

<p>4. Working with others: practical experiment Day/Night/Seasons (follow teacher demo)</p> <p>Materials (torch and globe set up)</p> <p>Students to model in small groups, record experiment results and answer questions on worksheet provided Practical experiment Night Day Seasons 2014.docx</p> <hr/> <p>5. Solo: Complete Worksheet Day/Nigh/Seasons (to follow experiment)</p> <p>we could start if we have lots of time...likely not</p> <p>with the help of your text (if necessary) PS7 chapter 9.3 Day night seasons worksheet 2014.doc</p> <hr/>	<p>5-8min</p> <p>20min</p>	<p>3.Q: So how do planets stay in their orbits? What keeps them orbiting around the sun? Gravity! Briefly mention that gravity holds the planets in the orbit around the sun.</p> <p>The strong pull of gravity of the sun keeps the planets which are smaller orbiting in their predictable parths. Discuss what the orbits looked like in the software. What shape?</p> <p>4. Explain and demonstrate: http://astro.unl.edu/classaction/animations/coordsmotion/eclipticsimulator.html</p> <p>Use animated simulation. We know that all the planets orbit the sun We also know that all the planets spin around on an axis (rotate). Relate to what they saw in software/astrotour.</p> <p>What do we know about the Earth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orbits the sun • Spins on its axis (real or imagined?) • Which direction? (clockwise/anticlockwise?) • How do we know? • Axis always points to the same spot – Polaris. • Tilt – 23.5°. • Where is the equator? • Northern, southern hemisphere, north pole south pole? 	<p>Qs: Which direction is it orbiting in? Anticlockwise!</p> <p>All planets in our solar system orbit anticlockwise. Why? This is because when our solar system was forming the gas and dust clouds were spinning this way. Triggered by a counterclockwise rotation.</p>
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