

Name _____

Date _____

Seasons

Read each question and circle the correct answer.

1. The northern and southern halves of the Earth are called

- A. axes.
- B. orbits.
- C. equators.
- D. hemispheres.

2. If the Southern Hemisphere is getting indirect sunlight, what kind of light is the Northern Hemisphere receiving?

- A. polar night
- B. midnight sun
- C. direct sunlight
- D. indirect sunlight

3. Which of the following causes seasonal change?

- A. the angle of the sun's rays
- B. the tilt of the Earth's axis
- C. Earth's orbit around the sun
- D. all of the above

4. Earth's axis is an imaginary line that

- A. runs from pole to pole.
- B. runs around the Earth's middle.
- C. traces the Earth's path around the sun.
- D. measures the distance from the sun to the Earth.

5. In the _____, the Northern Hemisphere receives direct sunlight.

- A. fall
- B. winter
- C. spring
- D. summer

6. True or False: Winter is cold because the Earth is farther away from the sun.

- A. True
- B. False

7. There isn't any seasonal change at the equator because it
- A. always receives direct sunlight.
 - B. always receives indirect sunlight.
 - C. receives direct sunlight for part of the year.
 - D. receives indirect sunlight for part of the year.
8. If the Southern Hemisphere is experiencing colder temperatures and shorter days, it is receiving
- A. polar sunlight.
 - B. direct sunlight.
 - C. indirect sunlight.
 - D. transitional sunlight.
9. At the North and South Poles, the seasons
- A. change drastically because the sun doesn't set in the summer and doesn't rise in the winter.
 - B. don't change much because the poles always receive direct sunlight.
 - C. never change because it's always winter at the poles.
 - D. change regularly but without drastic highs and lows.
10. Talking about "direct" and "indirect" sunlight is a way of describing
- A. the heat of the sun.
 - B. the angle of the sun's rays.
 - C. the Earth's distance from the sun.
 - D. the changing tilt of the Earth's axis.