## Time Zones \&

## Ellipse Pathway

Objective: Review Earth's time zones and an ellipse orbit around the sun with equinoxes \& solstices.

## Research

## -Rotation of the Earth:

 spins on its axis once every 24 hours.Time Zones of the Earth: The Earth is divided into 24 time zones.

## Time Zones



GMT, Greenwich Mean Time, London

Research

## Prime Meridian:

 starting point for time zones - longitude line which passes through Greenwich, England.
## Research

12 Time Zones to the West of the Prime Meridian: decrease in time 12 Time Zones to the East of the Prime Meridian: increase in time

## Research

## International Dateline:

 longitude line through the Pacific Ocean. When you cross it moving east, you subtract a day. When you cross it moving west, you add a day.Research

## Daylight Saving Time:

 Most states use this from March to November. Set clocks 1 hr ahead of their time zone.Leap Year: One orbit = 365 1/4 days. Once every four years a day is added to the calendar.

Earth revolves around the Sun in an orbit shaped like an ellipse or oval.

## An Ellipse



Research

## Brightness of Mars as

 seen from the Earth: varies because distance varies.
## Research

## Earth is closest to the Sun

 during winter in the northern hemisphere.Farthest from the Sun during summer in the northern hemisphere.

## Ellipse Pathway



How do you explain that when Earth is closest to the Sun, it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere? Earth's north pole is tilted away from the Sun.

## Conclusions

 The planets do not move at constant speed while moving in the elliptical orbits. A planet increases in speed as it gets closer to the Sun. What force causes this change in speed?Gravity

## onclusions

Which part of Earth's revolution takes longest, from vernal equinox to autumnal equinox or from autumnal to vernal? vernal equinox to autumnal equinox

## onclusions

## If you placed a phone

 call to Tokyo, Japan from Greenwich, England on a Friday at 4:00pm, what day is it in Japan? Saturday