



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____
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## Seasons: Passages of Time

### Six Minute Solution

Our planet is always moving. Earth moves around the sun in **(a)** path. This path is called an **(orbit)**. Each year, the earth orbits the **(sun)**. There is an imaginary line that **(runs)** through the center of the earth. **(This)** line is called an axis. The **(two)** points where the axis passes through **(the)** earth are called poles. There is **(the)** North Pole and the South Pole. **(As)** the earth moves around the sun, **(it)** spins on its axis. This spinning **(causes)** day and night. The side of **(the)** earth that is pointed to the **(sun)** has daylight. The side of the **(earth)** that is pointed away from the **(sun)** has darkness. The days change as **(the)** earth orbits the sun. The length **(of)** the days changes. The temperature changes. **(There)** are four seasons: fall, winter, spring, **(and)** summer. The seasons change because of **(the)** earth's axis and the earth's orbit. **(Each)** of the earth's poles is turned **(toward)** the sun for part of the **(year)**. Each pole is turned away from **(the)** sun for the other part of **(the)** year. Fall begins in late September. **(The)** first day of fall is called **(the)** fall equinox. During the fall equinox, **(the)** sun is just above the equator. **(The)** day and the night are the **(same)** length. During the fall season, temperatures **(drop)** more quickly. Winter begins in December. **(The)** first day of winter is called **(the)** winter solstice. It is the shortest **(day)** of the year. That means that **(there)** are less hours of daylight than **(on)** any other day of the year. **(After)** December 21, the days begin to get **(longer)** by a few minutes each day. **(Spring)** begins around March 20. As in the **(fall)** season, there is an equinox in **(the)** spring. That is when the day **(and)** the night are the same length. **(After)** the spring equinox, the daylight hours **(get)** longer by a few minutes every **(day)**. The temperatures start to get warmer. **(Summer)** is the warmest season. It begins **(around)** June 21. The first day of summer **(is)** called the summer solstice. It is **(the)** longest day of the year. That **(means)** that there are more daylight hours **(on)** this day than on any other **(day)**.



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### Six Minute Solution

Our planet is always moving. Earth moves around the sun in **(sun, a, each)** path. This path is called an **(orbit, winter, there)**. Each year, the earth orbits the **(line, fall, sun)**. There is an imaginary line that **(runs, shortest, pole)** through the center of the earth. **(Two, This, From)** line is called an axis. The **(planet, two, in)** points where the axis passes through **(fall, the, summer)** earth are called poles. There is **(that, the, its)** North Pole and the South Pole. **(Away, There, As)** the earth moves around the sun, **(hours, always, it)** spins on its axis. This spinning **(each, causes, length)** day and night. The side of **(the, equinox, temperature)** earth that is pointed to the **(sun, as, north)** has daylight. The side of the **(earth's, four, earth)** that is pointed away from the **(are, sun, any)** has darkness. The days change as **(this, the, days)** earth orbits the sun. The length **(seasons, begins, of)** the days changes. The temperature changes. **(Side, There, Longest)** are four seasons: fall, winter, spring, **(and, quickly, every)** summer. The seasons change because of **(spins, during, the)** earth's axis and the earth's orbit. **(That, To, Each)** of the earth's poles is turned **(spinning, get, toward)** the sun for part of the **(the, path, year)**. Each pole is turned away from **(a, the, turned)** sun for the other part of **(darkness, the, around)** year. Fall begins in late September. **(Causes, The, Our)** first day of fall is called **(on, few, the)** fall equinox. During the fall equinox, **(the, winter, orbits)** sun is just above the equator. **(South, The, Just)** day and the night are the **(same, the, and)** length. During the fall season, temperatures **(ay, than, drop)** more quickly. Winter begins in December. **(Of, Change, The)** first day of winter is called **(points, night, the)** winter solstice. It is the shortest **(poles, day, less)** of the year. That means that **(there, summer, more)** are less hours of daylight than **(drop, begin, on)** any other day of the year. **(An, After, Through)** December 21, the days begin to get **(earth, called, longer)** by a few minutes each day. **(June, Pole, Spring)** begins around March 20. As in the **(toward, fall, when)** season, there is an equinox in **(after, 'that, the)** spring. That is when the day **(this, and, solstice)** the night are the same length. **(Because, After, By)** the spring equinox, the daylight hours **(longer, moves, get)** longer by a few minutes every **(minutes, is, day)**. The temperatures start to get warmer.



**(Same, Summer, Daylight)** is the warmest season. It begins **(first, around, it)** June 21. The first day of summer **(imaginary, is, start)** called the summer solstice. It is **(it, the, december)** longest day of the year. 'that **(part, spring, means)** that there are more daylight hours **(means, on, earth)** this day than on any other **(september, day, warmest)**.