

Daylight Seasons Cycle

Track how daylight changes through the year.

S2E2.c "Represent data in tables and/or graphs of the length of the day and night to recognize the change in seasons."

NAME _____

DATE _____

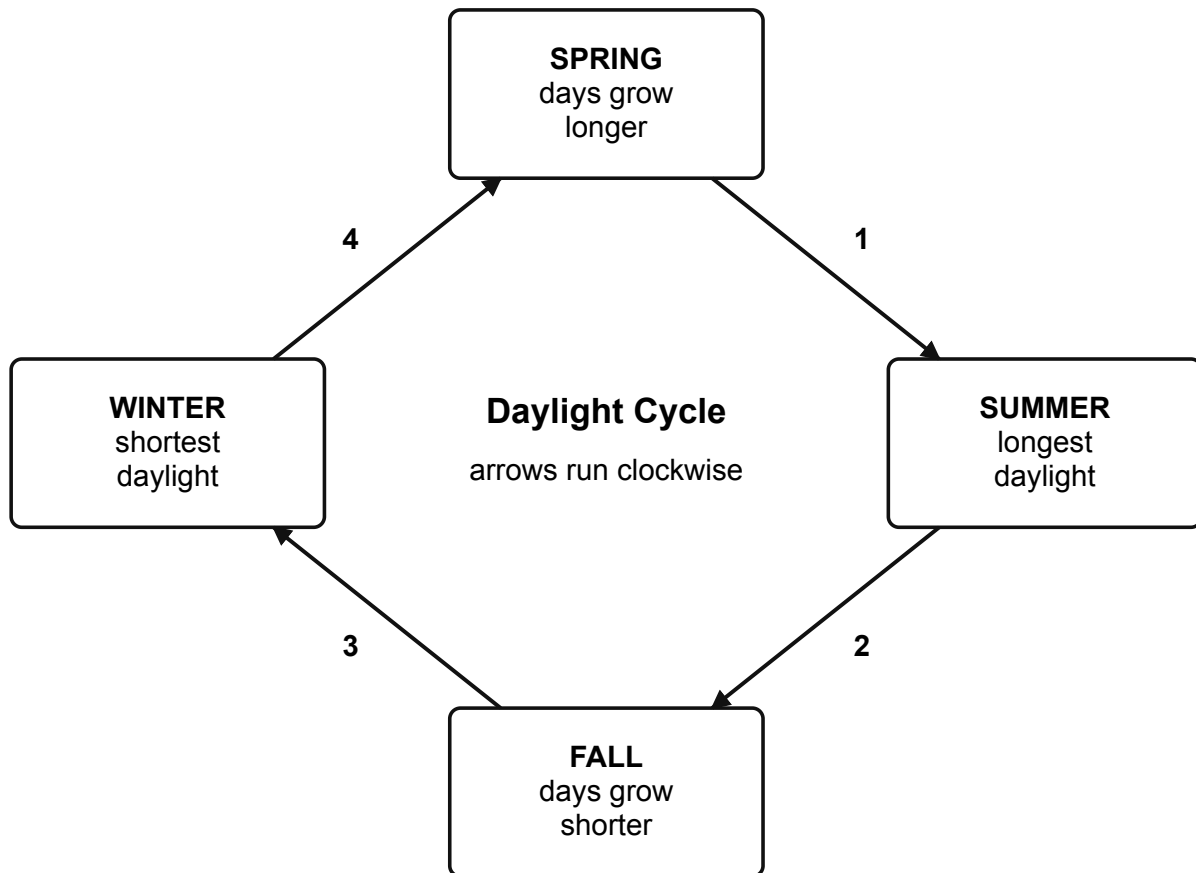
1 LABEL THE MODEL _____ Word bank below

Write one word-bank process in each numbered arrow box. Follow the arrows to show how daylight changes through the seasons. Some processes are used more than once.

WORD BANK

daylight gets longer

daylight gets shorter



Arrow numbers match the response boxes on the next student section.

Label the arrows

Use the word bank to write the process for each numbered arrow.

Arrow 1

Arrow 2

Arrow 3

Arrow 4

2 RUN THE MODEL _____ Use your finished diagram

1 Which season comes after FALL in the model?

2 What happens to daylight from WINTER to SPRING?

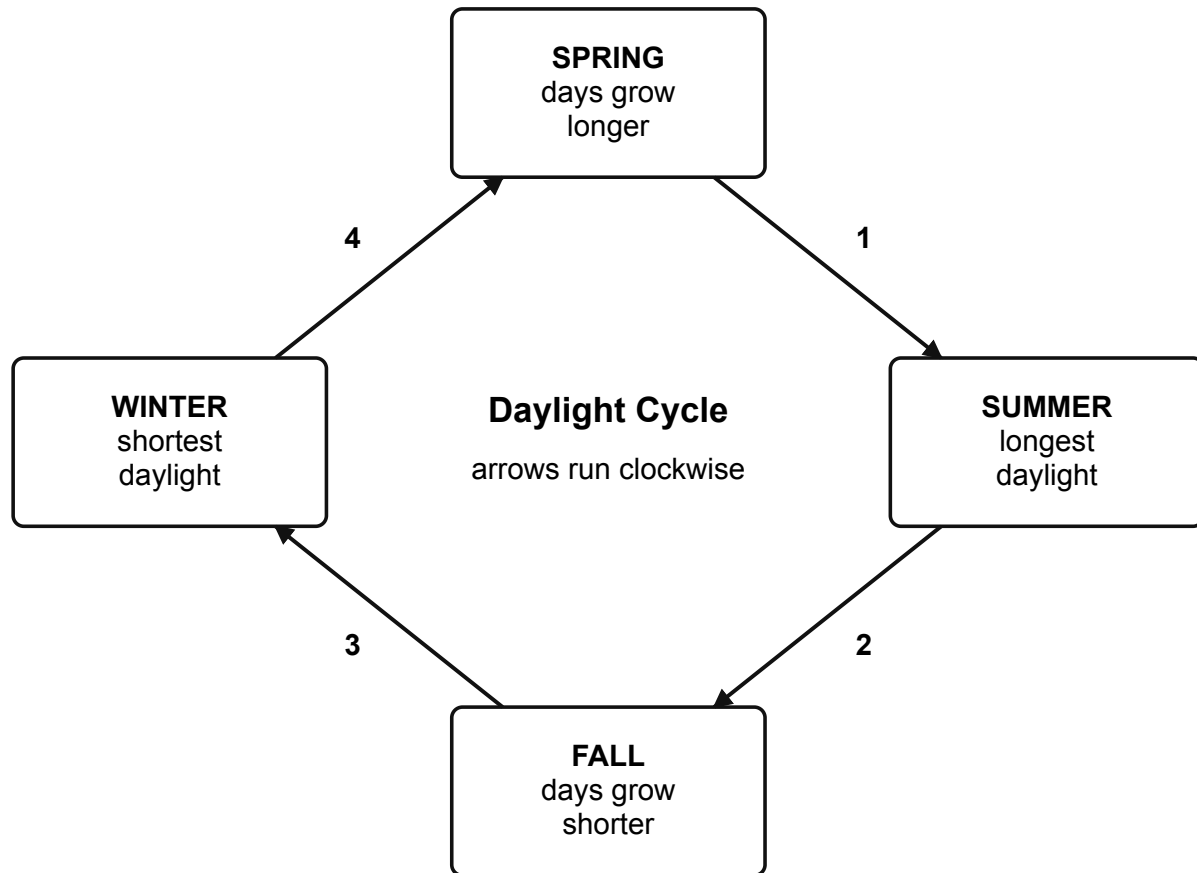
3 If you start at SPRING and follow two arrows, which season do you reach?

- ☐ I can follow the arrows in a cycle.
- ☐ I can tell when daylight gets longer.
- ☐ I can tell when daylight gets shorter.

TEST THE MODEL

What detail about day and night lengths does the cycle leave out? Then use these illustrative seasonal values in hours (day/night): spring 12/12, summer 14/10, fall 12/12, winter 10/14. On extra paper draw a table with Season, Day hours and Night hours headings and four season rows. Enter every value. Compare summer and winter daylight using the table. These are simplified practice values, not measurements of your town.

PART 1 • COMPLETED MODEL

**Arrow 1**

daylight gets longer

Arrow 2

daylight gets shorter

Arrow 3

daylight gets shorter

Arrow 4

daylight gets longer

PART 2 • RUN THE MODEL

1. **WINTER** (Which season comes after FALL in the model?)
2. **Daylight gets longer.** (What happens to daylight from WINTER to SPRING?)
3. **FALL** (If you start at SPRING and follow two arrows, which season do you reach?)

TEST THE MODEL (SAMPLE ANSWERS)

- It does not show the exact number of daylight hours.
- It leaves out small daily changes. Completed table rows (day/night hours): spring 12/12; summer 14/10; fall 12/12; winter 10/14. Summer has 4 more daylight hours than winter in this practice dataset.

Arrow boxes 1 and 4 are "daylight gets longer." Arrow boxes 2 and 3 are "daylight gets shorter." This model shows the usual seasonal daylight pattern in the Northern Hemisphere. Require the learner actual four-row table with all three headings, correct day/night values and a value-based seasonal comparison. Each pair sums to 24 hours; summer14 – winter10 = 4 hours. Adult may read the data, help rule the grid or scribe a dictated entry, but the learner selects the matching season and values. The simplified dataset illustrates seasonal change and is not an authenticated local observation.