

# MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

**SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 3 PERIOD-4**  
**CHAPTER NAME : MOTIONS OF THE EARTH**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

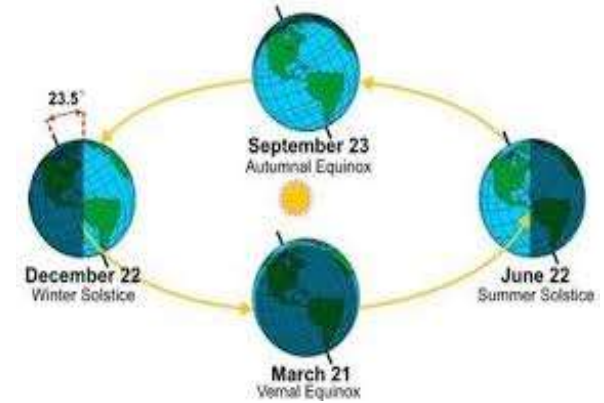
## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Rotation
- Effects of the earth's Rotation
- Revolution
- Earth's Orbit
- Seasons
- Solstice- Summer and Winter Solstice
- Equinoxes- Spring and Autumn Equinox

# MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

## EQUINOX

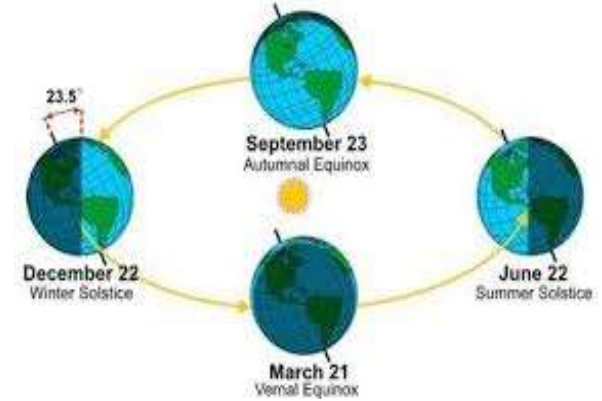
- Equinox is the position of the Earth when the axis of the Earth is so positioned that both the poles are at equal distance from the sun.
- **The Spring Equinox:-** The spring equinox occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> March every year. During the spring equinox:-
  - The length of day and night are equal.
  - The sunlight falls directly on the Equator.
  - It is the spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in Southern Hemisphere.



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## EQUINOX

- **The Autumn Equinox:-** It is also known as the fall equinox. It occurs on 23<sup>rd</sup> September every year. During the autumn equinox:-
- The length of day and night are equal.
- The sunlight falls directly on the Earth.
- It is autumn in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere.



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## LEAP YEARS

- The Earth takes  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days to complete one revolution around the Sun.
- The 6 hours ( $\frac{1}{4}$  day) left are added as one more day ( $6 \times 4 = 24$  hours) to February every fourth year.
- Such a year has 366 days, and it is called a leap year.
- Thus every leap year has an extra day, and all leap years are divisible by four.

**THANKING YOU**  
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