DAY AND NIGHT IN THE WORLD

Compare diurnal and nocturnal animals and experiment with day and night.

NEMO Science Museum, ESERO NL / ESA



Θέμα αναλυτικού προγράμματος
orbit and rotation, Sun-Earth-Moon

Μεγάλη Επιστημονική Ιδέα
Earth is a system of systems which influences and is influenced by life on the planet.

Λέξεις-κλειδιά
Diurnal and nocturnal animals, days and nights, Earth

Ηλικίες
6 - 10

Εκπαιδευτική βαθμίδα
Primary School, Informal

Χρόνος
1h

Μέγεθος ομάδας
None

Επιβλεπόμενο για λόγους ασφάλειας
Supervised

Κόστος
Low (< ~5 EUR)

Μέρος
Indoors (small, e.g. classroom)

Βασικές Δεξιότητες
Asking questions, Developing and using models, Planning and carrying out investigations, Constructing explanations

Τύπος μαθησιακής δραστηριότητας
Full enquiry

ΣΎΝΤΟΜΗ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΉ

This activity allows pupils to learn the difference between diurnal and nocturnal animals, understand that when it is day here, it is night on the other side of the world, and that it is light when the Sun comes up and it is dark when the Sun goes down. At the end, pupils build a model of the Earth and can experiment with day and night.

ΣΤΌΧΟΙ

In this activity, students investigate the differences between day and night by comparing nocturnal and diurnal animals. They use a model of the Earth to demonstrate how day and night occur on Earth and explain that people and animals living on different parts of the planet experience different times of day.

ΜΑΘΗΣΙΑΚΟΊ ΣΤΌΧΟΙ

After implementing this activity, students will be able to:

- explain the difference between diurnal and nocturnal animals;
- demonstrate and explain that different regions of the Earth do not have daylight at the same time;
- explain that it is light (daytime) when the Sun comes up and that it is dark (night time) when the Sun goes down.

ΑΞΙΟΛΌΓΗΣΗ

At the end of the activity, students should be able to answer the questions asked in the learning objectives. The teacher can use the model of the Earth to show different lighting situations to add complementary questions such as in this situation, is it light or day in Europe? Show the orange or globe with the light on one side. Ask students to stick the pictures of diurnal and nocturnal animals on the orange or globe at the time they would be active.

Ask students where they would place themselves on the orange at the time you are doing the activity. Ask what would children living on the dark side of the orange be doing at the same time.

The teacher can use pictures of additional nocturnal and diurnal animals to expand the activity. The teacher can ask students to classify them into nocturnal or diurnal.

Students can also imagine and draw an animal living during the night. Ask them to explain how it is suited to being nocturnal.

ΥΛΙΚΌ

- photographs of diurnal animals (PDF)
- photographs of nocturnal animals (PDF)
- worksheet
- 24 split pins
- 2 cocktail sticks
- torch
- orange
- scissors
- A4 paper
- thick paper
- colouring pencils
- embroidery needles

Note: instead of an orange and pins, an Earth ball with stickers or other big balls can be used to better represent the Earth and show latitudes differences.

ΘΕΩΡΗΤΙΚΈΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΊΕΣ

Day and night

The Earth rotates on its own axis from west to east in 24 hours and around the Sun in a year. That is why the Sun appears to rise from the East and set in the West. Only half of the globe is facing the Sun at any one time, but because the Earth rotates in 24 hours all of the Earth has faced the Sun during this time. In the part lit by the Sun, it is day. The other side of the globe is in the shadow and does not receive the light of the Sun. In this part of the Earth, it is night. As

the axis of the Earth is tilted, days and nights are not equal: day and night do not last 12 hours each but their length changes over the year as the Earth rotates around the Sun and its position changes.

Nocturnal animals

By definition a nocturnal animal is an animal that is active during the night and sleeps during the day contrary to diurnal animals. Many of these animals are nocturnal to avoid the heat of the day, like desert animals. These animals have natural adaptations to help them live in the dark. They can for example have very good hearing (rabbits), smell, or eyes (owls, cats). These are natural adaptations allowing them to live or hunt during the night.

Global citizenship

Speaking about the Earth as a globe is an opportunity to give students a sense of global citizenship. We all live on the same tiny blue planet floating around in the vast emptiness of space. Everyone on this planet sees the same Moon and the same Sun in the same sky, and experiences days and nights. Dealing with astronomy is identical for any human being. The realisation that we all share this little sphere as our home and have the same experiences bonds us as a species and makes us think about how we can work together to cherish the only safe haven in space that we have.

ΠΛΉΡΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΉ ΤΗΣ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΌΤΗΤΑΣ

Preparation

This resource Day and Night is divided into four activities. For the activity 'Animals in the night' you will need the photographs of diurnal and nocturnal animals from the Appendix. For the activity ‘Children in the world’, cut 24 squares of paper, the same size as the square on the cut-out sheet.



Animals in the night

Sit in a circle with the students. Place the photographs of the diurnal and nocturnal animals in the middle of the circle. Ask if animals sleep at night, just like people. Which animals don't sleep at night? When are they awake?

Remove the photographs of the diurnal animals. Look at the photographs of the nocturnal animals and talk about how you can recognise a nocturnal animal. Come to the conclusion that nocturnal animals often have bigger eyes than diurnal animals so that they can see better at night. Sometimes they have adapted in other ways as well.

Nocturnal animals can be recognised by specific features, because they live in the dark. The nocturnal animals in the photographs are the bat, the owl, the hedgehog, and the panther.

Good to know Bats have such poor eyesight that they do not find their prey by looking with their eyes but by emitting ultrasonic sounds. This sound is reflected from the prey back to their ears. This tells them the distance to their prey. Owls have strikingly large eyes. This means they can see their prey clearly at night. A panther has eyes with a reflective layer. This enables them to make optimal use of the little light during the night.

Children in the world

Give each student a paper square, a pair of scissors, and colouring pencils. Students complete Task 1 on the worksheet. Read the instructions together and look at the example. Explain that they need to fold the paper into a triangle. They fold this triangle in half, and in half again. At the top of the folded paper they draw a child as shown in the example on the worksheet. Then they cut this out. Make sure the students only cut the outside of the paper (that they do not cut the centre point).

The circle in the middle of the paper should remain intact. When the paper is unfolded, the students will see a planet with a group of children holding hands all around it. Explain that this represents all the children on Earth. Get everyone to colour in two opposite children in two different colours. Explain that one child lives in Europe and the other in Australia. Australia is all the way around the other side of the world.

Day and night in the world I

Give each child an embroidery needle and a split pin. Students complete Task 2 on the worksheet (print the cutout sheet on thick paper, instead of A4 paper, to avoid tearing). Ask them not to cut out the small black circle in the middle. The students place the square over the world with the children from Task 1. They use the embroidery needle to prick a hole in the black circle and a hole in the centre of the world from task 1. They place the square over the children of the world and fasten the two together with a split pin.

Demonstrate how it works. The students see that half of the world is covered by the semicircle. The students turn the uppermost circle around and see that when it is day for the child in Europe it is night in Australia and vice-versa. Ask where it is light when it is dark in Europe. Turn the uppermost circle a little at a time. Can the children see that it is night at a different place on the planet at each time? If it is day for the child in Europe, what is it for the child in Australia? Use this to make it clear to the students that when it is day for us, it is night on the other side of the world.

Good to know. Light always travels in a straight line. It is unable to travel around an object. The Earth turns on its own axis once in every 24 hours, and during this time the Sun only shines on the half of the Earth that is facing the Sun. On the other side of the planet it is then night. So we have day and night because the Earth turns on its own axis.

Day and night in the world II

Take an orange or a globe. Explain to the students that you are going to stick a sticker or a cocktail stick in it to show Europe and one to show Australia. Who knows where the stickers/ sticks should go? Stick a piece of tape on the stick for Europe so you can tell them apart. Take a torch and say this represents the Sun. Make it dark in the classroom so the light of the torch

shows up clearly. Ask the children from which direction the torch needs to shine if it is night in Australia. And if it is night in Europe? Come to the conclusion that it is night there because the Sun is not shining on that side of the Earth.

Repeat the same steps comparing the northern latitudes in Europe, and the Arctic Circle, to Southern Europe. Show that sometimes (in Summer), northern latitudes have shorter nights than in the south. Ask students if they ever experienced that when travelling.

Emphasise what the students have learnt during this lesson by showing an entire day and night. Start with the Sun coming up. Show that the Sun makes it light in Europe. Show that this also means that it is dark on the other side of the world. It is night there. Turn the orange or globe. Show the students that at a certain moment the Sun is no longer shining on Europe. It is now night. The Sun is shining on the other side of the world. Compare this with what the students saw in Task 2.

Show the orange or globe with the light on one side. Ask students to stick the pictures of diurnal and nocturnal animals on the orange or globe at the time they would be active. Ask students where they would place themselves on the orange at the time you are doing the activity. Ask what would children living on the dark side of the orange be doing at the same time.

Explain that all humans share the same planet and that everyone on this planet sees the same Moon and the same Sun in the same sky, and experience days and nights at different moments.

ΠΡΌΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΣΠΟΥΔΏΝ

Space Awareness curricula topics (EU and South Africa)

Our fragile planet, orbit and rotation, Sun-Earth-Moon

National Curricula

KS2: Year 5, Science, Earth and space: use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. KS2: Year 3, Science, Light: recognise that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light. KS2: Year 4, Science, Living things and their habitats: recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways.

ΠΕΡΙΣΣΌΤΕΡΕΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΊΕΣ

In addition to the astronomical topic, the activity focuses on animals' lives, the location of some countries/continents on the Earth, as well as global citizenship (that is, priority 3 of the UN Secretary General's Global Education First initiative).

The activity can be extended more than 1 hour for children discussion. The activity can be extended to have students observe the shadows in school yards and observe the position of the Sun. This will show the rotation of the Earth and define the concepts of day and night.

ΣΥΜΠΕΡΆΣΜΑΤΑ

In this activity, students follow different steps to understand and produce cut-out worlds showing day and night. At the end of the activity, students have learnt the difference between diurnal and nocturnal animals; the fact that when it is day here, it is night on the other side of the world; and that it is light when the Sun comes up, and that it is dark when the Sun goes down.

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