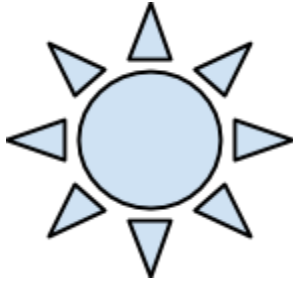


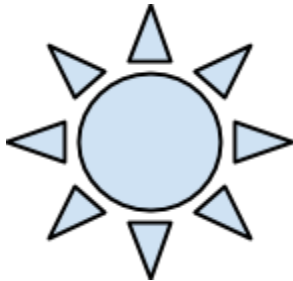
Name: _____ Date _____ Period _____

REASONS FOR THE SEASONS

1. Complete the diagram below to show summer in the Northern Hemisphere by drawing the Earth in the correct position. It does not have to be to scale, but you must show the tilt of the Earth. Please label the Northern and Southern hemispheres.



2. Now complete the diagram below to show summer in the Southern Hemisphere by drawing the Earth in the correct position. It does not have to be to scale, but you must show the tilt of the Earth. Please label the Northern and Southern hemispheres.



3. According to your observations of the seasons with the globe and the “Sun,” which areas of the Earth are consistently the coolest? Which areas of the Earth are consistently the warmest? **EXPLAIN** your answers by determining the angle at which the Sun hits these areas of the Earth.

4. At what time of year (the approximate date) do we in the Northern Hemisphere see the most amount of light AND why does this happen? What is that time of year called?

5. At what time of year (the approximate date) do we in the Northern Hemisphere see the least amount of light AND why does this happen? What is that time of year called?

6. In the fall, usually around Sept. 23, the Sun crosses the so-called celestial equator, which is the imaginary line in the sky above the Earth's equator, **going from north to south**. This is called the _____, and on this day the amount of daylight is **equal** to the amount of darkness.

7. In the spring, usually around March 20, the Sun crosses the so-called celestial equator, which is the imaginary line in the sky above the Earth's equator, **going from south to north**. This is called the _____ equinox or _____ equinox, and on this day the amount of daylight is **equal** to the amount of darkness.

7. In conclusion, the reasons for seasons are . . .