**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Conclusion Questions**

1. What does it mean when an area experiences its winter solstice?

2. How is that different than an area’s summer solstice?

3. Describe how the amount of daylight and darkness change in relation to the winter and summer solstice.

4. If you were at the North Pole during its winter solstice, how many hours of bright sunlight would you have in a 24 hour period?

How many hours of sunlight would you experience during its summer solstice?

5. Fill in the correct dates:

winter solstice summer solstice

southern hemisphere

northern hemisphere

6. Give two possible reasons why the maximum and minimum temperatures did not occur on the solstices?

7. Answer the questions on the activity sheet handout. Compare the Average Near Surface Temperature for the years 2002-2004. Identify differences between the northern hemisphere and which is the southern hemisphere.

8. After constructing a line graph of the 2004 data, analyze the northern and southern hemisphere based on the trend lines of both sets of data.

9. List three conclusions you can make about monthly near surface temperatures of these two locations using only your graph.

10. Which hemisphere has the largest temperature range? What made you come to that conclusion?

Questions adapted from handout on:

http://mynasadata.larc.nasa.gov/lesson-plans/1327-2/?page\_id=474?&passid=62