrees are originally taken from the degrees around a circle.
- It is easy for star watchers to measure degrees with their hands.
  - To use your hand as a measuring tool, you need to hold your hand in front of you at an arm's length.



- Held at arm's length. Your pinky finger is about 1 degree wide.
- Your three middle fingers, held together, are about 5 degrees wide.
- If you hold out your fist, it will measure a 10 degree width of the sky.
- If you hold up just your pointer finger and your pinky finger, it will be about 15 degrees of sky between them.
- If you spread the thumb and pinky of one hand as far apart as they will go, it will be about 25 degrees from the outside edge to outside edge.

**Answer the following questions in complete sentences.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Hands – Keys to the Universe**  
(Answer in complete sentences.)

1. What two objects on the horizon seem to be one degree apart?
2. What two objects on the horizon seem to be five degrees apart?
3. What two objects on the horizon seem to be ten degrees apart?
4. What two objects on the horizon seem to be 15 degrees apart?
5. What two objects on the horizon seem to be 25 degrees apart?
6. Can you find two objects that are 50 degrees apart?
7. Can you find two objects that are 35 degrees apart?
8. Never look directly at the Sun, it will damage your eyes. Without looking at the Sun, can you measure how many degrees high it is in the sky?

# Constellation Research Project

## **Constellation Research Project**

Teacher Lesson Plans

### **Objective:**

The student will research and report on a constellation.

### **Materials:**

The students will need copies of the activity sheet (for younger kids or for older kids) and access to constellation information.

### **Estimated Time:**

This project will take at least two class periods, a third to shape everything into final draft form. If you want students to present to each other, that will take yet another period.

### **Procedure:**

1. Discuss and define 'expert'. Ask if any student is already an expert on a subject.
2. Distribute the activity sheet. Be sure to emphasize the components that you want included in the final project by writing them on the board.
3. Let students choose the constellation. Record who chose which constellation. There are so many, do not have more than one student the same constellation.
4. Discuss the fact that the sky looks different depending upon where you are located on the Earth. The stars in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres are very different. The North Star, The Big Dipper and other constellations can only be seen if you live north of the equator. Many people who live in the Northern Hemisphere have never seen the Southern Cross or the Southern Triangle.
5. Direct students to available resources on constellations. Provide them time to complete their research.
6. Monitor students as they work. For older students, edit the rough drafts of their information documents.
7. Have students report back to the class, to small groups, or to you.

### **Rationale:**

This project reinforces research skills, exposes students to an array of constellations, and promotes an appreciation and understanding of some of the mythology.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Constellation Research

You will become an expert on a group of stars called a constellation.

- Pick one of the constellations listed below.
- Look it up.
- Look on the internet.
- Look in a book about stars.

As an expert, you should know about your constellation.

- You should be able to say the name of your constellation and know what it means.
- Draw a picture of the constellation.
- Why does it have that name?
- Where in the sky is your constellation.

Tell your teacher!

### Constellations of the Zodiac:

Aquarius (the water bearer)  
Aries, the ram  
Cancer, the crab  
Capricorn, the goat  
Gemini, the twins  
Leo, the lion

Libra, the scales  
Pisces, the fish  
Sagittarius, the archer  
Scorpius, the scorpion  
Taurus, the bull  
Virgo, the virgin

### Constellations of the Northern Hemisphere:

Andromeda  
Antlia, (the pump)  
Aquila, (the eagle)  
Auriga, (the chariot driver)  
Bootes, (the herdsman)  
Caelum, (the chisel)  
Camelopardalis, (the giraffe)  
Canes Venatici, (the hunting dogs)  
Canis Major, (the big dog)  
Canis Minor, (the little dog)  
Cassiopeia, (the queen)  
Cepheus, (the king)  
Cetus, (the whale)  
Columba, (the dove)  
Coma Berenices, (Berenice's hair)  
Corona Australis, (the southern crown)  
Corona Borealis, (the northern crown)  
Corvus, (the crow)  
Crater, (the cup)  
Cygnus, (the swan)  
Delphinus, (the dolphin)  
Equuleus, (the little horse)  
Fornax, (the furnace)  
Hercules  
Horologium, (the clock)

Hydra, (the water snake)  
Lacerta, (the lizard)  
Leo (the lion)  
Leo Minor, (the little lion)  
Lepus, (the rabbit)  
Lupus, (the wolf)  
Lynx, (the lynx)  
Lyra, (the harp)  
Microscopium, (the microscope)  
Monoceros, (the unicorn)  
Ophiuchus  
Orion  
Pegasus  
Perseus  
Pisces Austrinus (the southern fish)  
Puppis, (the ship's stern)  
Pyxis, (the ship's compass)  
Sagitta, (the arrow)  
Sculptor, (the sculptor)  
Scutum, (the shield)  
Telescopium, (the telescope)  
Triangulum, (the triangle)  
Ursa Major, (the big bear)  
Ursa Minor, (the little bear)  
Vulpecula, (the little fox)

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Educator's Guide

**Constellations of the Southern Hemisphere: warning, these may be more difficult to research.**

Apus, (the bird of paradise)

Ara, (the altar)

Carina, (the ship's keel)

Centaurus, (the centaur)

Chamaeleon, (the chameleon)

Circinus, (the compass)

Crux, (the southern cross)

Dorado, (the swordfish)

Eridanus

Grus, (the crane)

Hydros, (the water snake)

Indus, (the Indian)

Musca, (the fly)

Norma, (the surveyor's level)

Octans, (the octant)

Pavo, (the peacock)

Phoenix, (the phoenix)

Pictor, (the easel)

Reticulum, (the net)

Triangulum Australe, (the southern triangle)

Tucana, (the toucan)

Vela, (the ship's sails)

Volans, (the flying fish)

Legends of the Night Sky: Orion  
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Constellation Research

You have a chance to become an expert on a group of stars called constellation.

- Select one of the constellations listed below.
- You may do any of the following.
  - Look it up on the internet.
  - Look it up in an astronomy book.
  - Look it up in any book about constellations.

As an expert, you should prepare the following documents about your constellation.

- One document should explain the name of the constellation and any myths or legends about the constellation.
- One document should contain a picture of the constellation as it appears in the sky and as it appears in its legend.
- Another document should explain where in the sky your constellation appears.
- A fourth document should explain why this constellation should be selected as your classroom constellation mascot.

#### Constellations of the Zodiac:

Aquarius, (the water bearer)  
Aries, the ram  
Cancer, the crab  
Capricorn, the goat  
Gemini, the twins  
Leo, the lion

Libra, the scales  
Pisces, the fish  
Sagittarius, the archer  
Scorpius, the scorpion  
Taurus, the bull  
Virgo, the virgin

#### Constellations of the Northern Hemisphere:

Andromeda  
Antlia, (the pump)  
Aquila, (the eagle)  
Auriga, (the chariot driver)  
Bootes, (the herdsman)  
Caelum, (the chisel)  
Camelopardalis, (the giraffe)  
Canes Venatici, (the hunting dogs)  
Canis Major, (the big dog)  
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Cepheus, (the king)  
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Columba, (the dove)  
Coma Berenices, (Berenice's hair)  
Corona Australis, (the southern crown)  
Corona Borealis, (the northern crown)  
Corvus, (the crow)  
Crater, (the cup)  
Cygnus, (the swan)  
Delphinus, (the dolphin)  
Equuleus, (the little horse)  
Fornax, (the furnace)  
Hercules  
Horologium, (the clock)

Hydra, (the water snake)  
Lacerta, (the lizard)  
Leo (the lion)  
Leo Minor, (the little lion)  
Lepus, (the rabbit)  
Lupus, (the wolf)  
Lynx, (the lynx)  
Lyra, (the harp))  
Microscopium, (the microscope)  
Monoceros, (the unicorn)  
Ophiuchus  
Orion  
Pegasus  
Perseus  
Pisces Austrinus (the southern fish)  
Puppis, (the ship's stern)  
Pyxis, (the ship's compass)  
Sagitta, (the arrow)  
Sculptor, (the sculptor)  
Scutum, (the shield)  
Telescopium, (the telescope)  
Triangulum, (the triangle)  
Ursa Major, (the big bear)  
Ursa Minor, (the little bear)  
Vulpecula, (the little fox)

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**Constellations of the Southern Hemisphere: warning, these may be more difficult to research.**

Apus, (the bird of paradise)

Ara, (the altar)

Carina, (the ship's keel)

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Chamaeleon, (the chameleon)

Circinus, (the compass)

Crux, (the southern cross)

Dorado, (the swordfish)

Eridanus

Grus, (the crane)

Hydros, (the water snake)

Indus, (the Indian)

Musca, (the fly)

Norma, (the surveyor's level)

Octans, (the octant)

Pavo, (the peacock)

Phoenix, (the phoenix)

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Reticulum, (the net)

Triangulum Australe, (the southern triangle)

Tucana, (the toucan)

Vela, (the ship's sails)

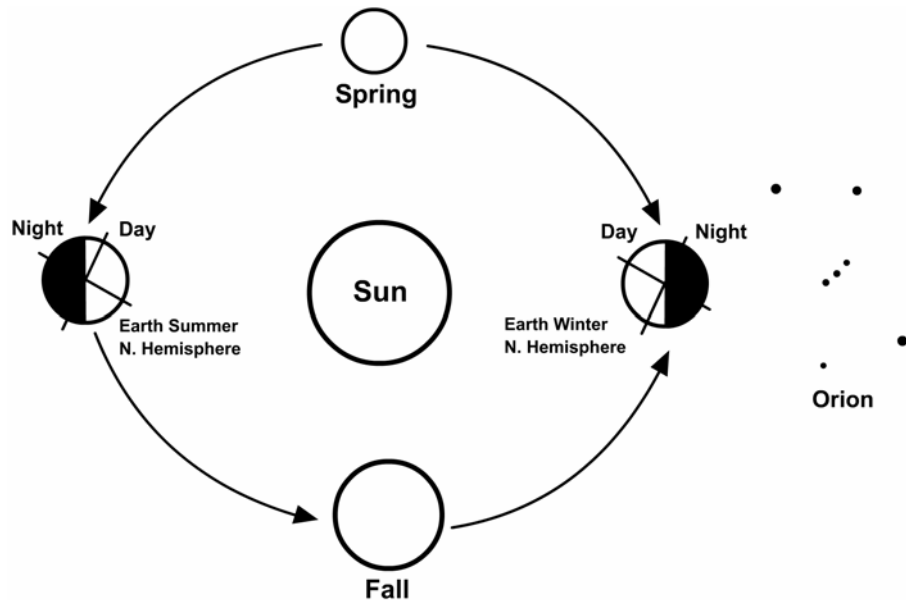
Volans, (the flying fish)

## When and Where to View Orion

### Information:

Orion the Hunter, Sirius (Canis Major the Big Dog), Procyon (Canis Minor, the Little Dog) and the Winter Triangle for that matter can be viewed at various times during the year.

As you know, Orion can't be viewed when the Sun is shining because the Sun light is so strong it washes out the light from the stars and planets. On a clear day, the only celestial bodies you can see are the Sun and sometimes the Moon, even though the stars are still there.



### Interpretation:

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Using the above diagram when do you think Orion can be viewed? Remember, we can see Orion only when the Sun is down. Thus, between sunset and sunrise.
- A. Summer to Fall    C. Winter to Spring    E. Spring to Fall  
B. Fall to Winter    D. Spring to Summer    F. Fall to Spring

### Information: When Orion Can be Viewed

Here in the middle latitude in the N. Hemisphere, Orion the Hunter can be viewed directly south starting:

#### Morning Hours

October 1 @ 5am, November 1 @ 3am, December 1 @ 1am

#### Evening Hours

January 1 @ 11pm, February 1 @ 9pm, March 1 @ 7pm

Here in the middle latitudes in the N. Hemisphere, Orion the Hunter can be viewed rising in the eastern sky

#### Morning Hours

August 5 @ 4am, September 1 @ 2am, October 1 @ midnight

#### Evening Hours

November 1 @ 10pm, December 1 @ 8pm, January 1 @ 6pm

## Angles used For Locating Orion

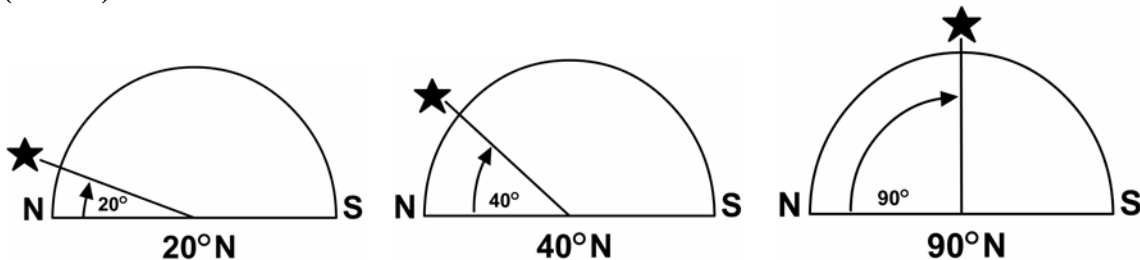
### Information: The Hemisphere (Sky)

The sky that we observe represents an upside down bowl or hemisphere. This hemisphere spans  $180^\circ$  from horizon to horizon. The diagrams below represent a view of the sky, standing west and looking east with north on our left and south on our right. The line across represents the horizon.

### Information: The angle of the North Star (Polaris) = Your Latitude

In the northern hemisphere the angle of the North Star (Polaris), which is an extension of the Earth's North Pole (called the Celestial North Pole), equals your latitude. Thus, if you are at  $20^\circ\text{N}$  latitude the angle of the North Star above the horizon is  $20^\circ$ . Likewise, if you live at  $40^\circ\text{N}$  latitude the angle of the North Star above the horizon would be  $40^\circ$ . If you were at the North Pole, the North Star would be directly over your head, which means that the angle would be  $90^\circ$  above the horizon.

In the Southern Hemisphere there is no South Pole Star; therefore, trying to measure angles (latitude) is a little more difficult.



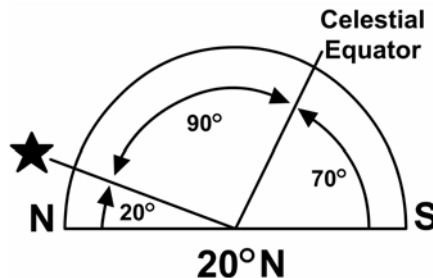
### Information: The Angle of the Celestial Equator and Orion's Belt

The Celestial (Sky) Equator is an *imaginary* projection of the Earth's Equator, whereas the North Star is a *visible* projection of the Earth's North Pole. On the Earth the angle of the Equator from the North Pole is  $90^\circ$ , likewise, the Celestial Equator is also  $90^\circ$  from the North Star (Celestial North Pole). The imaginary Celestial Equator runs through the Belt of Orion. Thus, the mid point of Orion is represented by the Celestial Equator.

### Information: Calculating the Angle of Orion (Orion's Belt)

If you add up the angle of the North Star plus the angle of the Celestial Equator from the North Star, then subtract it from  $180^\circ$  you will have the angle of the Celestial Equator above the south horizon.

As an example, at  $20^\circ\text{N}$  the altitude of Polaris is  $20^\circ$ . The Celestial Equator is  $90^\circ$  from Polaris. Thus,  $20^\circ + 90^\circ = 110^\circ$ . Subtract  $110^\circ$  from  $180^\circ$  the remaining angle is  $70^\circ$ . Thus, at  $20^\circ\text{N}$  the angle of Orion (Orion's Belt) is  $70^\circ$  above the south horizon.



$$20^\circ + 90^\circ = 110^\circ \quad 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$$

$70^\circ$  is the angle of the Celestial Equator above south as well as the angle of Orion (Belt).

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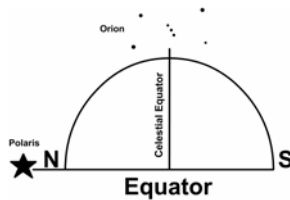
**Interpretation: Altitude and Angle above the Horizon are the Same Thing!**

What is the altitude of the North Star and Celestial Equator at the following Latitudes?

At any given time you can see from the horizon to your zenith. This angle is  $90^\circ$ . What is the fraction of the sky up from the South Horizon is Cel. Eq (and also Orion)?

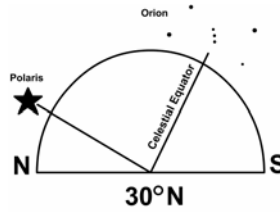


1. @ $0^\circ$  Polaris \_\_\_\_\_ Cel Eq. \_\_\_\_\_



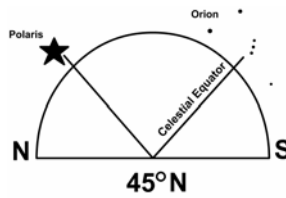
At the Equator, Orion is directly over head.

2. @ $30^\circ\text{N}$  Polaris \_\_\_\_\_ Cel Eq \_\_\_\_\_



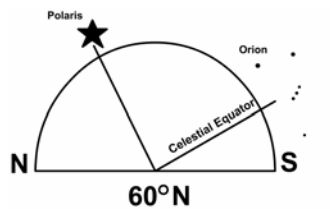
6. Give the fraction of Cel. Eq \_\_\_\_\_

3. @ $45^\circ\text{N}$  Polaris \_\_\_\_\_ Cel Eq. \_\_\_\_\_



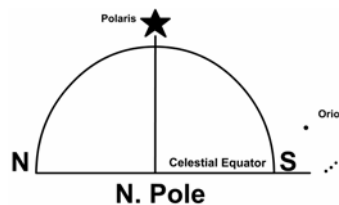
7. Give the fraction of Cel. Eq \_\_\_\_\_

4. @ $60^\circ\text{N}$  Polaris \_\_\_\_\_ Cel Eq. \_\_\_\_\_



8. Give the fraction of Cel. Eq \_\_\_\_\_

5. @ $90^\circ\text{N}$  Polaris \_\_\_\_\_ Cel Eq. \_\_\_\_\_



• At the N. Pole, Orion can be viewed on the horizon.

**Legends of the Night Sky: Orion  
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. People living in the middle latitudes of the N. Hemisphere can view Orion directly south (January, February, March 11:00pm to 7:00 am) and about:
- A. 1/3 of the way up
  - B. 1/2 of the way up
  - C. 2/3 of the way up
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Can people living in the middle latitudes of the S. Hemisphere (during January, February, March 11:00pm to 7:00 am) view Orion?
- A. Yes
  - B. No
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. How would it appear?
- A. Right side up
  - B. Upside down

## For Overhead Projector Punch Out of Orion And the Winter Constellations

### Information: Time and Direction to View Orion

Generally speaking, in the middle latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, a good time to view Orion is in the evening skies of January, February, and March. During this time you would face south and look up between the hours of 11:00pm in January , 9:00pm in February, and 7:00pm in early March.

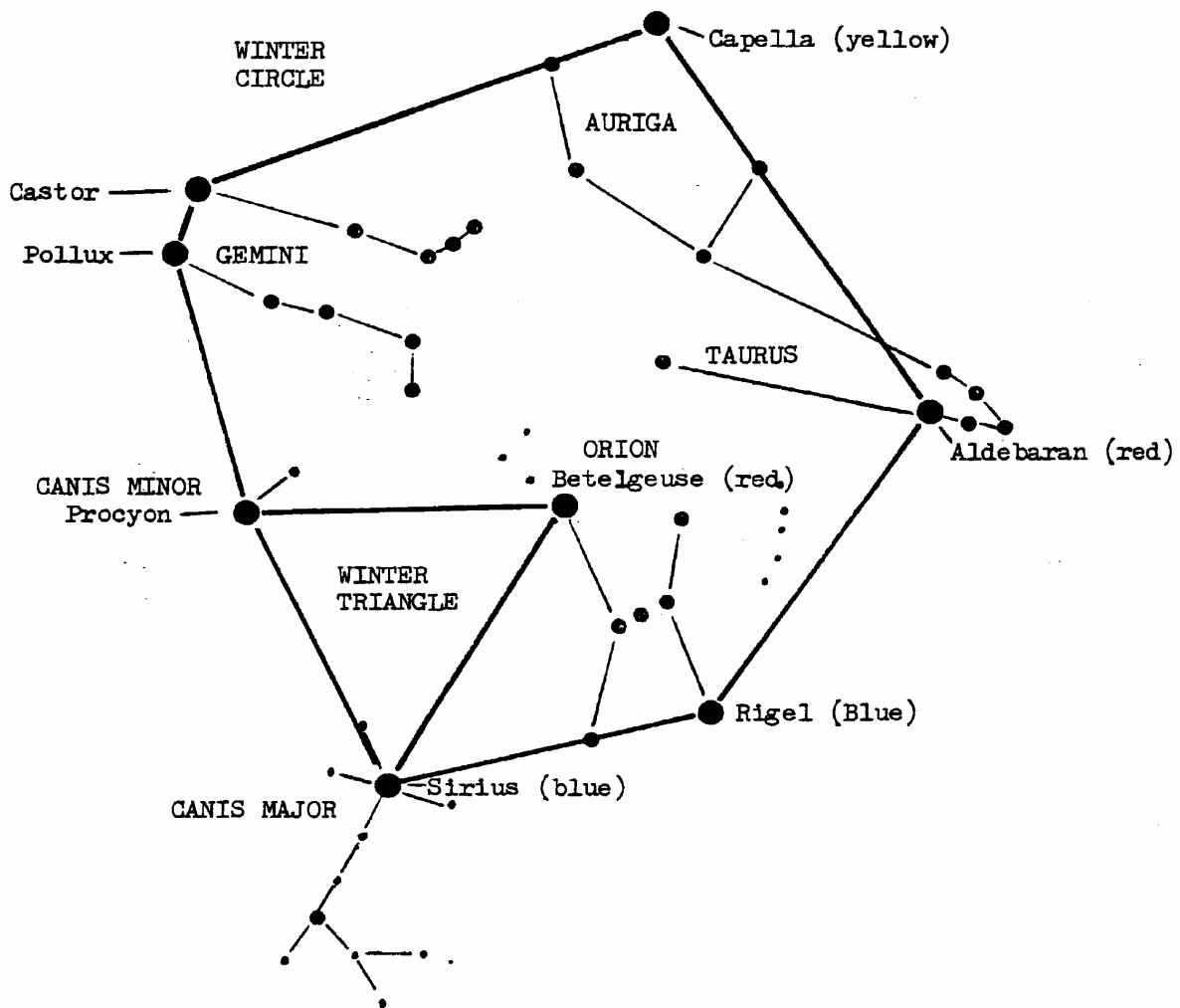
Orion can also be viewed in the early morning hours before sunrise during the months of August, September, October and November. We have included a lesson titled: "When and Where to View Orion."

### Procedure:

1. Make several copies of the next page so that you can practice the following steps.
2. Tape or glue the next page on top of an 8"x11" sheet of poster board. Use a straight pin to punch a hole in the center of each dot on this page. DO NOT make the whole punches as big as the dots on this page. Simply push the straight pin in and bring it straight out. For the larger dots, place a pin in the center of these large dots, push through and widen the pin-hole just a little.
3. Most of the stars are white; however, some are colored as you can see. You can take a piece of colored cellophane (blue as an example) and tape it over the dots labeled blue. Do the same for red and yellow.
4. When this is completed lay the punch-out poster board on an overhead projector. Block out all the light leaks from around the poster board, darken the room, aim the overhead at a screen and turn it on. You and your students will be amazed at how much this projection looks like the night sky.
5. If you have a laser pointer you can have your students point out the constellations and bright stars.

## The Winter Evening Sky Facing South

### Constellation Punch-out for Overhead Projector



## Where on Earth is: Thrace, Lemnos, Crete?

### Information: Thrace, Lemnos, and Crete

Thrace, Lemnos and Crete are the three locations mentioned in the story.  
*Thrace* represents a region of SE Europe comprising NE Greece, S Bulgaria and W Turkey, bordered by the Black Sea in the northeast and the Aegean Seas in the south.  
The island of *Lemnos* is located in the northern part of the Aegean Sea.  
The island of *Crete* is located at the very south end of the Aegean Sea.  
All three locations are near a county called *Greece*.

### Information: Latitude and Longitude

Latitude represents the horizontal lines on a map that are measured in degrees "North" and "South" from the equator. The equator is called 0° latitude  
Longitude represents the vertical ("up" and "down") lines on a map measured "East" and "West" of the prime meridian which runs vertically through Greenwich, England.  
The prime meridian is called 0° longitude.

### Information/Interpretation: \*World Map Showing Longitude and Latitude

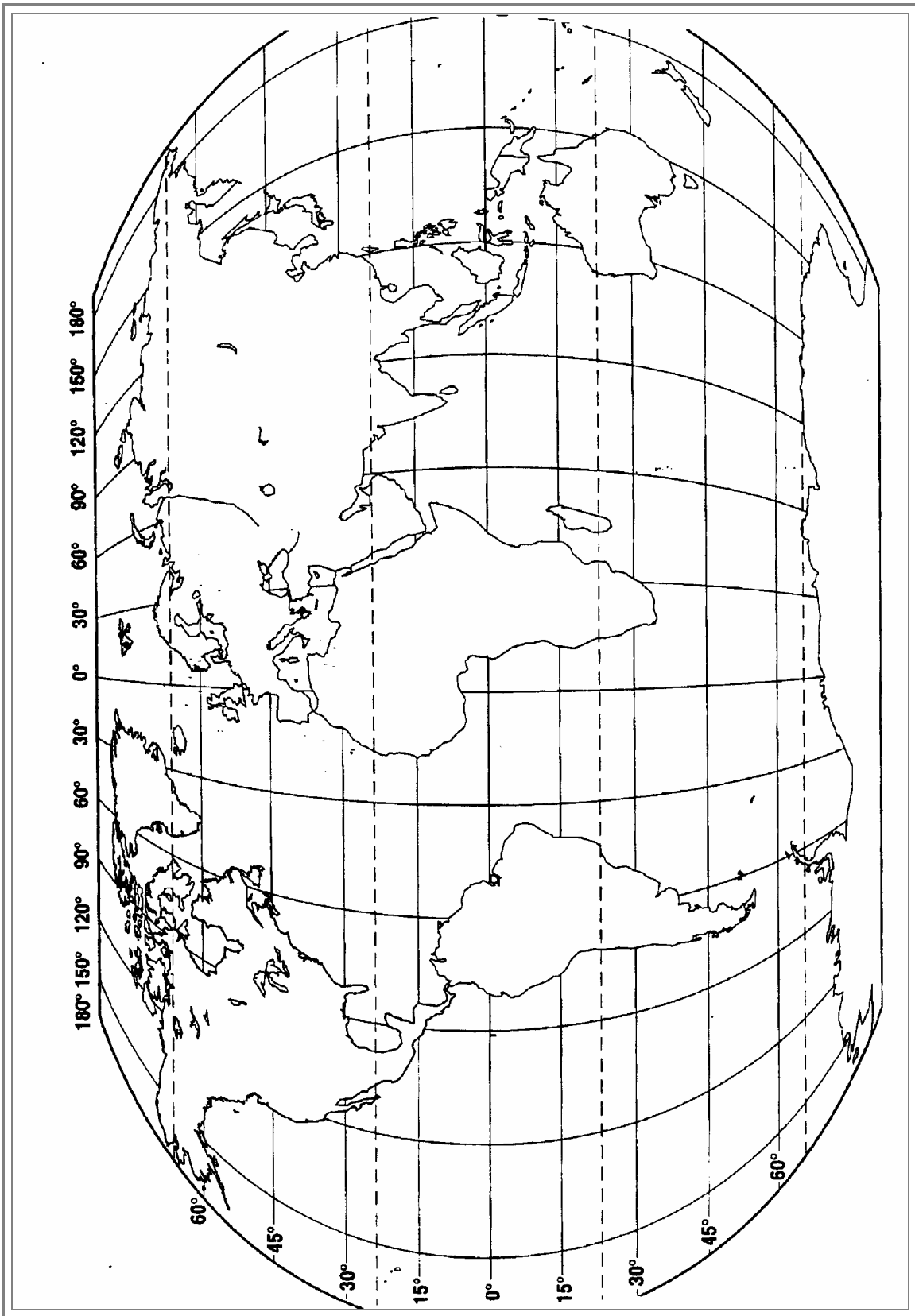
1. Locate the seven continents and place their names in the correct areas.
2. Place an "X" to show the location of Greece.

### Information/Interpretation: \*Map of Europe Showing Longitude and Latitude

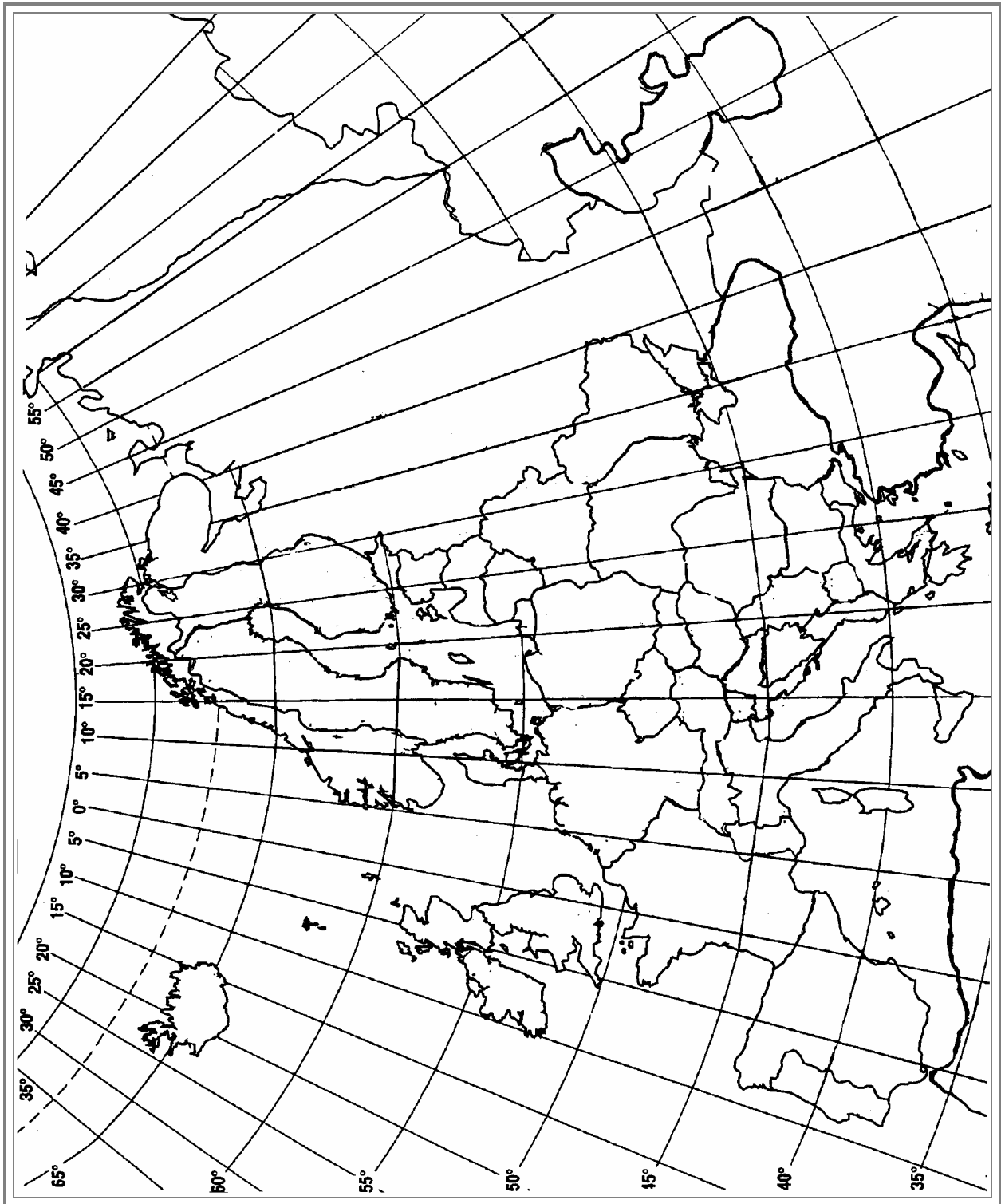
1. On the Map of Europe place a
  - "T" for the location of Thrace 42°N, 23°E
  - "L" for the island of Lemnos 40°N, 25°E
  - "C" for the island of Crete 35°N, 25°E

\*Both maps are from Milliken Map Skills 7-9 (reproducible pages) p.1a and 2a  
Milliken Publishing Company, 1100 Research Blvd, St. Louis, MO 63132

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Educator's Guide



Legends of the Night Sky: Orion  
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# Appendix

## National Education Standards Encompassed by this Package

(The following National Standards pertain to "Legends of the night sky: Orion", covers grades K through 8.)

### **Geography:**

1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, tools and technologies to acquire, process and report information.
2. How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places and environments.
7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

### **History:**

- Standard 1: Chronological thinking.  
Era 1: The beginnings of human society

### **English Literature:**

1. Students read a wide range of print and non print texts to build an understanding of texts, of themselves and of the cultures of the United States and the world; to acquire new information; to respond to the needs and demand of society and the workplace; and for personal fulfillment. Among these texts are fiction and nonfiction, classic and contemporary works.
2. Students read a wide range of literature from many periods in many genres to build an understanding of the many dimensions (e.g., philosophical, ethical, aesthetic) of human experience.
3. Students apply a wide range of strategies to comprehend, interpret, evaluate, and appreciate texts. They draw on their prior experience, their interactions with other readers and writers, their knowledge of word meaning and of other texts, their word identification strategies and their understanding of textual features (e.g., sound letter correspondence, sentence structure, content, graphics).
4. Students adjust their use of spoken, written and visual language (e.g., conventions, style, vocabulary) to communicate effectively with a variety of audiences and for different purposes.
5. Students employ a wide range of strategies as they write and use different writing process elements appropriately to communicate with different audiences for a variety of purpose.
6. Students apply knowledge of language structure, language conventions (e.g., spelling and punctuation), media techniques, figurative language and genre to create, critique and discuss print and non print texts.
12. Students use spoken, written and visual language to accomplish their own purposes (e.g., for learning, enjoyment, persuasion and the exchange of information).

### **Earth & Space Science:**

#### Content Standard D:

As a result of their activities in grades K-4, all students should develop an understanding of:

- Objects in the Sky
- Changes in Earth and sky

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As a result of their activities in grades 5-8, all students should develop an understanding of;

**Structure of the Earth System**

**Earth in the solar system**

Most objects in the solar system are in regular and predictable motion. Those motions explain such phenomena as the day, the year, phases of the moon and eclipses.

The Sun is the major source of the energy for phenomena on the earth's surface, such as growth of plants, winds, ocean currents and the water cycle. Seasons result from variations in the amount of the Sun's energy hitting the surface, due to the tilt of the Earth's rotation on its axis and the length of the day.

**Math:**

In grades Pre-K-2, all students should:

**Number and Operations Standard:**

- Understand and represent commonly used fractions, such as  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Geometry Standard:**

- Find and name locations with simple relationships such as "near to" and on coordinate systems such as maps.
- Recognize and create shapes that have symmetry.
- Recognize geometric shapes and structures in the environment and specify their location.

In grades 3-5, all students should:

**Number and Operation Standard:**

- Develop understanding of fractions as parts of unit wholes, as a part of a collection, as locations on number lines and as divisions of whole numbers; use models, benchmarks and equivalent forms to judge the size of fractions; recognize and generate equivalent forms of commonly used fractions, decimals and percents.

**Geometry Standard:**

- Classify two and three dimensional shapes according to their properties and develop definitions of classes of shapes such as triangles and pyramids. Make and use coordinate systems to specify locations and to describe paths.

In grades 6-8, all students should:

**Number and Operation Standard:**

- Work flexibly with fractions, decimals and percents to solve problems; compare and order fractions, decimals and percents efficiently and find their approximate locations on a number line.

**Geometry Standard:**

- Recognize and apply geometric ideas and relationships in areas outside the mathematics classroom, such as art, science and everyday life.

## Pronunciation Key

### Characters: “Legends of the Night Sky: Orion”

Aesop (ee-sop) the Owl	Cedalion, the guide
Socrates (soc-ruh-tez), the mouse	Heliuss (he-lee-us) the sun god
Hyrieus (hi-ree-us), a poor shepherd	Apollo (a-pa-lo), sun god
Poseidon (po-side-un), god of the sea	Gaia (gay-a), earth goddess
Zeus (zoos), god of all gods	King Oenopion
Merope, King Oenopion's daughter	Orion (oh-rye-un), the Hunter
Artemis (r-tum-us), the moon goddess sister of Apollo	
Procyon (proh-se-on), bright star in Canis Minor, Little Dog	
Sirius (seer-ee-us), bright star in Canis Major, the Big Dog	

### Constellations/Stars: “Legends of the Night Sky: Orion”

Orion (oh-rye-un) the Hunter  
Canis Major (kay-nis, major), the Big Dog  
Sirius (seer-ee-us) bright star in Canis Major  
Canis Minor, (kay-nis, minor) the Little Dog  
Procyon (proh-si-on) bright star in Canis Minor  
Scorpius (skor-pi-us) the Scorpion

### Additional Winter Constellations/Stars in Teacher Packet

In the winter sky near Orion, the Hunter one can easily find: Taurus the Bull, Gemini, the twins, Auriga the Chariot Driver, Winter Triangle, and Winter Circle.

Additional bright stars in this area of the sky include:  
Capella (ka-pel-a), in Auriga (aw-ry-ga);  
Aldebaran (al-deb-a-ran) in Taurus (taw-rus) and,  
Castor (kas-tor) and Pollux (pol-uks) in Gemini (jem-i-ny).

### Story (Geographical) Locations: “Legend of the Night Sky: Orion”

**Thrace:** Region of SE Europe comprising NE Greece, S Bulgaria, and European Turkey bordered by the Black Sea in the northeast, and the Sea of Marmara and the Aegean Sea in the south.

**Lemnos:** An island located in the North-Eastern Aegean Sea; northeast of Athens, Greece.

**Crete:** An island located southeast of Greece in the E. Mediterranean Sea and marking the southern limit of the Aegean Sea.