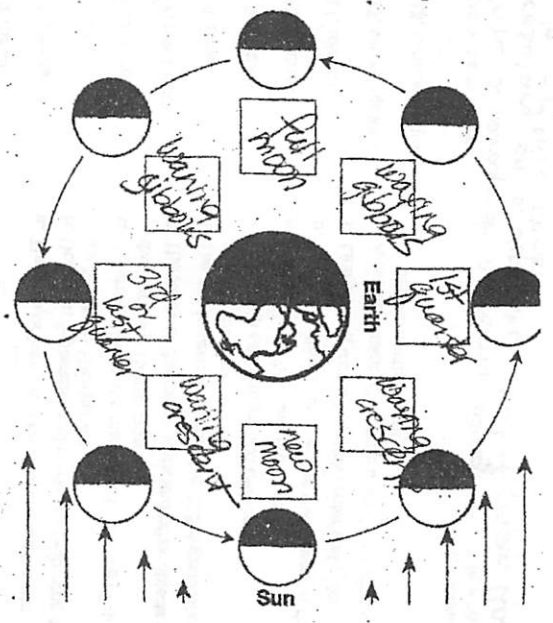
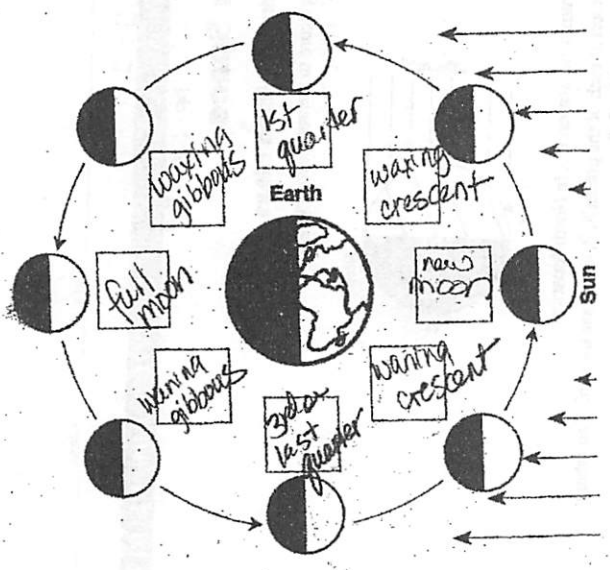
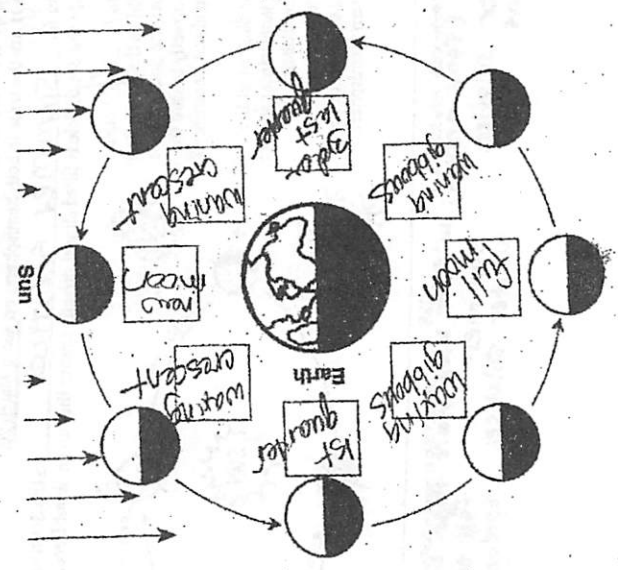
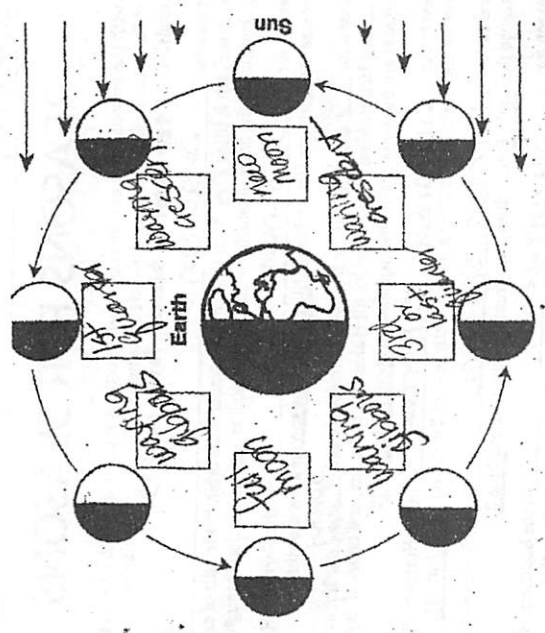


Key 37



REASONS FOR SEASONS



360

What's with the seasons? How do they know when to come and go? It all has to do with the movements of Earth in relation to the sun. Here are some reasons. You fill in the blanks to tell what the reason explains. (see word bank for help)

1. Reason for seasons

Because Earth is tilted 23 1/2° from a line perpendicular to its orbit, the length of daylight varies and because of the angle at which the sun's energy strikes a given location through the year

2. Reason for summer

Because the Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the sun for a few months. in the Northern Hemisphere:

3. Reason for Fall equinox in the Northern Hemisphere and Spring equinox in the Southern Hemisphere: Because Earth's tilt is sideways to the sun, and hours of daylight and darkness are the same in both hemispheres on about September 22.

4. Reason for summer solstice

Because the North Pole is tilted almost directly toward the sun on about June 21. in the Northern Hemisphere:

5. Reason for winter solstice

Because the South Pole is tilted away from the sun on about June 21. in the Southern Hemisphere:

6. Reason for summer

Because the Southern Hemisphere is tilted toward the sun for a few months. in the Southern Hemisphere:

7. Reason for winter

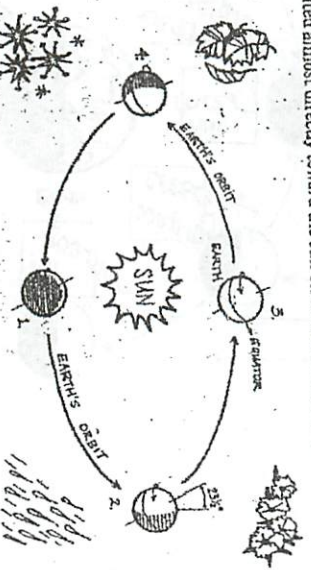
Because the South Pole is tilted almost directly toward the sun on about December 21. in the Northern Hemisphere:

8. Reason for spring equinox in the Northern Hemisphere and fall equinox in the Southern Hemisphere: Because Earth's tilt is sideways to the sun and hours of daylight and darkness are the same in both hemispheres on about March 20.

9. Reason for summer solstice

Because the South Pole is tilted almost directly toward the sun on about December 21. in the Southern Hemisphere:

10. Reason for 24 hours of daylight at the South Pole: Because the South Pole is tilted directly toward the sun on about December 21.



Name _____

138 *Geography 5000* by Marshall Cavendish, Inc. **3rd Bank: Some answers will be used more than once.**
 Summer solstice
 Winter solstice
 Summer equinox
 Winter equinox

Standard 5B-E2.c. Relate the tilt of Earth to the distribution of sunlight and its effect on climate.

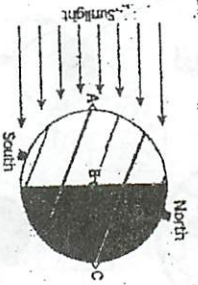
SECTION 15-1 REVIEW AND REINFORCE

Pp. 514-519

Earth in Space

Understanding Main Ideas

Use the following figure to answer the following questions



- In the diagram, what season is it in North America?
- Would a person at each of the points A, B, and C see the sun? If so, where would the sun be in the sky?
- Which is a person standing at point B seeing sunrise or the sunset? Explain.

Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition on the line beside the term.

- | | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| <u>D</u> | 4. astronomy | a. The path of Earth as it revolves around the sun |
| <u>I</u> | 5. axis | b. Occurs in September and marks the beginning of fall in the Northern Hemisphere |
| <u>G</u> | 6. rotation | c. Occurs in March and marks the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere |
| <u>F</u> | 7. revolution | d. The study of the moon, stars, and other objects in space |
| <u>A</u> | 8. orbit | e. The sun is directly overhead at 23.5 degrees north or south at this time |
| <u>J</u> | 9. latitude | f. Movement of Earth around the sun |
| <u>H</u> | 10. equinox | g. Movement of Earth around its axis |
| <u>E</u> | 11. solstice | h. The sun is directly overhead at the equator at this time |
| <u>C</u> | 12. vernal equinox | i. Line passing through Earth's center and poles |
| <u>B</u> | 13. autumnal equinox | j. A measurement of distance from the equator, expressed in degrees north or south |

Science Explorer Earth Science Unit 6 Resources 11
 Writing - Write a paragraph correctly using 5 terms in Building Vocabulary on a separate sheet of paper. Underline words - staple this sheet!

Key