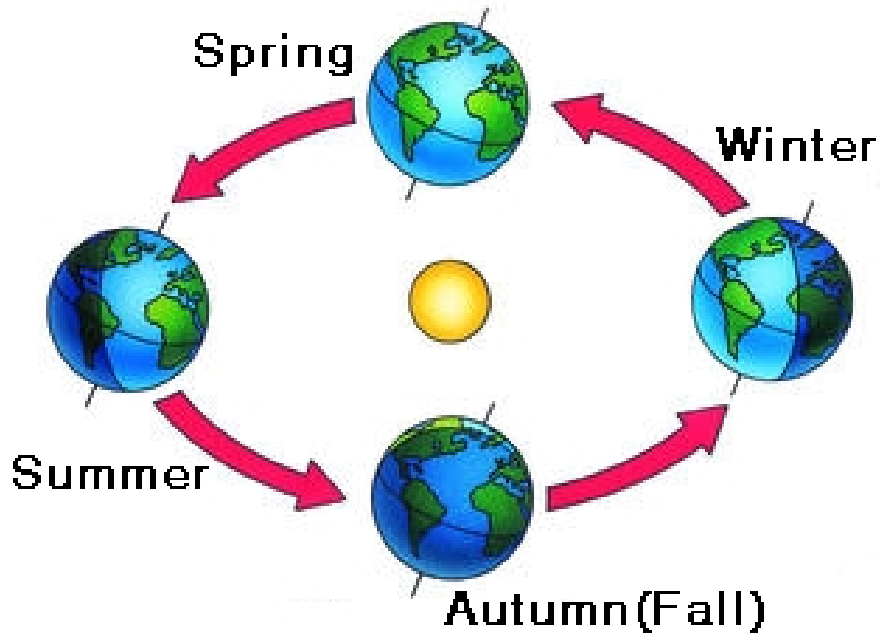
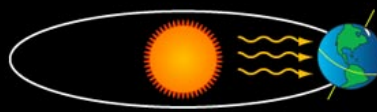
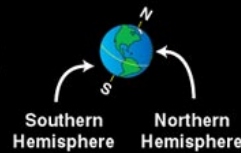


[Seasons on Earth](#)

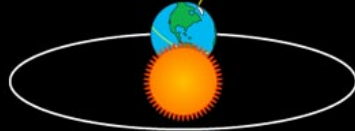
Video Clip
@10:15



Earth has seasons because its axis is tilted. Earth rotates on its axis as it orbits the Sun, but the axis always points in the same direction.



December:
Summer south of the equator, winter north of the equator. The Sun shines directly on the Southern Hemisphere and indirectly on the Northern Hemisphere



March:
Fall south of the equator, spring north of the equator. The Sun shines equally on the Southern and Northern Hemispheres



June:
Winter south of the equator, summer north of the equator. The Sun shines directly on the Northern Hemisphere and indirectly on the Southern Hemisphere

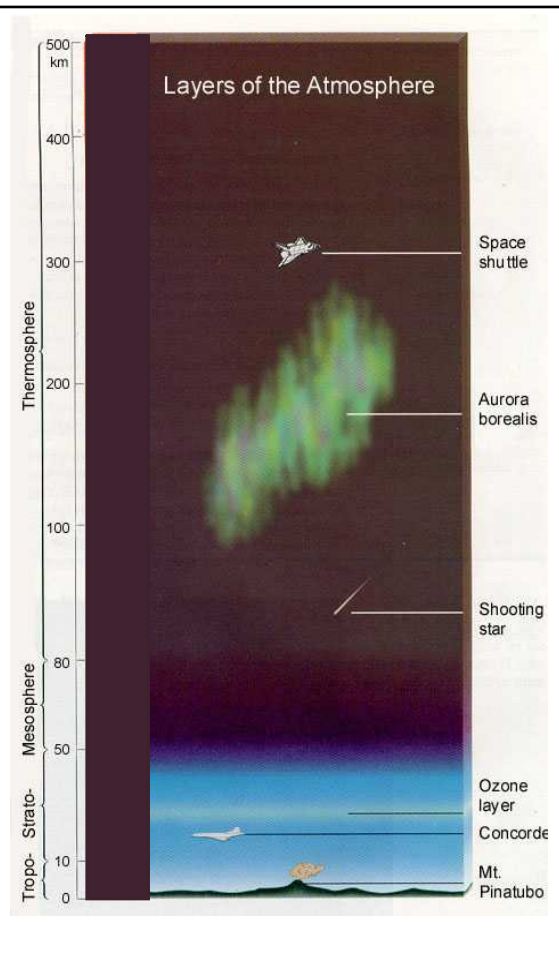


September:
Spring south of the equator, fall north of the equator. The Sun shines equally on the Southern and Northern Hemispheres

The Atmosphere

- Nitrogen-78%
- Oxygen-21%
- other gases-1%

- Life as we know it is NOT possible without the atmosphere
- provides CO₂ and O₂
- ozone protects us from UV radiation
- holding area for large amounts of water
- vaporizes most meteors before they hit the Earth's surface
- maintains a fairly constant temperature globally



Atmospheric Pressure

- the mass of air exerts a pressure on the surface as gravity pulls on it.
- air pressure is measured by an instrument called a barometer
- air pressure units in Canada are stated as kilopascals (kPa)
- in regular terms, an average size student standing on 1 foot is about 100kPa---add a 1kg bag of sugar the pressure is now 102kpa

