

# KINESTHETIC ASTRONOMY™

## Written Assessment Options for the *Sky Time* Lesson

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

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW? [p 1 of 3]

1. Draw arrows to connect each box with the correct place on planet Earth.

NORTH AMERICA



NORTH POLE

SOUTH POLE

SOUTH AMERICA

2. Draw the EQUATOR on the Earth cartoon above.

3. Order the objects below from smallest (1) to largest (3)

\_\_\_ Earth

\_\_\_ Moon

\_\_\_ Sun

4. Order the objects below from closest (1) to farthest (3) from Earth

\_\_\_ Sun

\_\_\_ Moon

\_\_\_ North Star

5. How many stars are in the Solar System? \_\_\_\_\_

6. How do you think people kept track of time before the invention of clocks, watches, and numbered calendars? What is a day? What is a year?

7. If it is noon where you are, what time is it on the opposite side of Earth?

\_\_\_\_\_

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

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW? [p 2 of 3]

8. How does the Sun appear to move in the sky during the day? Draw the path of the Sun on the diagram below.



9. Why do you think the Sun appears to rise in the East and set in the West?

10. Do stars and constellations also appear to rise and set?

Circle one:                      YES                      NO

Explain:

11. Does Earth move in space?                      Circle one:                      YES                      NO

Explain (draw pictures if it helps to explain):

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

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW? [p 3 of 3]

12. How many trips around the Sun have you made in your life? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Write “summer” next to the sun that represents noon time in the summer.  
Write “winter” next to the sun that represents noon time in the winter.



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



East

Looking South

West

14. In what season do we experience the most daylight hours? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Why is it hotter in summer and colder in winter?  
(Use drawings if it helps you to explain)

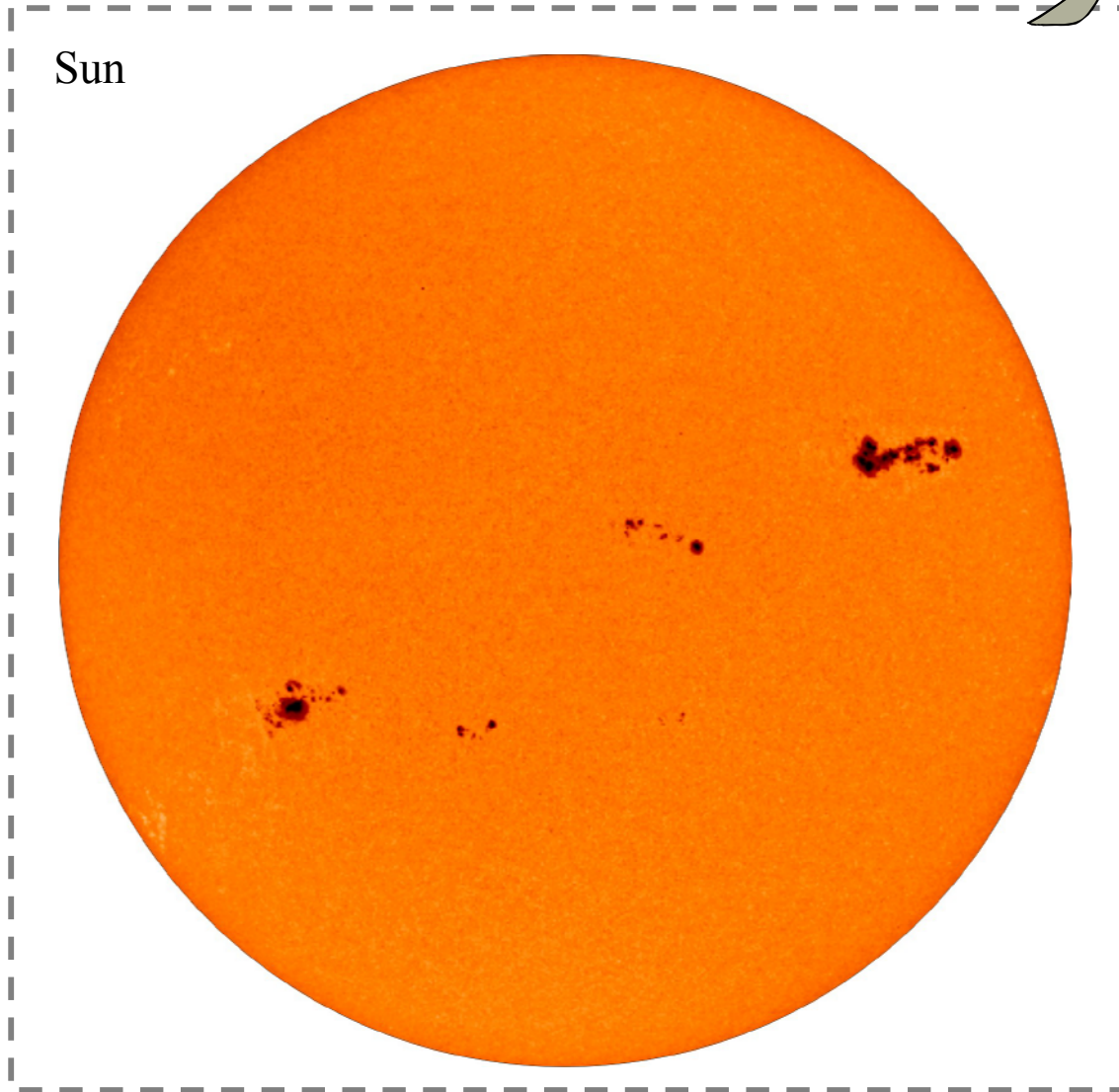
16. Do we see the same stars and constellations at different times of year?

Circle one:            YES            NO

Explain (use drawings if it helps you to explain):

# SCALE MODEL OF THE SUN, EARTH AND MOON

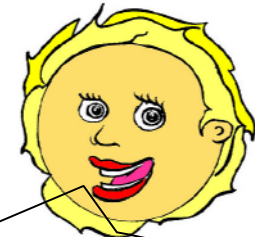
Adapted from the *Family Guide to the Sun*



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

Here are images that show the relative size of Earth compared to the Sun. In reality these objects are 10 billion times wider. This page is too small to show the proper scale distance from Earth to the Sun - that part is up to you!

First, cut out the images. Then **measure about 50 feet (15 meters) from the Sun to the Earth.** Now you have your own scale model!



Say you had the same size cut-out to represent the star that is nearest to the Sun in the Milky Way galaxy. How far away would it be in this scale model?

ST 5

**Answer:** Alpha Centauri would be 2500 miles away in this scale model – like having the cut-out Sun in California and the cut-out star in New York! **There's lots of space in space!**

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

## EXPLORING THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

Fill in the blanks. ~~Cross out~~ the words below as you use them.

asteroids	galaxy	meteoroids	orbit	Solar System	Sun
comets	galaxies	moon	planets	star	Universe
Earth	Jupiter	moons	planets	Sun	100 billion

The Sun is a \_\_\_\_\_ located at the center of our \_\_\_\_\_. Our home, called \_\_\_\_\_, is one of 9 \_\_\_\_\_ that orbit around the \_\_\_\_\_.

Earth has one \_\_\_\_\_ that orbits around it each month, showing different phases.

Some planets have many \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ around them. Mercury and Venus have no moons. In addition to the Sun, planets, and moons the Solar System contains smaller objects such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

Sometimes these smaller objects collide with the larger objects. Most meteors are between the size of a grain of sand and a peanut, but they can make a bright streak across the sky as they travel through Earth's atmosphere. In 1994, astronomers all over the world watched a comet break up and impact the atmosphere of the largest planet in the Solar System called \_\_\_\_\_. Our \_\_\_\_\_ is one of about \_\_\_\_\_ stars contained in the \_\_\_\_\_ we call the Milky Way.

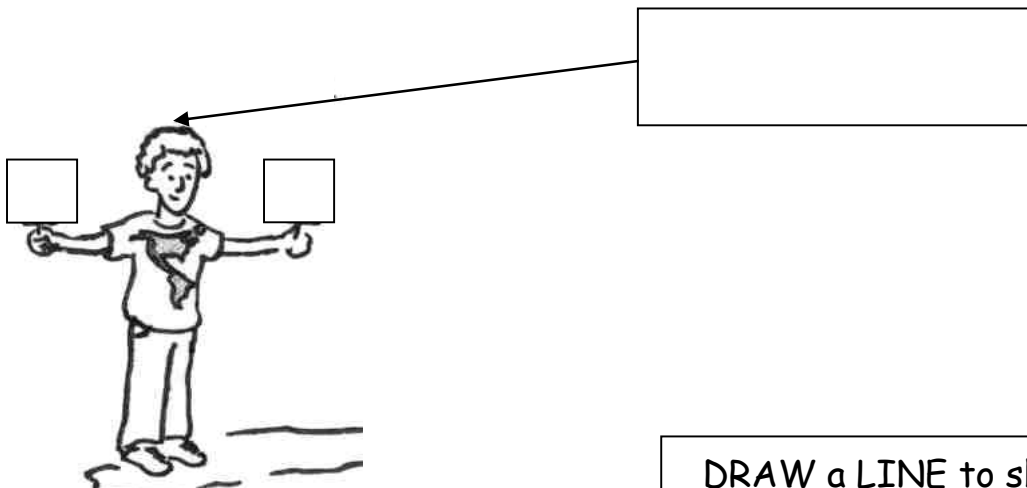
Astronomers are just now discovering Jupiter-sized \_\_\_\_\_ that orbit around some of those distant stars. Outer space is even bigger yet because the Milky Way is only one of an estimated 100 Billion (100,000,000,000) \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_!

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

## BODY GEOGRAPHY

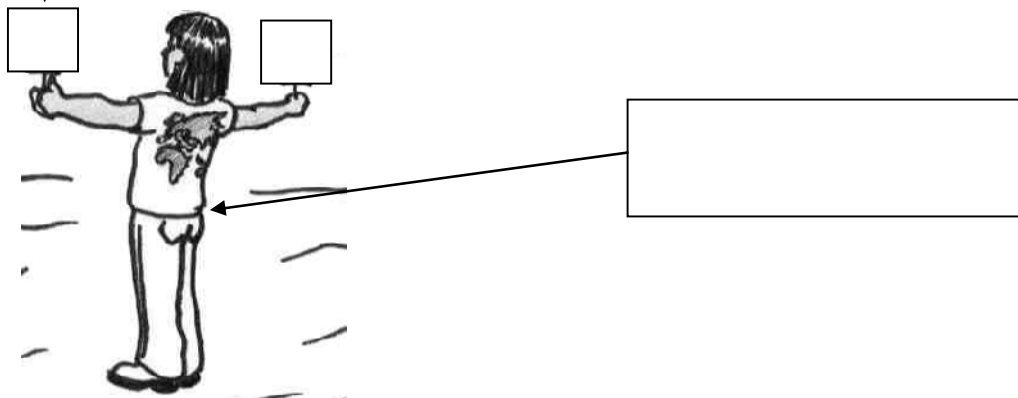
### DIRECTIONS:

1. Label the North and South Poles by filling in the boxes shown
2. Fill in the "E" and "W" signs in the students' hands
3. Draw the Equator on each student



DRAW a LINE to show the EQUATOR on EACH student.

HINT: This letter should be the same as what is in the boy's left hand.



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

## KINESTHETIC TIMES OF DAY

- A. Write the correct times of day for the boy rotating below  
Choose from: **SUNRISE**, **SUNSET**, **NOON** or **MIDNIGHT**



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_

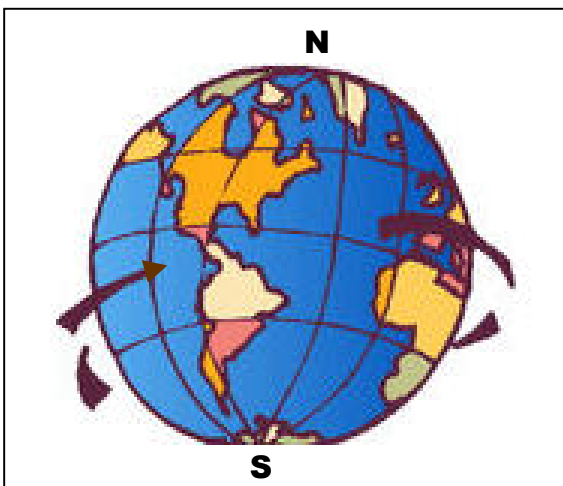


3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

- B. Fill in the blanks below



Earth turns about its axis. We call this movement \_\_\_\_\_.

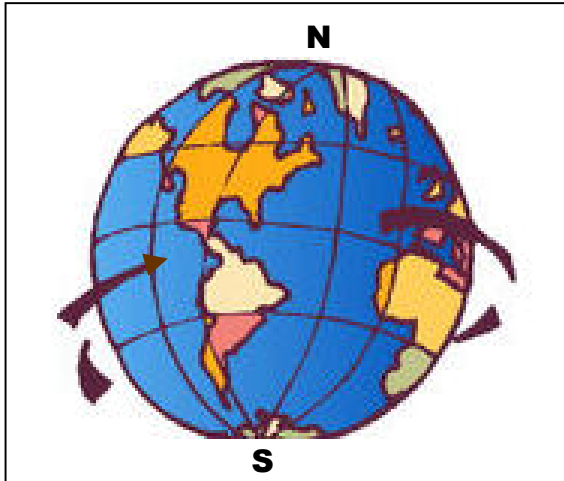
Earth takes \_\_\_\_\_ hours to rotate around. We call this length of time Earth's rotational period.



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

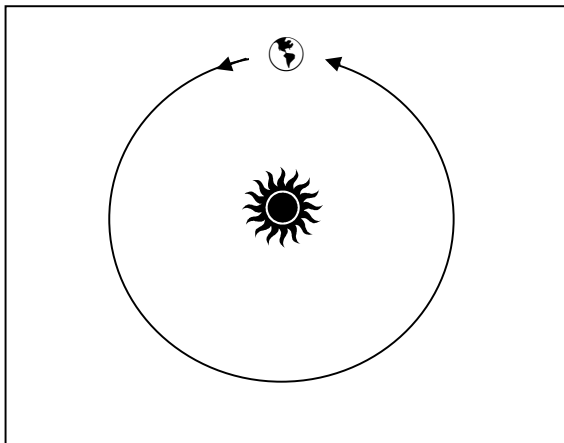
## ROTATION VS. ORBIT

Fill in the blanks below



Earth turns about its own axis. We call this movement \_\_\_\_\_.

Earth takes \_\_\_\_\_ hours to rotate around. We call this length of time Earth's rotational period.



Earth moves around the Sun. We say that Earth \_\_\_\_\_ the Sun.

Earth takes \_\_\_\_\_ days to go once around. We call this length of time Earth's orbital period.

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

# THE "DATING" GAME

Use the diagram below to fill in the 10 blanks about the kinesthetic times of day and year.

## FOR THE BOY

1. What is the time along a line down the middle of the front of his body?  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the season in North America?  
\_\_\_\_\_

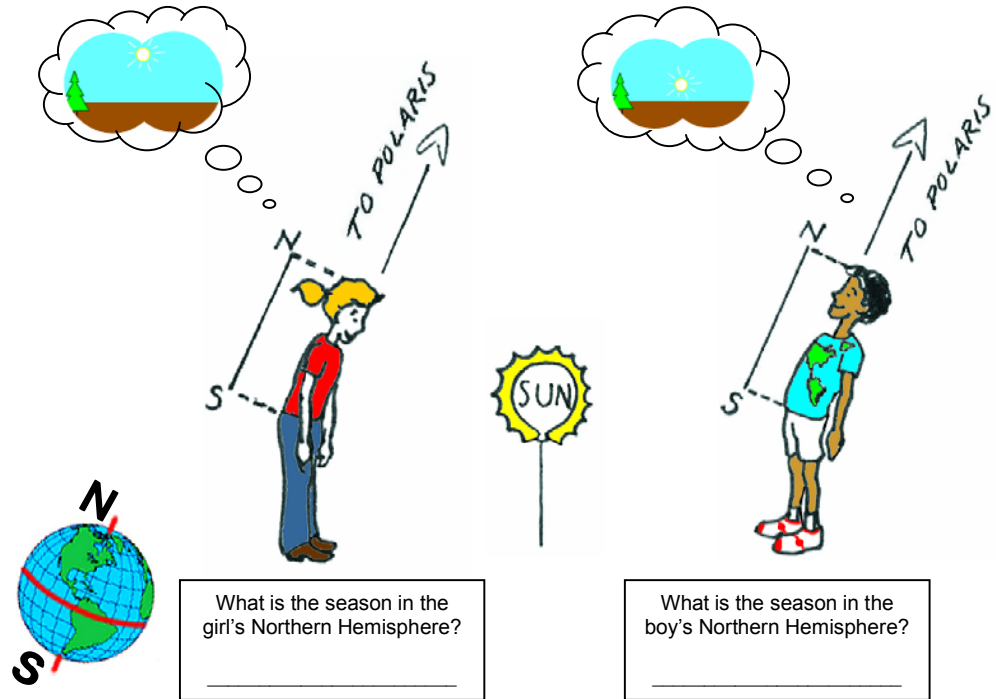
3. What is the date in North America?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the season in South America?  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the date in South America?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the time along a line down the middle of his back?  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What is the season on his upper back (China)?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**CHALLENGE:** Can you also answer questions 1-7 for the GIRL?

**BONUS:** What is the season on the girl's lower back?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# KINESTHETIC SEASONS

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

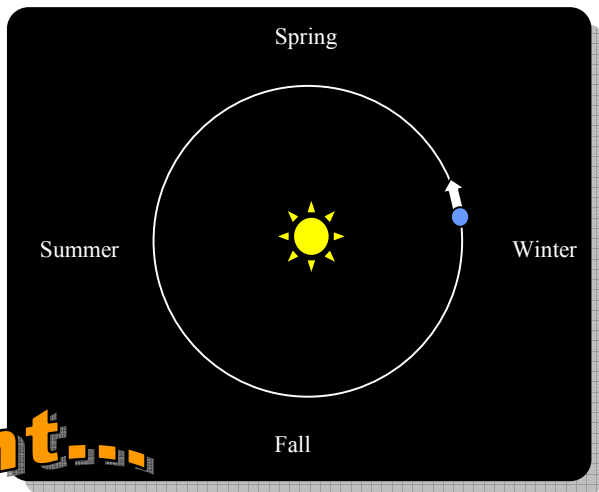
Layout adapted from the *Family Guide to the Sun*

## Check it out!

Earth takes one year to orbit the Sun.  
 Earth's orbit is nearly circular.  
 So, Earth is about the same distance from the Sun no matter the season (summer, fall, winter, spring).  
**SO WHY IS IT COLDER IN WINTER?**

## Try this!

1. Pretend your body is Earth in orbit around the Sun. Let a helium balloon be the Sun.
2. The top of your head is Earth's North Pole. Pick a direction toward the North Star (Polaris). Tilt toward Polaris 23.5° like the kids below.
3. Try to rotate around your axis and "orbit" the Sun while keeping your head pointed toward Polaris.



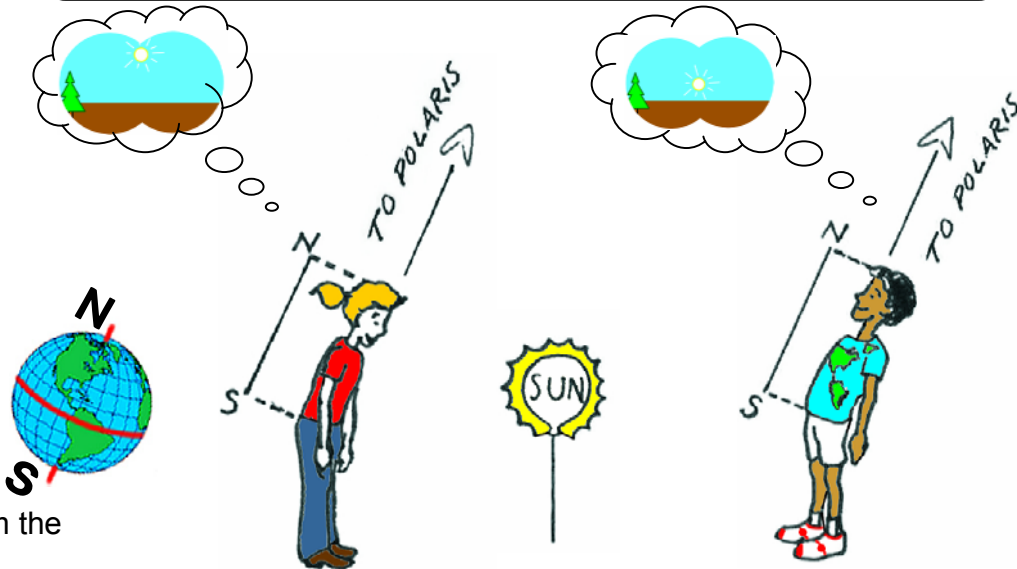
## hint...

When your Northern Hemisphere is leaning away from the Sun, will the Sun appear *higher* or *lower* in the sky?

\_\_\_\_\_

The hemisphere which is leaning away from the Sun is in winter. The Sun appears lower in the sky, giving fewer daylight hours and so less time to heat the planet's surface. This causes colder temperatures.

© Dr. Cherilynn Morrow & Michael Zawaski (Aug 2004)  
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What is the season at the girl's upper chest (North America)?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

What is the season at the girl's upper back (China)?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

What is the season at the boy's upper chest (North America)?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

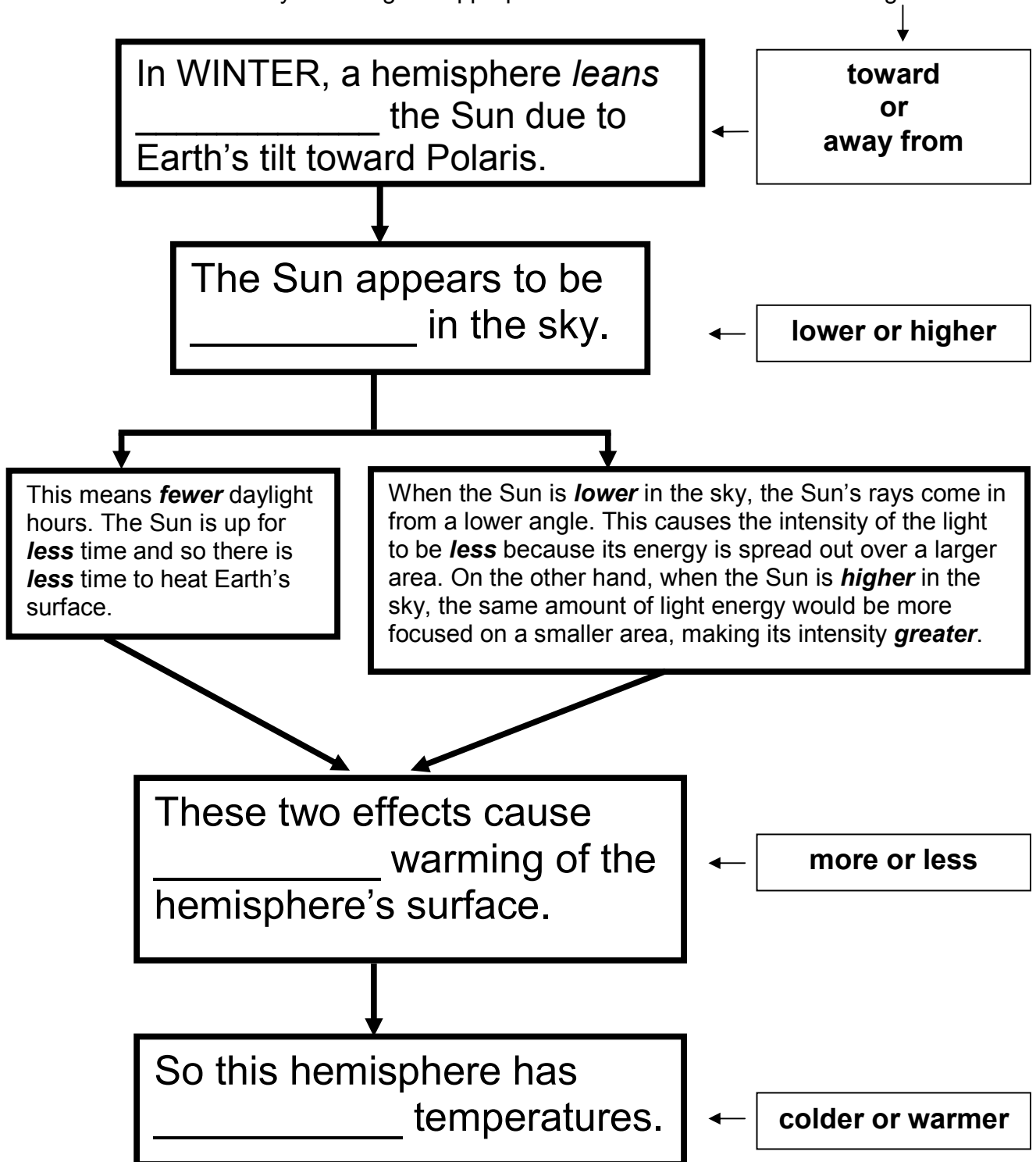
What is the season at the boy's belly (South America)?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

## REASONS FOR SEASONS CONCEPT MAP ACTIVITY

Seasons Concept Map for **WINTER** [p 1 of 2]

Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate term from the boxes on the right

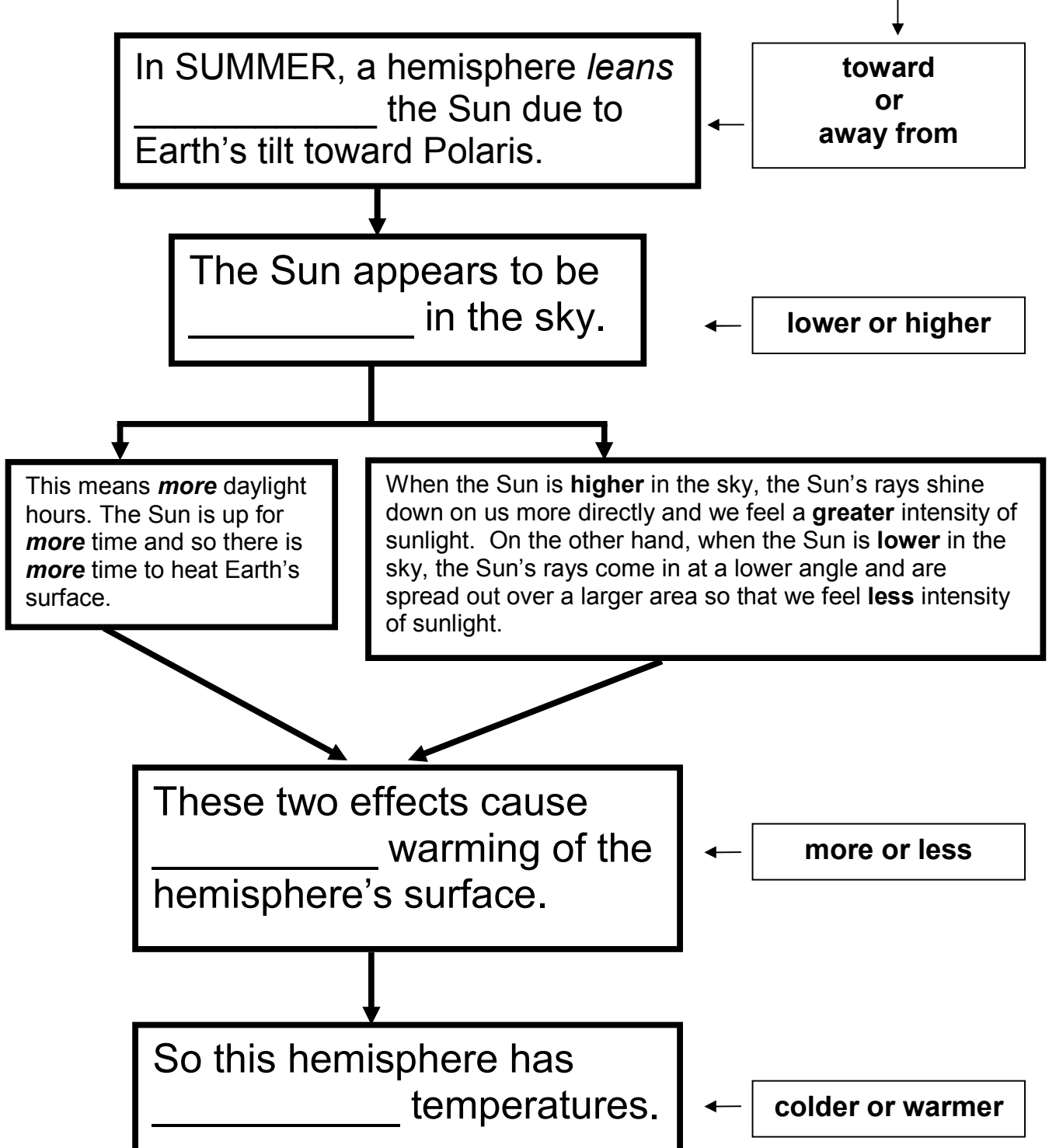


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## REASONS FOR SEASONS CONCEPT MAP ACTIVITY

Seasons Concept Map for **SUMMER** [p 2 of 2]

Fill in the blanks by choosing the appropriate term from the boxes on the right



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

## REASONS FOR SEASONS [p 1 of 2]

Fill in the blanks. ~~Cross out~~ each term below as you use it!

day	Sun	winter	24	colder	axis
year	Polaris	winter	365	warmer	circle
solstice	orbit	summer	23.5	Southern	elliptical
equinoxes	rotates	summer	Hemisphere	Northern	tilt

Planet Earth \_\_\_\_\_ once around its axis every \_\_\_\_\_ hours. We call this period of time a \_\_\_\_\_. There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a \_\_\_\_\_. It takes one year for Earth to \_\_\_\_\_ once around the \_\_\_\_\_. If I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old [enter your own age], then I have made \_\_\_\_\_ trips around the Sun during my life [enter your own answer].

Earth's orbit around the Sun traces out an almost perfect \_\_\_\_\_. Thus the distance between the Sun and Earth does not change very much over the course of a year. So the reason that temperatures are \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer and \_\_\_\_\_ in the winter is the tilt of Earth's rotation axis. Earth's seasons are NOT caused by being closer or farther from the Sun.

Earth's rotation axis is tilted \_\_\_\_\_ degrees toward a distant star called \_\_\_\_\_ (the North Star). As Earth moves around the Sun, Earth's North Pole stays pointed toward this star, which is 500 light-years from our solar system. Earth's axis remains tilted toward Polaris, but how Earth is leaning relative to the Sun changes as Earth moves in its orbit around the Sun.

When Earth is located on one side of the Sun, the tilt causes the Northern Hemisphere to be leaning toward the Sun. When Earth is on the opposite side of the Sun, this same \_\_\_\_\_ toward Polaris causes the Northern Hemisphere to be leaning away from the Sun. When the Northern Hemisphere is leaning toward the Sun, the season is \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere. When the Northern Hemisphere is leaning away from the Sun, the season is \_\_\_\_\_ in the Northern \_\_\_\_\_ and summer in the \_\_\_\_\_ Hemisphere.

ST 14

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

## REASONS FOR SEASONS [p 2 of 2]

When we are leaning away from the Sun, as in the season of \_\_\_\_\_, the Sun appears \_\_\_\_\_ [higher/lower] in the sky. This means the Sun will spend \_\_\_\_\_ [less/more] time above the horizons (rising later and setting earlier), and thus there will be fewer daylight hours and less time to warm Earth. The day of the year with the \_\_\_\_\_ [least/most] daylight hours is December 21<sup>st</sup>, the first day of winter (in the Northern Hemisphere). This day is also called the winter solstice.

When we are leaning toward the Sun, as in the season of \_\_\_\_\_, the Sun appears \_\_\_\_\_ [higher/lower] in the sky. This means the Sun will spend \_\_\_\_\_ [less/more] time above the horizons (rising earlier and setting later), and thus there will be more daylight hours and more time to warm Earth. It is also true, that when the Sun is higher in the sky, the Sun's rays impact Earth at a steeper angle and are \_\_\_\_\_ [less/more] intense than when the Sun is lower in the sky. This also helps to explain why it is warmer in summer and colder in winter. The day of the year with the \_\_\_\_\_ [least/most] daylight hours is June 21<sup>st</sup>, the first day of summer (in the Northern Hemisphere). This day is also called the summer \_\_\_\_\_.

When Earth is neither leaning toward nor away from the Sun, we have the fall and spring \_\_\_\_\_, when daylight and nighttime hours are about equal.

For Earth, the following phrase is a way to remember the reason for colder and warmer seasons: "Length of days; Angle of rays; Nothing to do with how far away". But what about the seasons on Mars? Mars' rotation \_\_\_\_\_ is tilted about the same amount as Earth's, but the orbit of Mars around the Sun is more \_\_\_\_\_ (like an oval). Thus Mars' distance from the Sun varies a lot more than Earth's distance from the Sun. This means that both the tilt of the Mars' rotation axis and its closer and farther distances from the Sun are important to consider in determining the more extreme nature of Martian seasons.

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

## YOUR BIRTHDAY STARS [p 1 of 2]

Use the *Zodiac Diagram* to answer these questions.

1. Estimate the date at the girl's position: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Name a Zodiac constellation that would be visible to her *at midnight*:

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the names of two Zodiac constellations that would be visible in the night sky *at midnight* on the Summer Solstice (21 June).

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do we see different stars at different times of year?

**Circle one:**                    YES            NO

**Explain:**

5. Write down the date of your birthday: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Mark an "X" on the Diagram to show your birthday position in Earth's orbit around the Sun.

7. Write the names of two constellations that would be visible in the night sky *at midnight* on your birthday.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Can you see the constellation representing your "sign" of the Zodiac in the night sky on your birthday?

**Circle one:**                    YES            NO

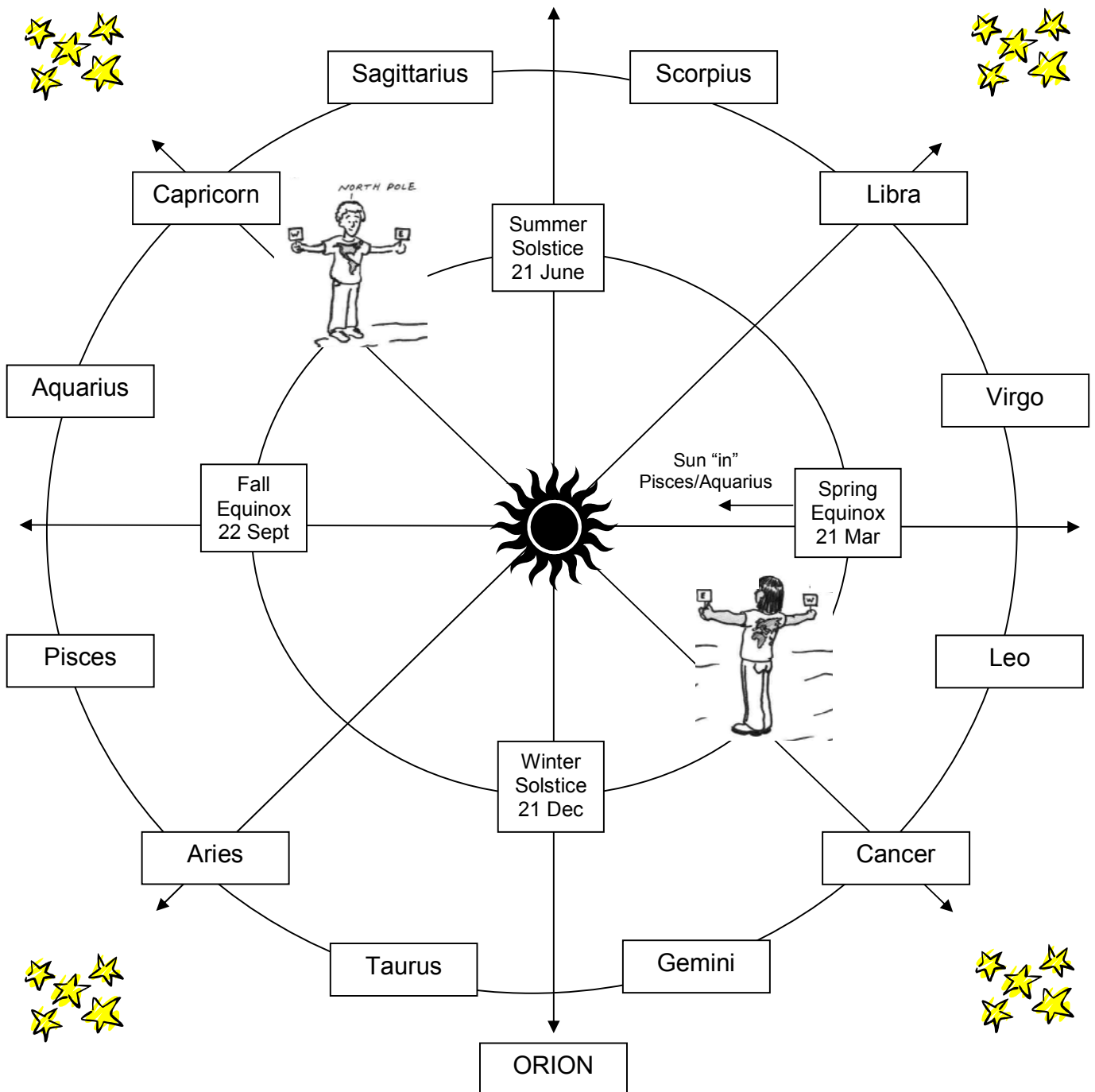
**Explain:**



# THE ZODIAC DIAGRAM [p 2 of 2]

Use this Zodiac Diagram to answer questions.

**REMEMBER:** During the lesson, you were standing around the inner circle with your body representing Earth in orbit around the Sun.



ST 17

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

## DIFFERENT STARS FOR DIFFERENT SEASONS

### FILL-IN-THE-POEM

by Cherilynn Morrow  
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Use the words at the bottom to fill in the blanks of the poem. As you choose your answers, be sure to consider the astronomy you know as well as the rhyming scheme.

Now we KNOW planet \_\_\_\_\_, she does circle the \_\_\_\_\_;

And it takes her a \_\_\_\_\_ 'til one orbit is done.

She \_\_\_\_\_ to a pole star – this causes the \_\_\_\_\_,

And moves through our birthdays with gravity's reason.

There's \_\_\_\_\_ the lion – we see THIS in the Spring,

But night skies in Fall gives us Pegasus' wings.

In summertime nights we see Cygnus the swan;

In \_\_\_\_\_, Orion flies dusk until \_\_\_\_\_.

So why DO we not see the same constellations,

As Earth \_\_\_\_\_ 'round through her seasonal stations?

See, the \_\_\_\_\_ side of Earth – without Sun's reflections –

Faces out to the \_\_\_\_\_ in different \_\_\_\_\_.

STARS  
ORBITS  
TILTS  
DIRECTIONS

YEAR  
DAWN  
NIGHT  
LEO

SEASONS  
WINTER  
EARTH  
SUN

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

## THE NIGHT SKY IN CHINA

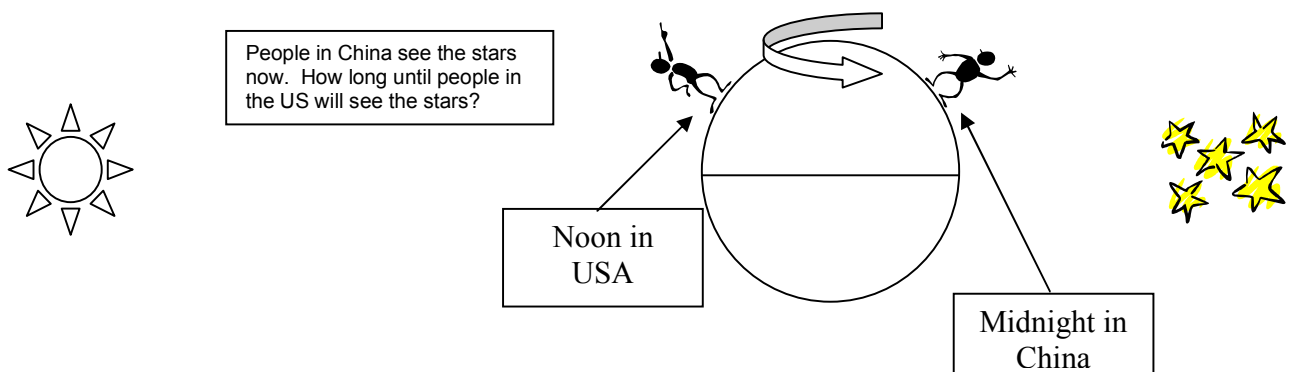
Fill in the answers and design a kinesthetic demonstration

1. Do you think people in the US will see pretty much the same stars tonight as people in China saw last night?    **Circle one:**        **YES**        **NO**

👋 **STOP! RECORD AND KEEP YOUR ANSWER ABOVE. THEN GO ON TO SEE IF YOUR ANSWER CHANGES OR STAYS THE SAME BY THE END. LET'S GO!** 🙌

2. What is Earth's rotational period (in hours)? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is Earth's orbital period around the Sun (in days)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How many times does Earth rotate during one orbit of the Sun? \_\_\_\_\_
5. How many degrees are in a circular orbit? \_\_\_\_\_°
6. So *about* how many degrees does Earth move in orbit in one day? \_\_\_\_\_°  
Explain:

7. Look at the diagram. How long will it take for Earth to rotate from noon in the USA (midnight in China) to midnight in the USA (noon in China)? \_\_\_\_\_ hrs?
8. So *about* how far will Earth have moved in its orbit during this time? \_\_\_\_\_°



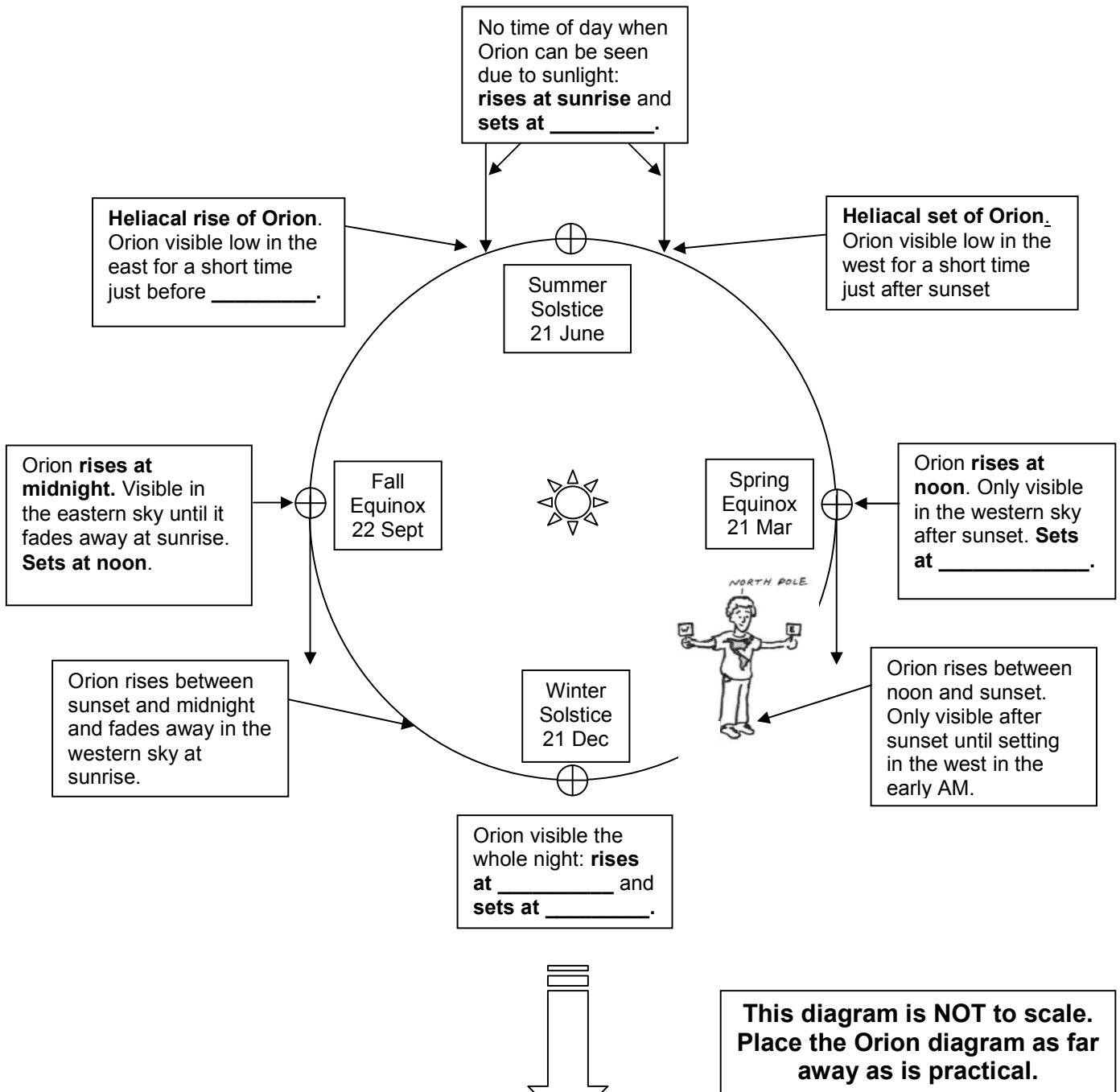
9. Will people in the US see pretty much the same stars tonight as people in China saw last night?        **Circle one:**        **YES**        **NO**

10. Work in pairs to design a ***kinesthetic demonstration*** that proves your answer.

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

## WHO CAN SEE ORION WHEN?

Find and fill in the 5 blanks using kinesthetic techniques.  
Confirm the information given in the other boxes.

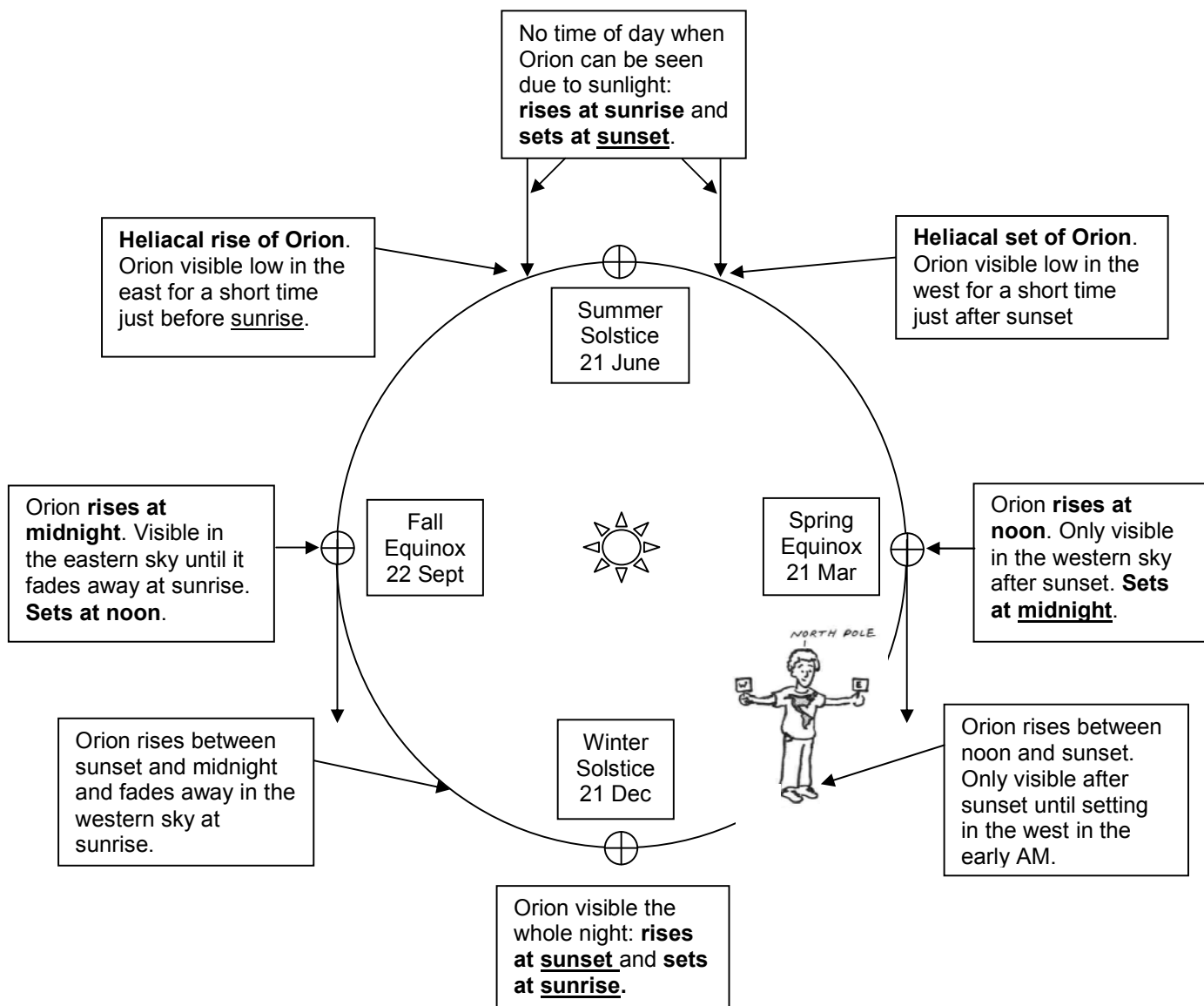


★ **To Orion** ★

# WHO CAN SEE ORION WHEN?

## Answer Key for Teachers

Use kinesthetic techniques to confirm Orion's visibility.



This diagram is NOT to scale.  
Place the Orion sign as far away as is practical.

★ **To Orion** ★

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

## COMPARING THE SEASONS ON EARTH AND MARS

Use the information provided to answer the Student Questions below

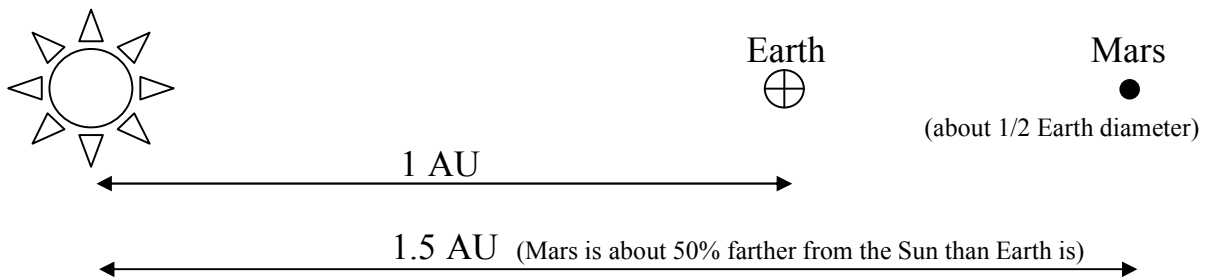
### Student Questions

1. How long is a Martian day? How does this compare to Earth?
2. How long is a Martian year? How does this compare to Earth?
3. If you lived on Mars, would you have made more or less trips around the Sun? How old would you be in Martian years?
4. How does the tilt of Mars' axis compare to Earth?
5. Will it be generally colder or warmer on Mars compared to Earth? Why?
6. Do you think Mars will have seasons? Why or why not?
7. How long are seasons on Earth? How long would a Martian season be?
8. The Earth's orbit around the Sun is almost perfectly circular, so the Earth-Sun distance is not an important factor in Earth's seasonal changes. Do you think the more elliptical (oval-shaped) orbit of Mars makes the Mars-Sun distance a more important factor in the seasonal temperatures of Mars? Why or why not?

PLANET	Average Distance from Sun	Rotational Period	Orbital Period	Tilt of Axis
Earth	1 AU*	24 hours	1 Earth year	23.5 °
Mars	1.5 AU*	24.6 hours	About 2 Earth years (1.88)**	25 degrees***

\*1 AU is one Astronomical Unit.

One AU is the average distance between Earth and Sun = 149.6 million km



\*\*The orbit of Mars around the Sun is more elliptical (oval-shaped) than Earth's orbit around the Sun. The Sun-Mars distance varies up to 20% over the course of its year (from about 264 million km to 216 million km). Earth's orbit is much more circular. The distance varies by only about 3% (from 152.1 million km to 147.1 million km).

\*\*\*Mars is closest to the Sun during the winter in the Northern Hemisphere (summer in the Southern Hemisphere). Mars gets about 50% more solar energy when Mars is closest to the Sun compared to when it is farthest away. Because Earth's orbit is more circular, it receives only about 6.6% more solar energy when it is closest to the Sun compared to when it is farthest away.

ST 22

# COMPARING THE SEASONS ON EARTH AND MARS

## Answer Key for Teachers

### **1. How long is a Martian day? How does this compare to Earth?**

The Martian day is 24.6 hours long, about the same as Earth. Thus the two planets are rotating at about the same speed.

### **2. How long is a Martian year? How does this compare to Earth?**

About 2 Earth years. Mars takes twice as long to orbit the Sun.

### **3. If you lived on Mars would you have made more or less trips around the Sun in your life? How old would you be in Martian years?**

If you lived on Mars, you would have made only half as many trips around the Sun, so you'd be half as old in Martian years!

### **4. How does the tilt of Mars' axis compare to Earth?**

The tilts are about the same.

### **5. Will it be generally colder or warmer on Mars compared to Earth? Why?**

Colder because Mars is significantly farther from the Sun.

### **6. Do you think Mars will have seasons? Why or why not?**

Yes, because Mars' axis is tilted like Earth's. Thus the same effects of the Sun being higher and lower in the sky at different times of year will be the result – more or less direct sunlight, longer and shorter days. When the northern hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun it will be warmer (in summer), and when it is tilted away it will be colder (in winter). The opposite will be true for the southern hemisphere, just as it is on Earth.

### **7. How long are seasons on Earth? How long would a Martian season be?**

Seasons on Earth last 3 Earth months. A Martian season would be about twice as long because it takes twice as long for Mars to orbit the Sun.

### **8. Do you think the more elliptical orbit of Mars makes the Mars-Sun distance a more important factor in the seasonal temperatures of Mars?**

Compared to Earth, Mars' distance from the Sun is far more important in determining seasonal behavior. Mars is closest to the Sun in northern hemisphere winter (southern hemisphere summer), and farther from the Sun in northern hemisphere summer (southern hemisphere winter). This is true for Earth as well, but Mars' orbit is more elliptical (more like an oval) and thus Mars receives 50% more energy from the Sun when it is closest compared to when it is farthest from the Sun. This makes the seasons significantly more intense in the southern hemisphere (even more cold OR(**colder**) in winter and even more hot (**hotter**) in summer). When Mars is closest to the Sun, atmospheric motions can sometimes trigger great global dust storms that can change the shape of the bright and dark areas on the surface of Mars. These shifting shapes fooled early astronomers into believing that Mars had a seasonal variation of vegetation. Today we know there are no trees on Mars, and we know of no other forms of life.

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

## WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED? [p 1 of 5]

1. How many stars are in the Solar System? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Provide the TWO answers requested in the box below:

**Sun-Scale**

If the Sun were this BIG → what size would Earth be, compared to the Sun?

Circle your answer.

**A**

**B**

**C**

LOOK! SUNSPOTS!  
Compare the correct size of Earth to these solar features!

On this scale, about how far from the Sun would Earth be?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the correct times of day for the boy below.  
Choose from **SUNRISE**, **SUNSET**, **NOON** or **MIDNIGHT**.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



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

## WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED? [p 2 of 5]

4. Do stars appear to rise and set? Why or why not?

5. Fill in the blanks below and DRAW PICTURES to show what you mean.

a) Earth turns about its own axis. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ hours to turn once around.

We call this movement \_\_\_\_\_.

**DRAWING of Earth doing this movement:**

b) Earth moves around the Sun. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ days to go once around.

We say that Earth is in \_\_\_\_\_ around the Sun. How many trips around the Sun have you made in your life? \_\_\_\_\_

**DRAWING of Earth doing this movement:**

6. How many times does Earth rotate during one orbit of the Sun? \_\_\_\_\_

7. About how much (out of 360°) does Earth move in orbit in one day? \_\_\_\_\_°  
Explain your reasoning:

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

## WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED? [p 3 of 5]

8. Fill in the blanks below the girl and boy:

The diagram illustrates the Earth's tilt and the sun's position. A globe on the left shows the Earth's axis tilted towards the sun. A girl stands in North America, and a boy stands in South America. Both are looking at the sun, which is labeled 'SUN'. Arrows point from their heads towards 'POLARIS'. Thought bubbles above each person show the sun's position from their perspective. The girl's thought bubble shows the sun high in the sky, while the boy's shows the sun low in the sky.

What is the season at the girl's upper chest (North America)?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is the season at the girl's upper back (China)?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is the season at the boy's upper chest (North America)?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is the season at the boy's lower belly (South America)?  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. What time of year do we experience more daylight hours? Why?

10. Why is it hotter in summer and colder in winter on Earth?

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

## WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNED? [p 4 of 5]

11. Refer to the Zodiac Diagram on the next page to answer these questions:

- a) Estimate the date at the boy's position: \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Name a Zodiac constellation that would be visible to him *at midnight*:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) Estimate the date at the girl's position: \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Name a Zodiac constellation that would be visible to her *at midnight*:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) Write the names of two constellations that would be visible in the night sky *at midnight* on the Winter Solstice (21 December).  
\_\_\_\_\_
- f) Do we see the same stars at different times of year? Why or why not?
- g) Write down the date of your birthday: \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Mark an "X" on the Diagram to show your birthday position in Earth's orbit.
- i) Write the names of two constellations that would be visible in the night sky *at midnight* on your birthday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- j) **BONUS:** Can you see the constellation representing your "sign" of the Zodiac in the night sky on your birthday? Explain your answer on the back.

# THE ZODIAC DIAGRAM [p 5 of 5]

**DIRECTIONS:** Use this Zodiac Diagram to answer questions.

**REMEMBER:** During the lesson, you were standing around the inner circle with your body representing Earth in orbit around the Sun.

