

Polar day and night

1. The term midnight sun describes the polar night.

False: *The term midnight sun describes the polar day.*

2. Polar day and polar night only occur in the polar regions.

True: *The Arctic and Antarctic Circles have a latitude of 66.5°N and 66.5°S respectively. All areas above these lines of latitude have periods of 24-hour daylight and 24-hour darkness each year.*

3. It will be warmer in the Antarctic in July than in December.

False: *It will be colder in the Antarctic in June than in December because it is the Antarctic winter and polar nights in June, whereas it is the Antarctic summer and polar days in December.*

4. At the North and South Poles, there are about six months of polar day and six months of polar night every year.

True: *The poles have the longest periods of near continuous daylight (polar day) and darkness (polar night) on Earth. Each of these periods is about six months long.*

5. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere.

True: *In June, it is midwinter in the Southern Hemisphere and midsummer in the Northern Hemisphere. In December, it is midsummer in the Southern Hemisphere and midwinter in the Northern Hemisphere.*

6. In August, it is polar night in the Northern Hemisphere.

False: *In August, it is polar day in the Northern Hemisphere.*

7. The tilt of the Earth's axis is the reason why there is polar night and polar day.

True: *If the Earth's axis didn't tilt, there would be no differing seasons and every place on Earth would have roughly 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness.*

8. In July, the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun.

True: *In July, the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, meaning it is the Arctic summer and polar days. In December, the Arctic Circle is tilted away from the Sun, meaning it is the Arctic winter and polar nights.*

