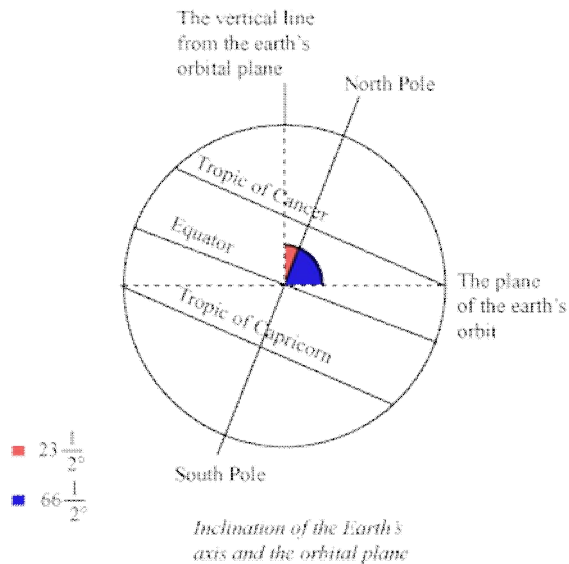


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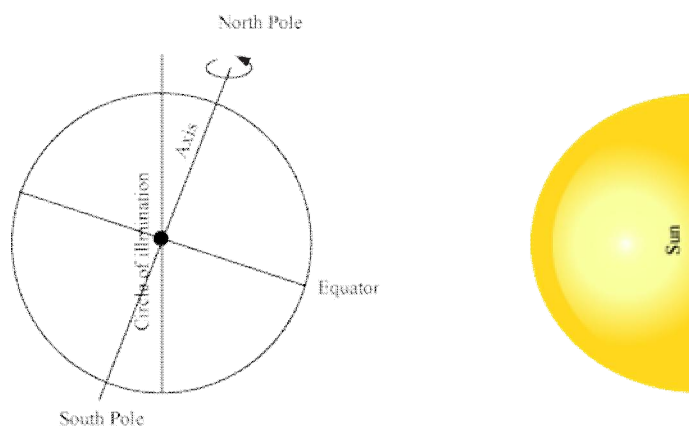
## Chapter 3

### Motions of the Earth

- ❖ The path of revolution of the earth and other planets around the sun is called orbit.
- ❖ The earth revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit.
- ❖ The plane formed by the orbit is known as an orbital plane.
- ❖ Rotation of Earth
  - The movement of the earth on its own axis is called rotation. It is completed in 24 hours.
  - The axis of the earth makes an angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  with its orbital plane.

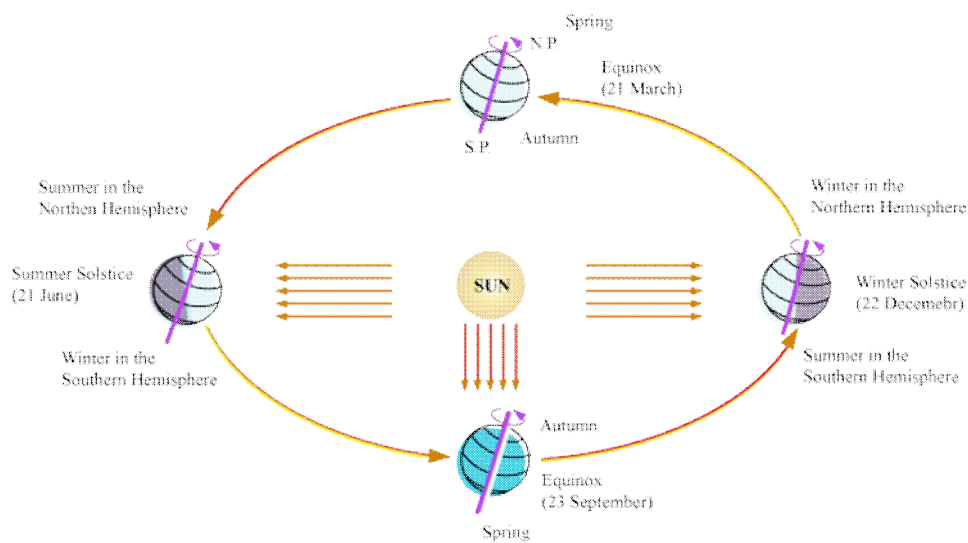


- Rotation of the earth causes day and night.
- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.



## ❖ Revolution of earth

- The movement of the earth around the sun on its orbit (path) is called revolution.
- The earth takes one year or 365 days and 6 hours to complete one revolution.
- The extra 6 hours are added up and every fourth year has an extra day in the calendar in the month of February. It is called a leap year.
- The revolution of the earth causes change in seasons.



*Revolution of the Earth and Seasons*

- **Summer Solstice**
  - Summer solstice occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> June when the Northern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and experiences summer.
  - The Tropic of Cancer receives sun rays directly overhead. It is the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere.
  - The area beyond the Arctic Circle receives continuous sunrays for six months.
- **Winter Solstice**
  - Winter Solstice occurs on 22<sup>nd</sup> December when the Southern Hemisphere is tilted towards the sun.
  - The Tropic of Capricorn receives sun rays overhead at this time.
  - The Northern Hemisphere experiences winter and the Southern Hemisphere experiences summer.
  - Days are short in Northern Hemisphere while they are long in Southern Hemisphere.
- **Equinox**

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- It occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September when neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun and the equator receives sunrays directly overhead.
  - Nights and days are of equal duration across the whole earth.
  - On 23<sup>rd</sup> September, the Northern Hemisphere experiences autumn season and Southern Hemisphere experiences spring season.
  - On 21<sup>st</sup> March, the Northern Hemisphere experiences spring season and Southern Hemisphere experiences autumn season.