Name_____ Date_____

STUDENT SHEET 1

EARTH'S YEAR VIEWED FROM SPACE: SIDE VIEW

March

Daylight hours = _____

Sun

June

Daylight hours = _____

September

Daylight hours = _____

December

Daylight hours = _____
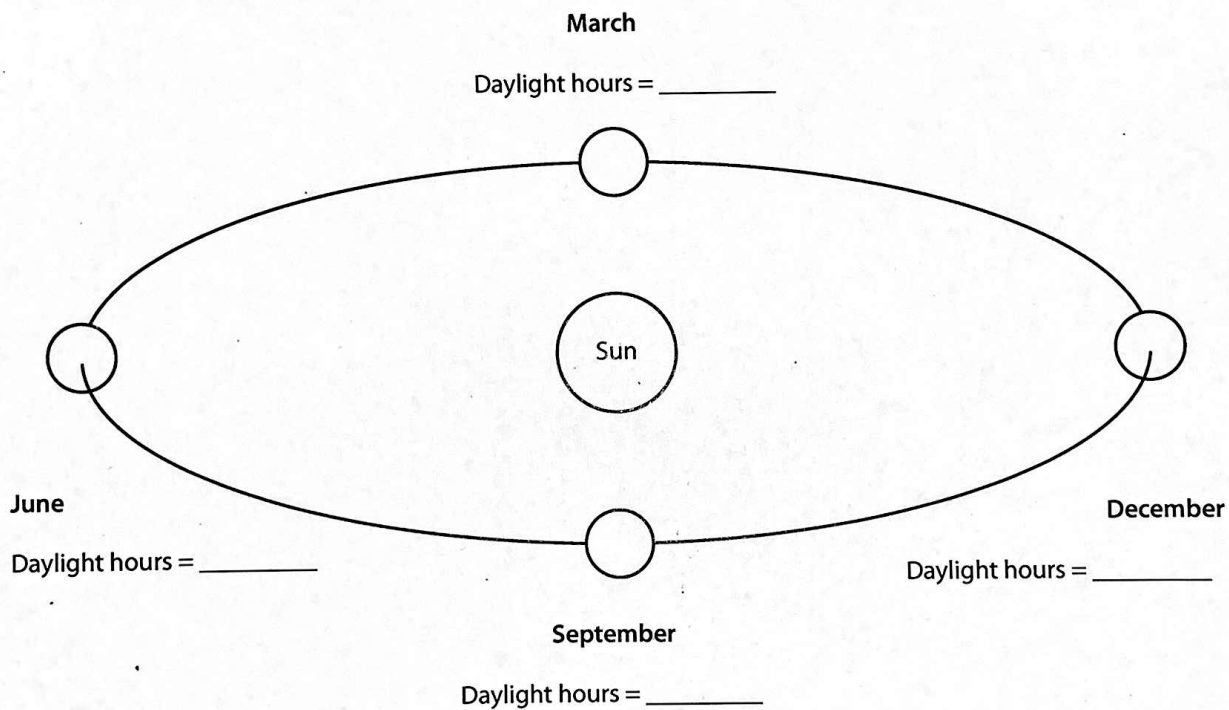
Name_____ Date_____

STUDENT SHEET 2
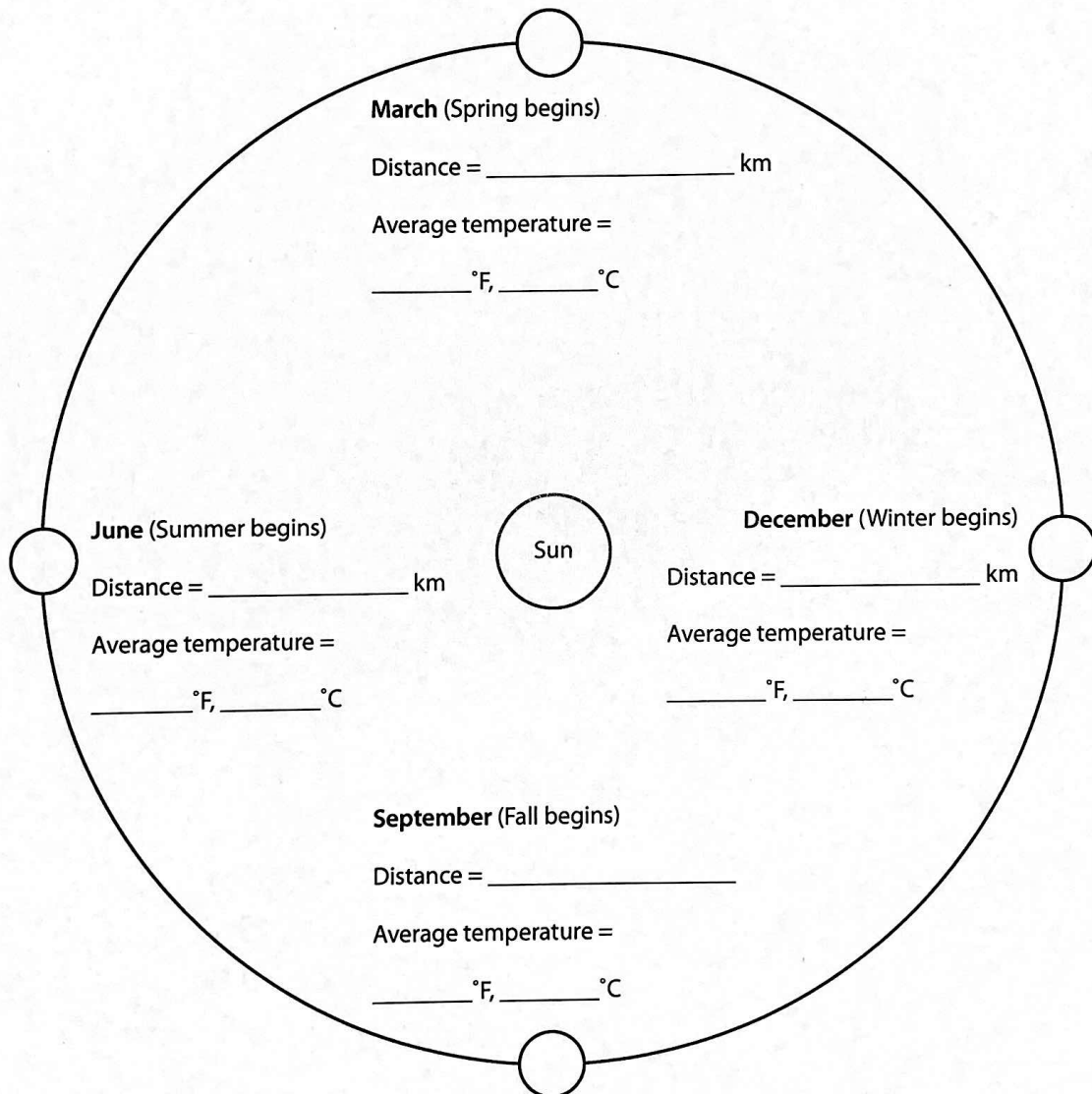
EARTH'S YEAR VIEWED FROM SPACE: TOP VIEW

March (Spring begins)

Distance = _____ km

Average temperature =

_____°F, _____°C

June (Summer begins)

Distance = _____ km

Average temperature =

_____°F, _____°C

Sun

December (Winter begins)

Distance = _____ km

Average temperature =

_____°F, _____°C

September (Fall begins)

Distance = _____

Average temperature =

_____°F, _____°C

ANALYSIS (STUDENT SHEET 3)

1. In what month is the Northern Hemisphere most tilted toward the Sun?

2. In what month is the Northern Hemisphere most tilted away from the Sun?

3. Using what you learned from the computer simulation, explain how Earth's tilt affects the seasons and daylight length.

4. Based on what you have observed about the distance from Earth to the Sun, does the distance from Earth to the Sun determine the seasons? Explain using evidence from this activity.

Create a data table for <u>CHICAGO, IL</u>

Month	Daylight (hrs)	Temperature (°F)	Distance from the Sun (km)
January			
February			
March			
April			
May			
June			
July			
August			
September			
October			
November			
December			

Create a *line graph* showing the **Hours of Daylight** throughout the year
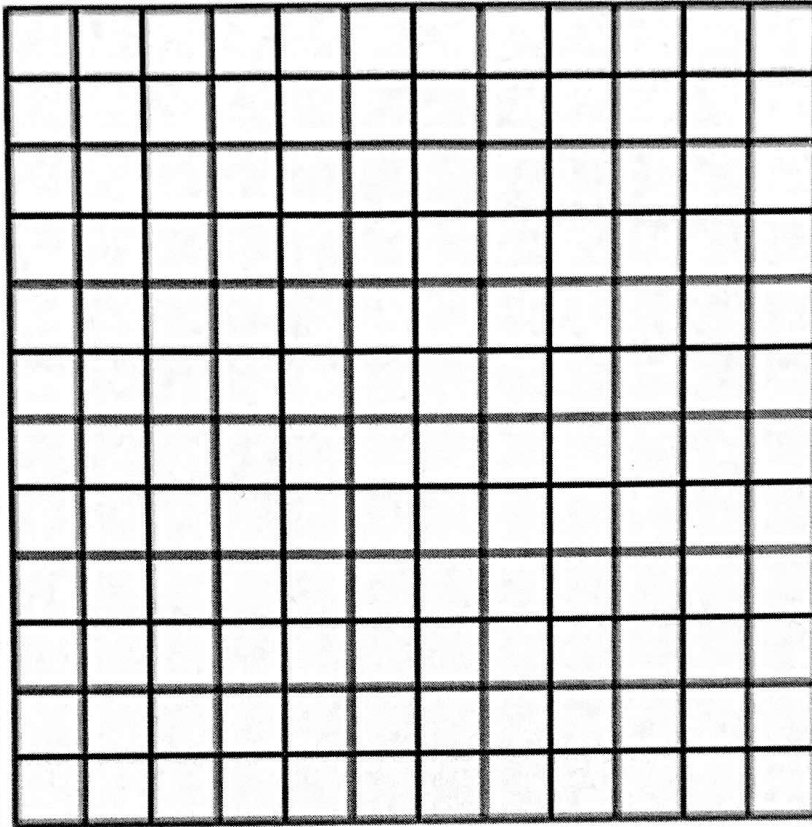
Create a *line graph* showing the **Temperature** throughout the year