1. The hottest season is and the coldest season is follows summer and is characterised by falling temperatures. ______ follows winter and is characterized by ______ temperatures. 2. The angle of Earth's axis of rotation with respect to the orbital plane is 3. Use the diagram at right to explain why the Southern Hemisphere experiences summer and the Northern Hemisphere experiences winter when it is in the position shown. 4. Regions of the Earth near the equator don't experience seasons in quite the same way as the rest of the planet. Why is it warm to hot near the equator all year round? 5. Label the dotted lines (a) and (c) on the diagram above. (The answers to (b) and (d) are given later in the video.) 6. The images below show how the Earth appears from the Sun's point of view in the months of... , and 7. On around March 21st ! year, the December solstice occurs. It is often called the solstice in the southern hemisphere and the June 21st! solstice in the northern hemisphere. On this day, the sun is directly over the The nights in the southern hemisphere are _____ and the days are _____. In the northern hemisphere, the nights are _____ and the days are _____. 8. On around every September 23rd year, the June solstice occurs. It is often called the _____ solstice in the southern hemisphere and the _____ solstice in the northern hemisphere. On this day, the sun is directly over the _____ 9. On around March 21st and September 23rd every year, the two ______ occur. The sun is directly over the ______ hours and night time also lasts about _____ hours. 10. Label dotted lines (b) and (d) on the diagram above next to Q3. 11. When it's summer in the southern hemisphere, it's _____ in the northern hemisphere.

QS3: STAR LAWS (Shedding Light on Astronomy) Episode III: Why do we have Seasons?