

Name _____

Period _____

The Seasons

1. Scientists refer to the period of light as _____ and the period of dark as _____.
2. Summer days are _____ than winter days and at extreme latitudes of the planet (above the Arctic and Antarctic Circle) days are endless for a _____ part of the year.
3. This is due to the reason that Earth is not sitting _____ up and down as it orbits the Sun.
4. The _____ around which Earth rotates is tipped over _____ degrees.
5. During part of the year the _____ is tilted toward the sun. It has more that _____ hours of light during a 24-hour period.
6. The longest day of the year in the northern half of the planet is the _____ around June 21.
7. Six months later, Earth has traveled to the opposite side of the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere is tilted _____ from the Sun by 23.5° and it is the _____ solstice. This is the shortest day of the year for people living in the Northern Hemisphere.
8. The Southern Hemisphere is the _____ of the Northern Hemisphere. A long day in the north is _____ by a short one in the south.
9. Twice a year, about March 21 and September 21, the daylight and darkness are exactly the _____ all over the Earth. This is called the vernal (spring) and autumnal (fall) _____.
10. The planetary tilt is also responsible for the _____.
11. The long days of summer provide longer periods of _____ and greater _____ effects from the Sun.
12. This creates the season we know as summer, _____, _____, and _____ in the Northern Hemisphere.
13. These conditions stimulate _____ growth, which in turn provides energy for _____ activity.
14. As the planet _____ to the other side of the Sun where the Northern Hemisphere tilts away from its light, _____ sets in and living systems slow down or go into _____.

