

How Seasons Occur - Part 2

Chapter 8: How Seasons Occur - Part 2 · Topic 1

Key Concept

A solstice occurs when a hemisphere is tilted most towards or away from the sun, resulting in the longest or shortest day of the year.

The summer solstice (around June 21) has the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere, while winter solstice (around December 21) has the shortest.

An equinox occurs when neither hemisphere is tilted towards the sun, resulting in nearly equal day and night length worldwide.

Understanding solstices and equinoxes helps us track seasonal changes and their impact on daylight hours throughout the year.

Quick Revision Notes

- Solstice: hemisphere tilted most towards/away from sun.
- Results in longest or shortest day.
- Summer solstice (~June 21): longest day (N. Hemisphere).
- Winter solstice (~Dec 21): shortest day.
- Equinox: neither hemisphere tilted towards sun.
- Nearly equal day and night worldwide.
- These mark seasonal transition points.
- They help track daylight hour changes.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the exact dates of solstices and equinoxes.
- 2 Discuss the longest day you have experienced.
- 3 Draw a diagram showing solstice and equinox positions.
- 4 Discuss how daylight hours change in your region.
- 5 Research an equinox and its significance.
- 6 Explain solstices and equinoxes in your own words.