

CLASS VI CH 3 MOTIONS OF THE EARTH NCERT

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CHAPTER - 3

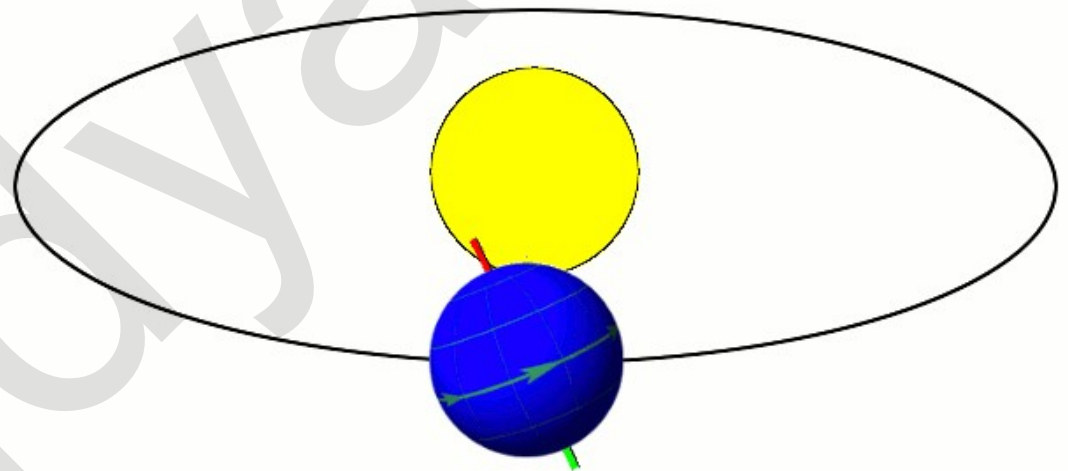
MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

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Rotation



Revolution



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❖ Motions of the Earth

☐ Rotation

Rotation

➤ Orbital plane

➤ Circle of illumination

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☐ Revolution

➤ leap year

➤ Elliptical orbit

➤ Summer Solstice

➤ Winter Solstice

➤ Equinox

Revolution

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□ Rotation

- Rotation is the movement of the Earth, on its axis.
- The axis of the Earth, which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane.
- The portion facing the Sun experiences day, while the other half away from the Sun experiences night.
- The Earth takes about 24 hrs. to complete one rotation around its axis, it is known as earth day.

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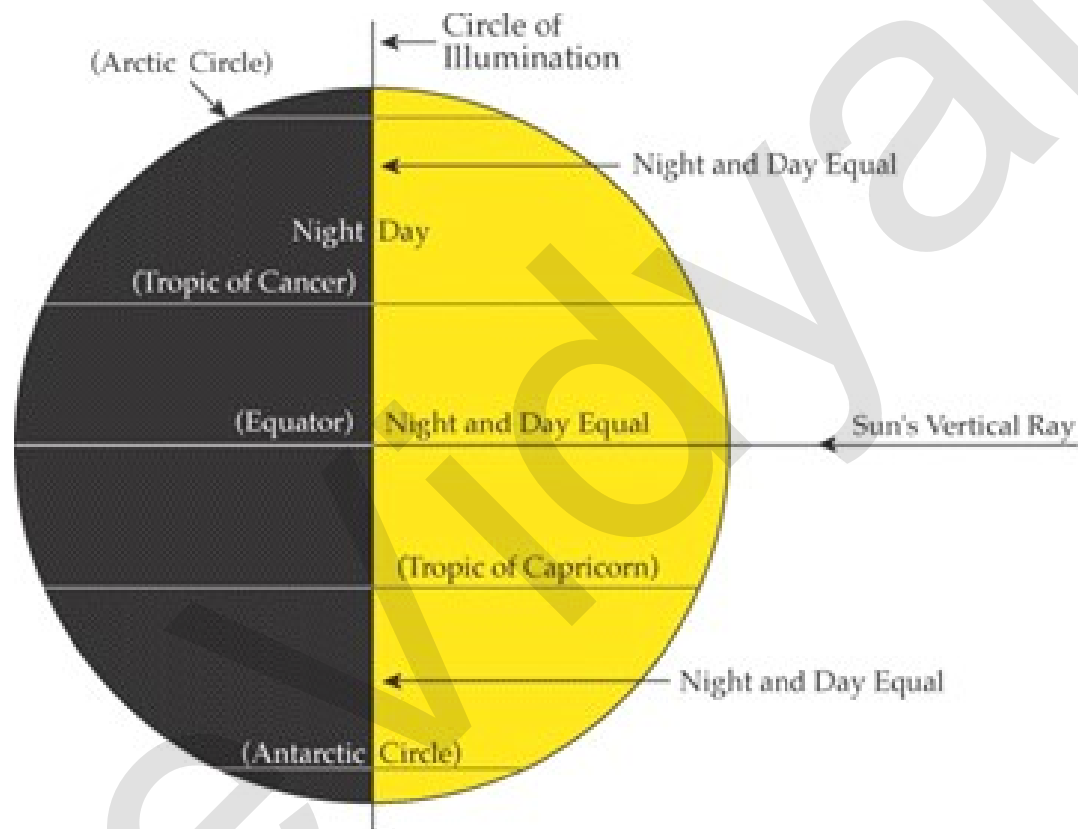


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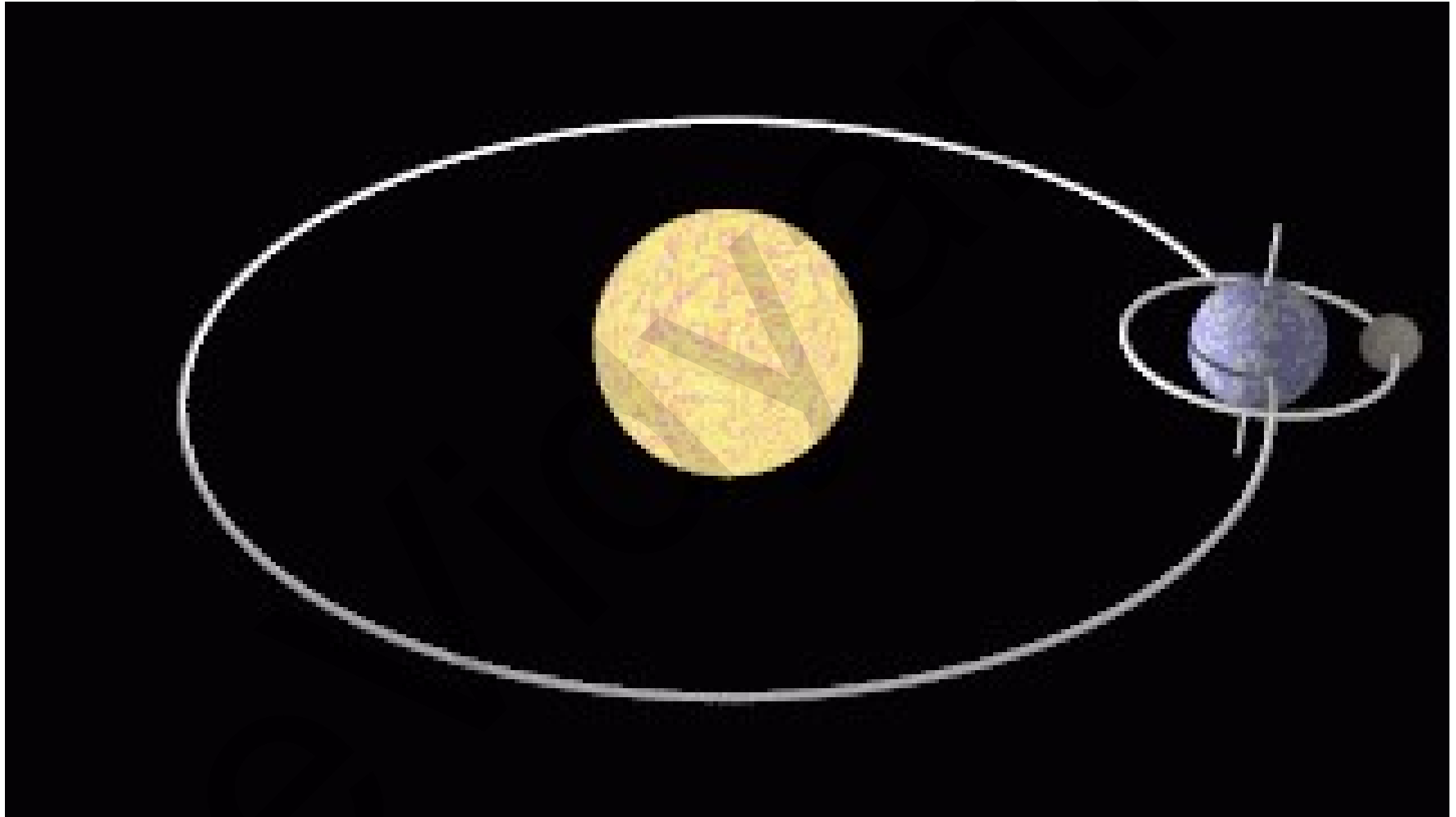
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- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the **circle of illumination**.



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☐ Revolution

- The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path or orbit is called **revolution**.
- Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the Sun.
- Every fourth year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year with 366 days is called a **leap year**.

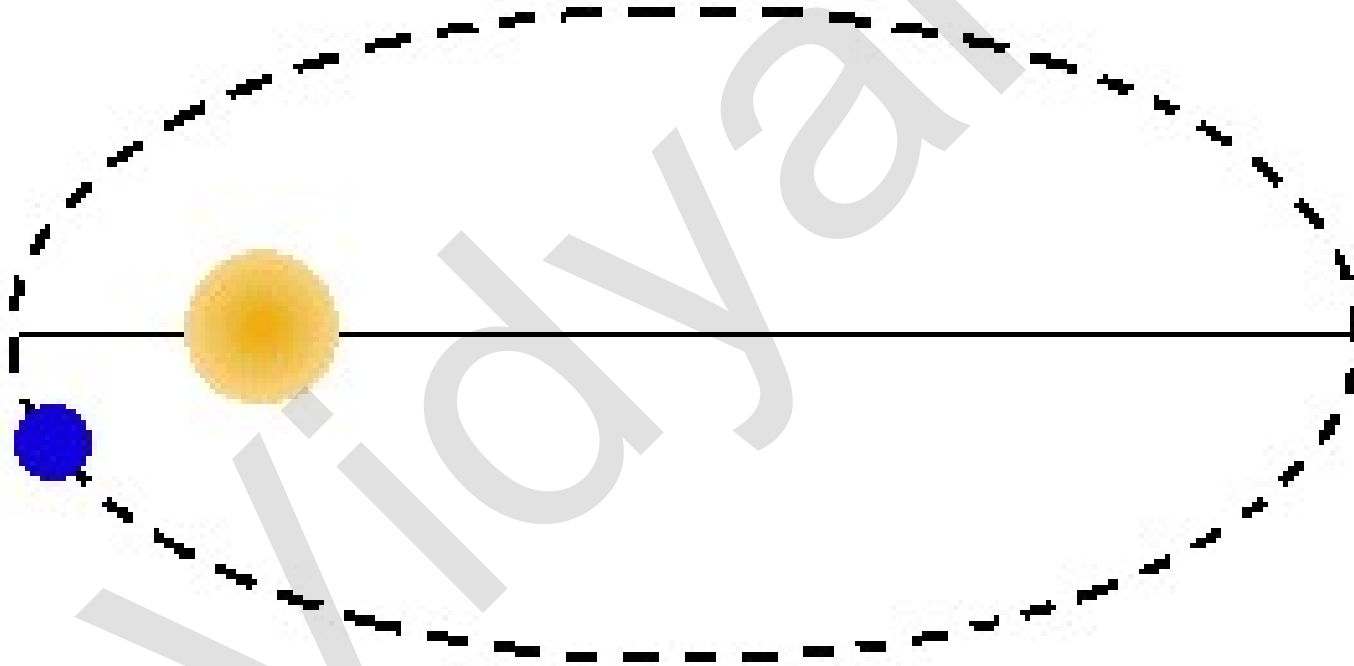
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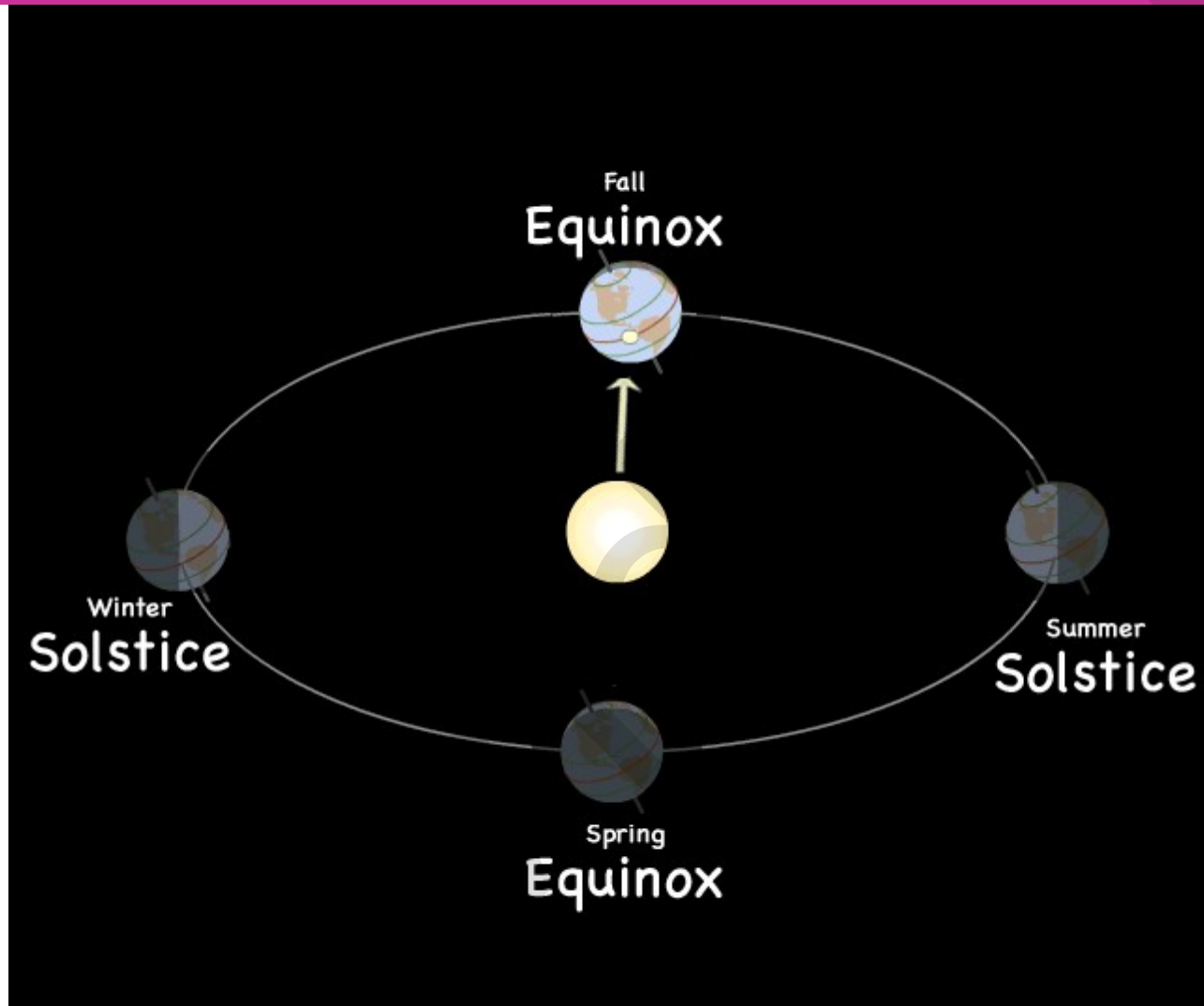
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- Earth is going around the Sun in an **elliptical-orbit**.
- Seasons change due to change in the position of the Earth around the Sun.

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solstice

- **summer solstice** is the position of the Earth when the Northern Hemisphere has the longest day and the shortest night. It occurs on 21st June.
- In the **Southern Hemisphere**, it is winter season at this time. The days are short and the nights are long.

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- **Winter Solstice** is the position of the earth when Southern Hemisphere has long days and shorter nights.
- In the **Northern Hemisphere**, the days are short and the nights are long. It occurs on 22nd December.

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equinox

On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator and the whole earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an **equinox**.