

# SHADOW STUDIES

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# CAMELS OR SHADOWS



Source: <https://www.ngssphenomena.com/camels-or-shadows/>



## 1-ESS1 Earth's Place in the Universe

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Students who demonstrate understanding can:

**1-ESS1-1. Use observations of the sun, moon, and stars to describe patterns that can be predicted.** [Clarification Statement: Examples of patterns could include that the sun and moon appear to rise in one part of the sky, move across the sky, and set; and stars other than our sun are visible at night but not during the day.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment of star patterns is limited to stars being seen at night and not during the day.]

**1-ESS1-2. Make observations at different times of year to relate the amount of daylight to the time of year.** [Clarification Statement: Emphasis is on relative comparisons of the amount of daylight in the winter to the amount in the spring or fall.] [Assessment Boundary: Assessment is limited to relative amounts of daylight, not quantifying the hours or time of daylight.]

The performance expectations above were developed using the following elements from the NRC document *A Framework for K-12 Science Education*:

Science and Engineering Practices	Disciplinary Core Ideas	Crosscutting Concepts
<p><b>Planning and Carrying Out Investigations</b> Planning and carrying out investigations to answer questions or test solutions to problems in K-2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to simple investigations, based on fair tests, which provide data to support explanations or design solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make observations (firsthand or from media) to collect data that can be used to make comparisons. (1-ESS1-2)</li> </ul> <p><b>Analyzing and Interpreting Data</b> Analyzing data in K-2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use observations (firsthand or from media) to describe patterns in the natural world in order to answer scientific questions. (1-ESS1-1)</li> </ul>	<p><b>ESS1.A: The Universe and its Stars</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patterns of the motion of the sun, moon, and stars in the sky can be observed, described, and predicted. (1-ESS1-1)</li> </ul> <p><b>ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seasonal patterns of sunrise and sunset can be observed, described, and predicted. (1-ESS1-2)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Patterns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patterns in the natural world can be observed, used to describe phenomena, and used as evidence. (1-ESS1-1),(1-ESS1-2)</li> </ul> <p>-----</p> <p><b><i>Connections to Nature of Science</i></b></p> <p><b>Scientific Knowledge Assumes an Order and Consistency in Natural Systems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science assumes natural events happen today as they happened in the past. (1-ESS1-1)</li> <li>Many events are repeated. (1-ESS1-1)</li> </ul>

Source: <http://www.nextgenscience.org/dci-arrangement/1-ess1-earths-place-universe>



# Science and Engineering Practices

## **Analyzing and Interpreting Data**

Analyzing data in K–2 builds on prior experiences and progresses to collecting, recording, and sharing observations.

- Use observations (firsthand or from media) to describe patterns in the natural world in order to answer scientific questions. (1-ESS1-1)

Source: <http://www.nextgenscience.org/dci-arrangement/1-ess1-earths-place-universe>

## **Disciplinary Core Ideas**

### **ESS1.A: The Universe and its Stars**

- Patterns of the motion of the sun, moon, and stars in the sky can be observed, described, and predicted. (1-ESS1-1)

### **ESS1.B: Earth and the Solar System**

- Seasonal patterns of sunrise and sunset can be observed, described, and predicted. (1-ESS1-2)

Source: <http://www.nextgenscience.org/dci-arrangement/1-ess1-earths-place-universe>



Let students make discoveries!

Don't ruin their "Aha Moments"



- Sidewalk Chalk Shadows
- Bear Shadow
- Moon Phases
- Sundials
- Misconceptions



# SIDEWALK CHALK





# SIDEWALK CHALK





# SIDEWALK CHALK





# SIDEWALK CHALK





# SIDEWALK CHALK

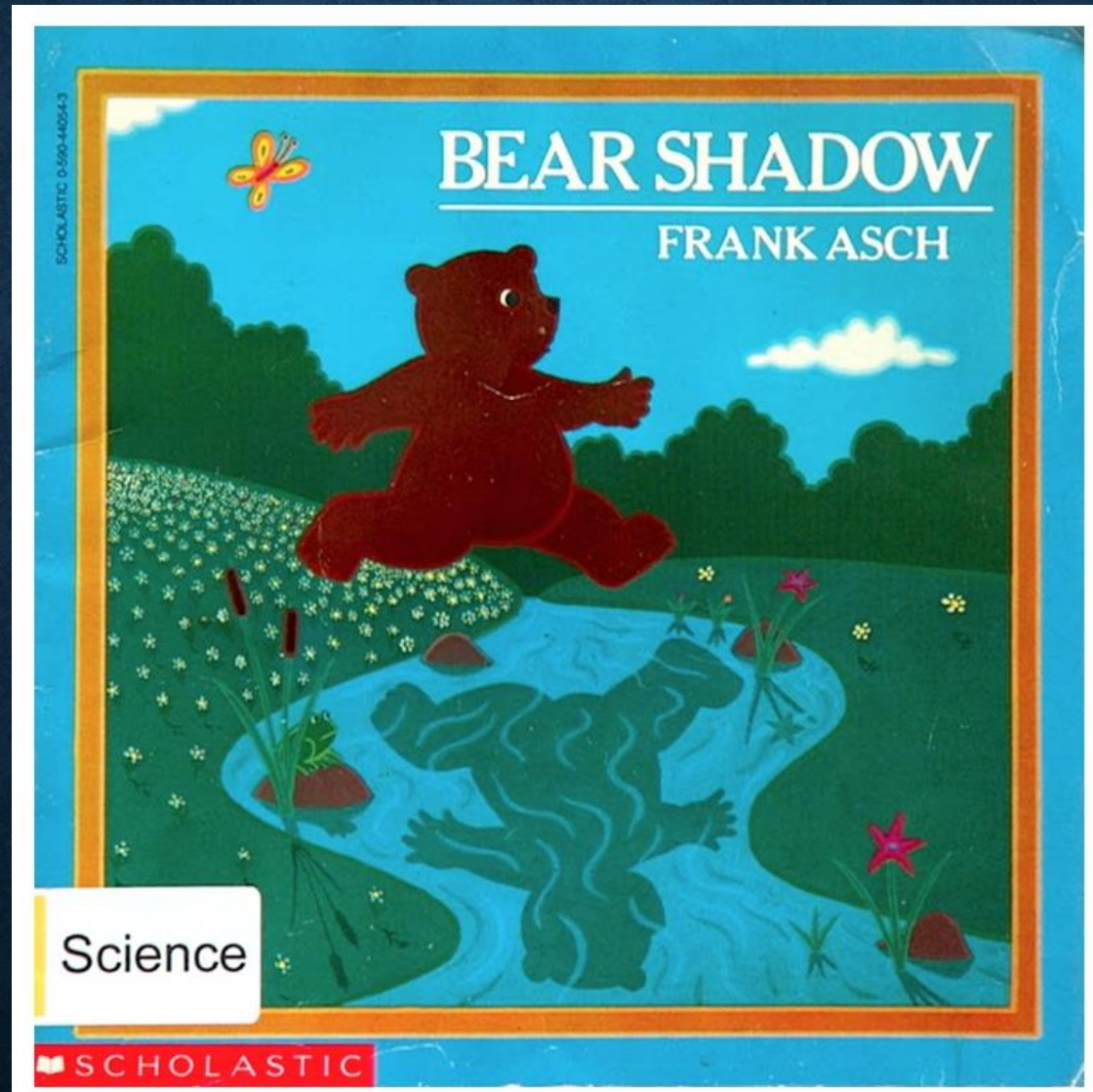






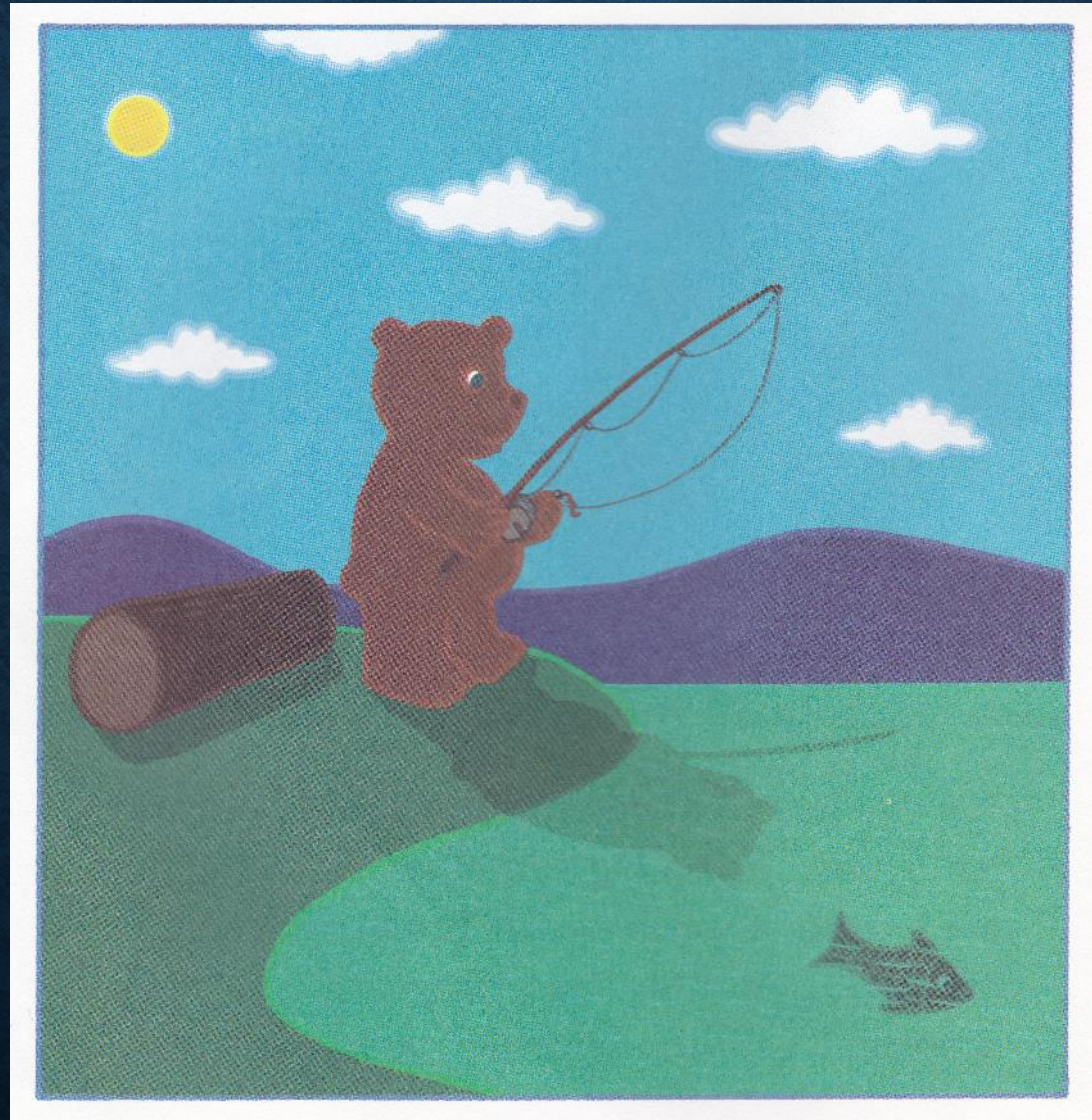


# BEAR SHADOW



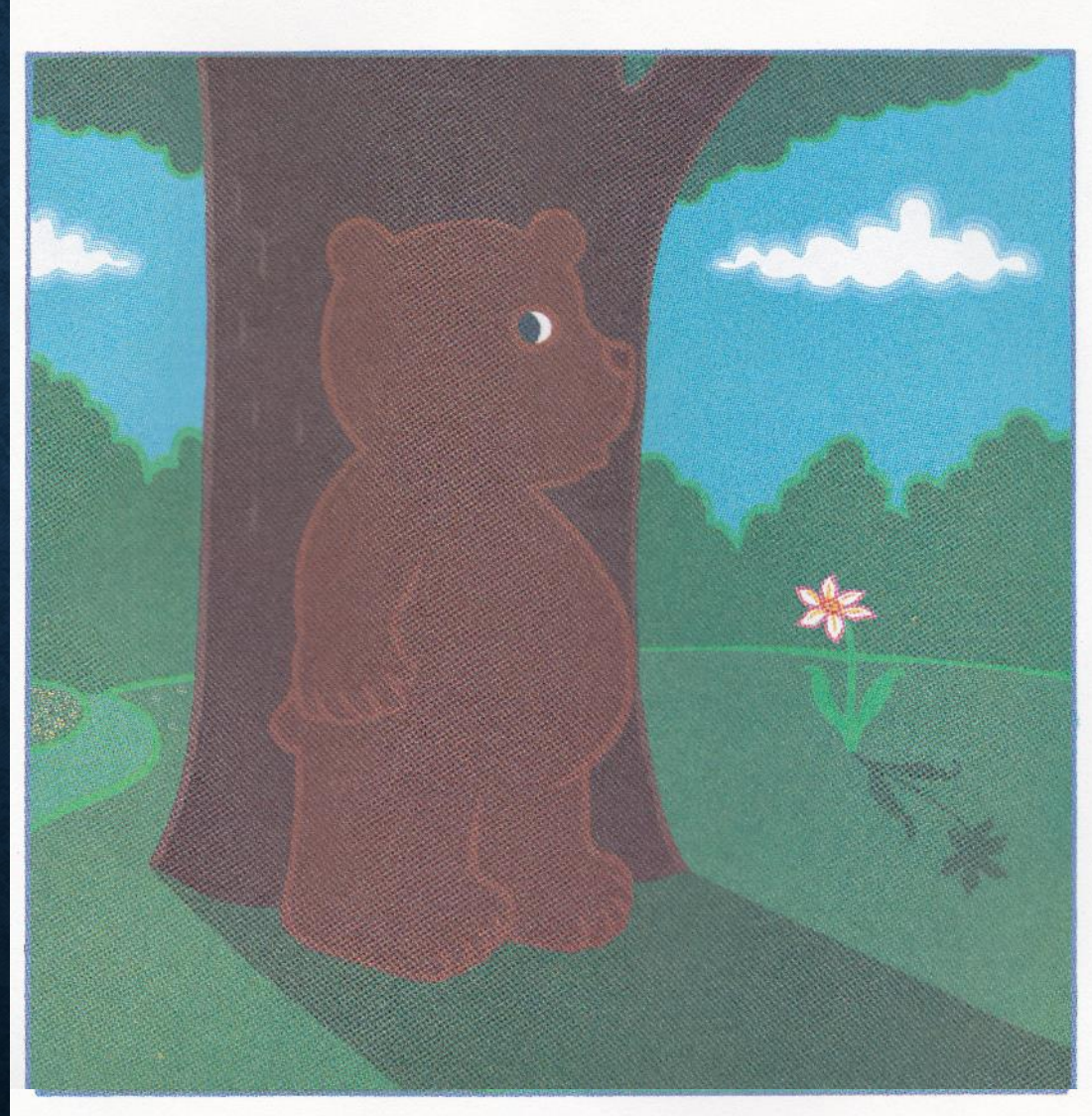


# SCARING THE FISH





# HIDING BEHIND THE TREE



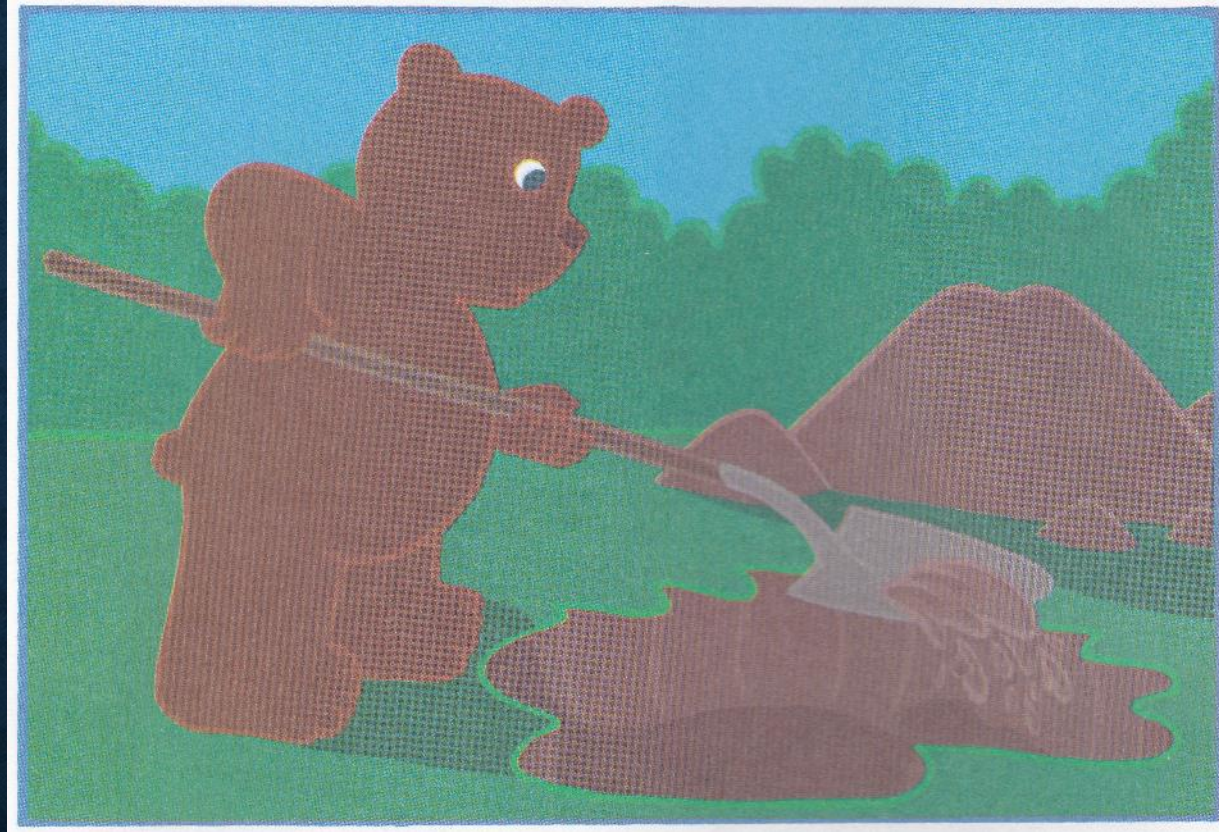


# NAILING THE SHADOW TO THE GROUND





# BURYING THE SHADOW



No more shadow?



# MAKING A DEAL

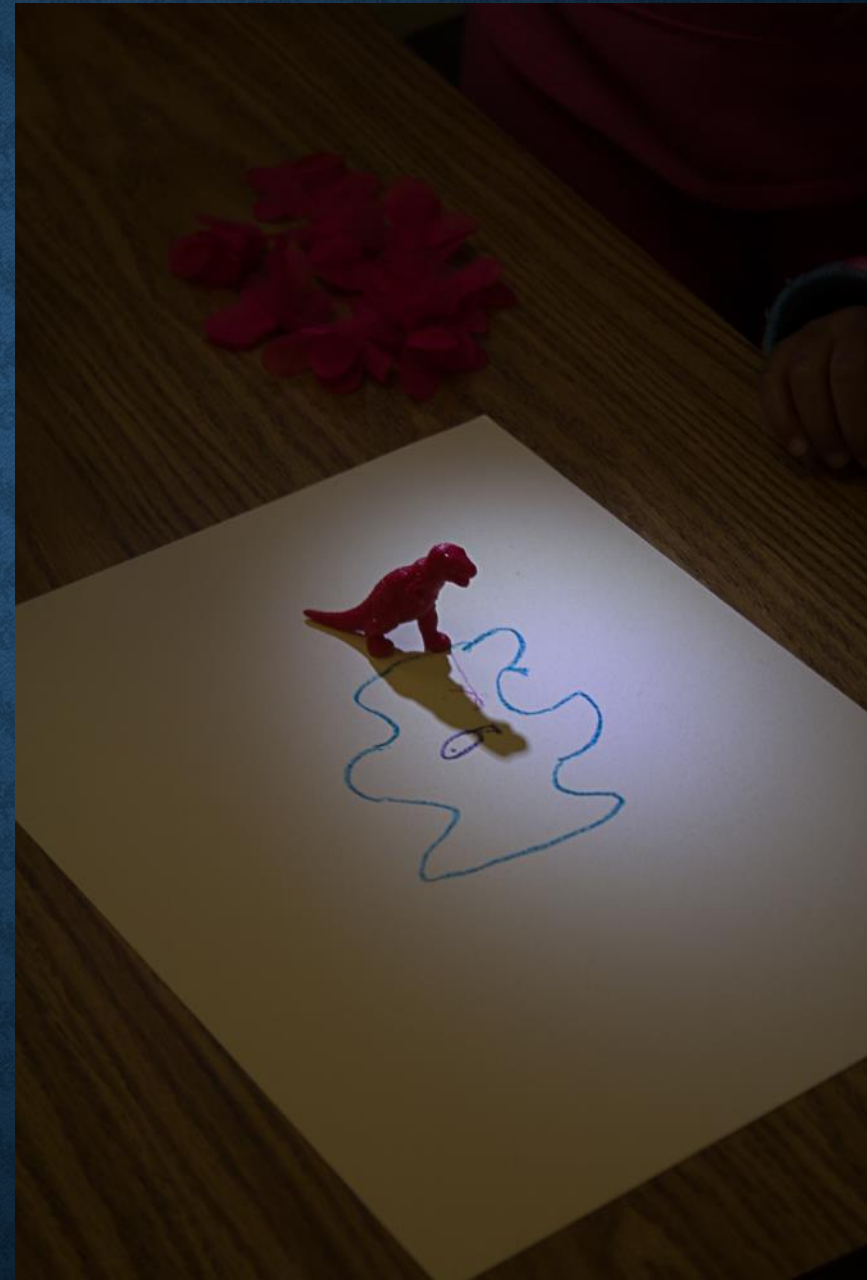




# SHADOW GETS A FISH









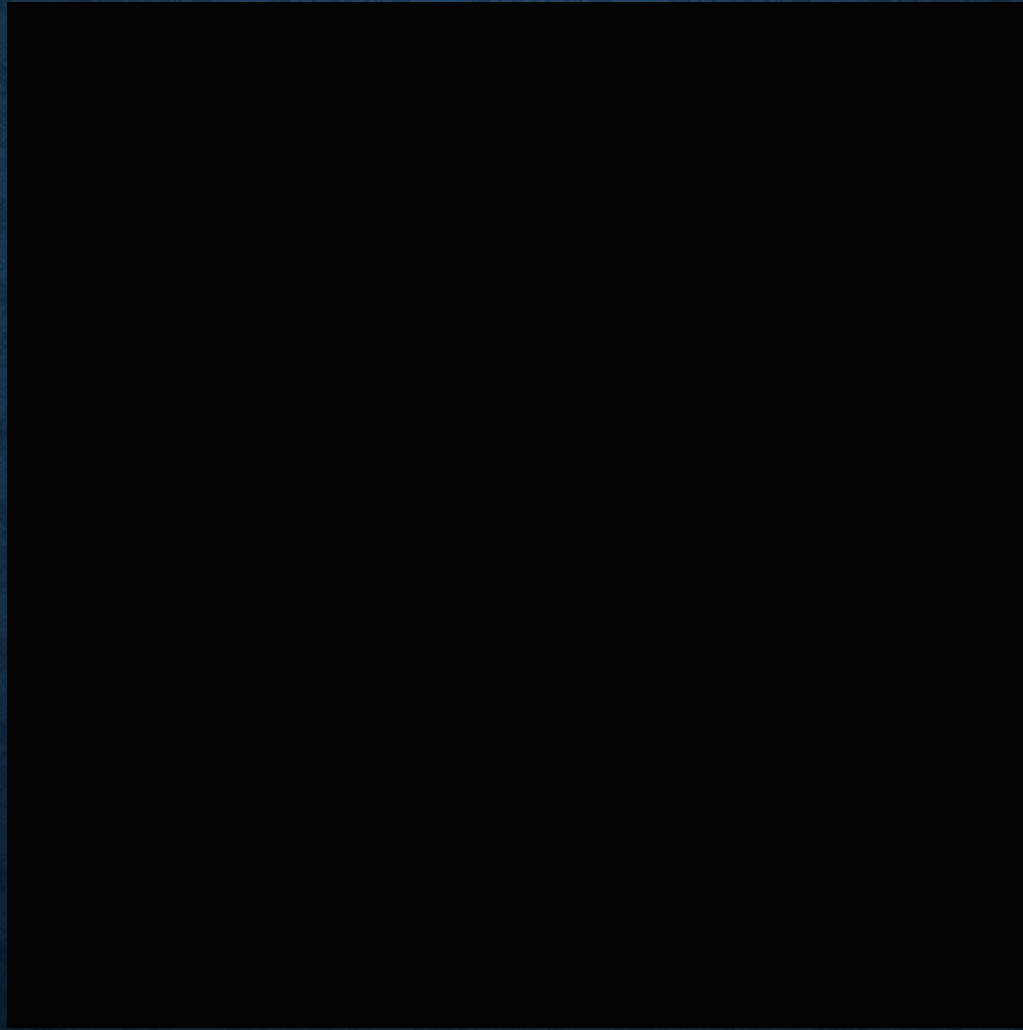








# MOON PHASES



Source: [https://apod.nasa.gov/apod/image/1202/lunation\\_cidado\\_300.gif](https://apod.nasa.gov/apod/image/1202/lunation_cidado_300.gif)



The Earth  
(You)

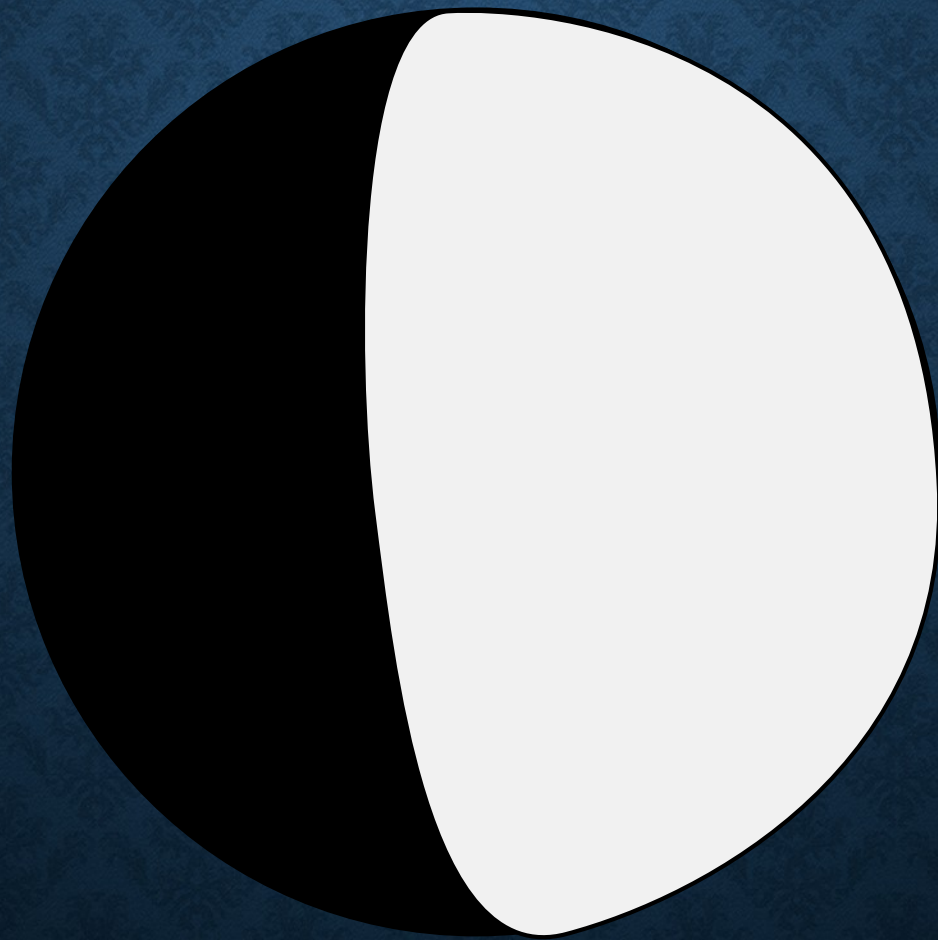
The Moon

The Sun



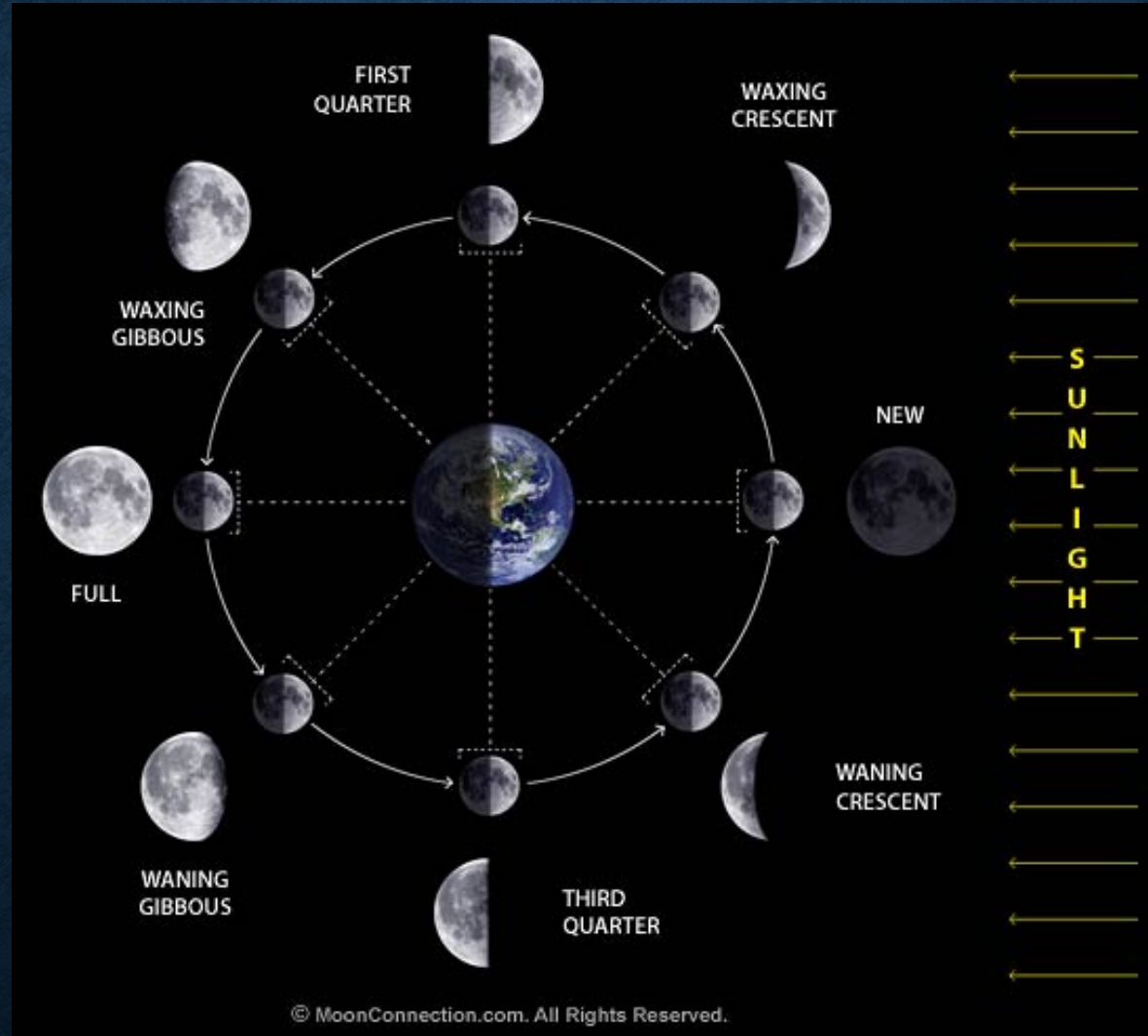


# MOONBALL






# MOON PHASES



Source: [http://veronicaschneider.pbworks.com/f/1304047806/moon\\_phases\\_diagram.jpg](http://veronicaschneider.pbworks.com/f/1304047806/moon_phases_diagram.jpg)



# MOON PHASES

<div> <div>                     EST = Eastern Standard Time (UT-5)                      EDT = Eastern Daylight Time (UT-4)                      DST = Daylight Saving Time                 </div> <div> <b>April 2013</b> </div> <div>                     NM = New Moon                      FQ = First Quarter                      FM = Full Moon                      LQ = Last Quarter                 </div> </div>						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 	2 	3  LQ: 12:37 AM (EDT)	4 	5 	6 
7 	8 	9 	10  NM: 5:35 AM (EDT)	11 	12 	13 
14 	15 	16 	17 	18  FQ: 8:31 AM (EDT)	19 	20 
21 	22 	23 	24 	25  FM: 3:57 PM (EDT)	26 	27 
28 	29 	30 				

Source: [http://www.acaoh.org/\\_MoonPhases/Calendars/2013/MoonPhase\\_2013-04.jpg](http://www.acaoh.org/_MoonPhases/Calendars/2013/MoonPhase_2013-04.jpg)



# MOON PHASES

Time Sequence #	Moon Phase	Rise Time	Highest Overhead Time	Set Time
1	New	6 am	Noon	6 pm
2	Waxing Crescent	8 am	2 pm	8 pm
3	First Quarter	Noon	6 pm	Midnight
4	Waxing Gibbous	4 pm	10 pm	4 am
5	Full	6 pm	Midnight	6 am
6	Waning Gibbous	8 pm	2 am	8 am
7	Third Quarter	Midnight	6 am	Noon
8	Waning Crescent	4 am	10 am	4 pm



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7	Third Quarter	Midnight	6 am	Noon
8	Waning Crescent	4 am	10 am	4 pm

Moon Phase		Rise Time		Set Time	
New		Sunrise		Sunset	
Waxing Crescent		Morning		Bedtime	
First Quarter		Lunch		Midnight	
Waxing Gibbous		After School		Middle of the night	
Full		Sunset		Sunrise	
Waning Gibbous		Bedtime		Beginning of school	
Third Quarter		Middle of the Night		Lunch	
Waning Crescent		Middle of the Night		After School	



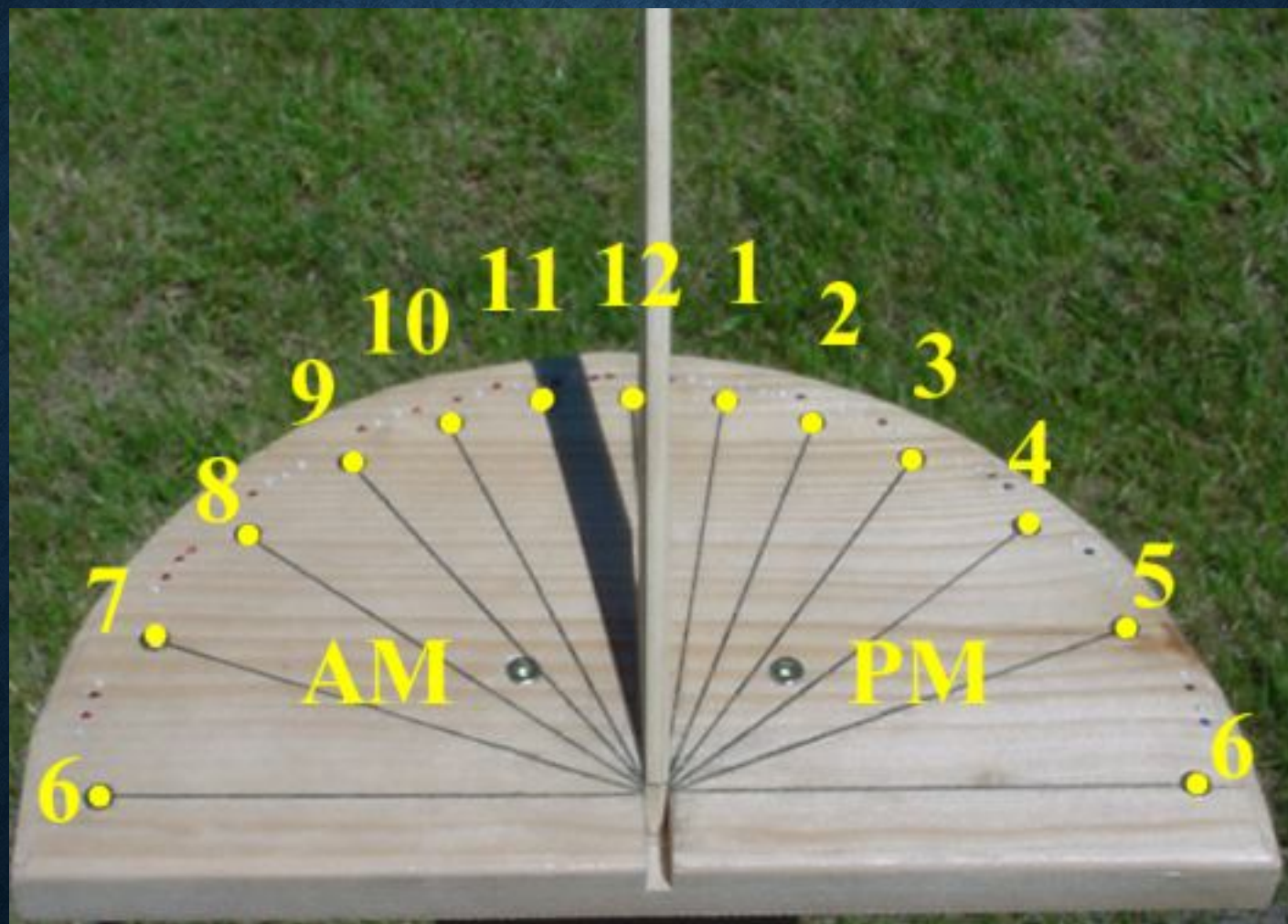
# SUNDIALS



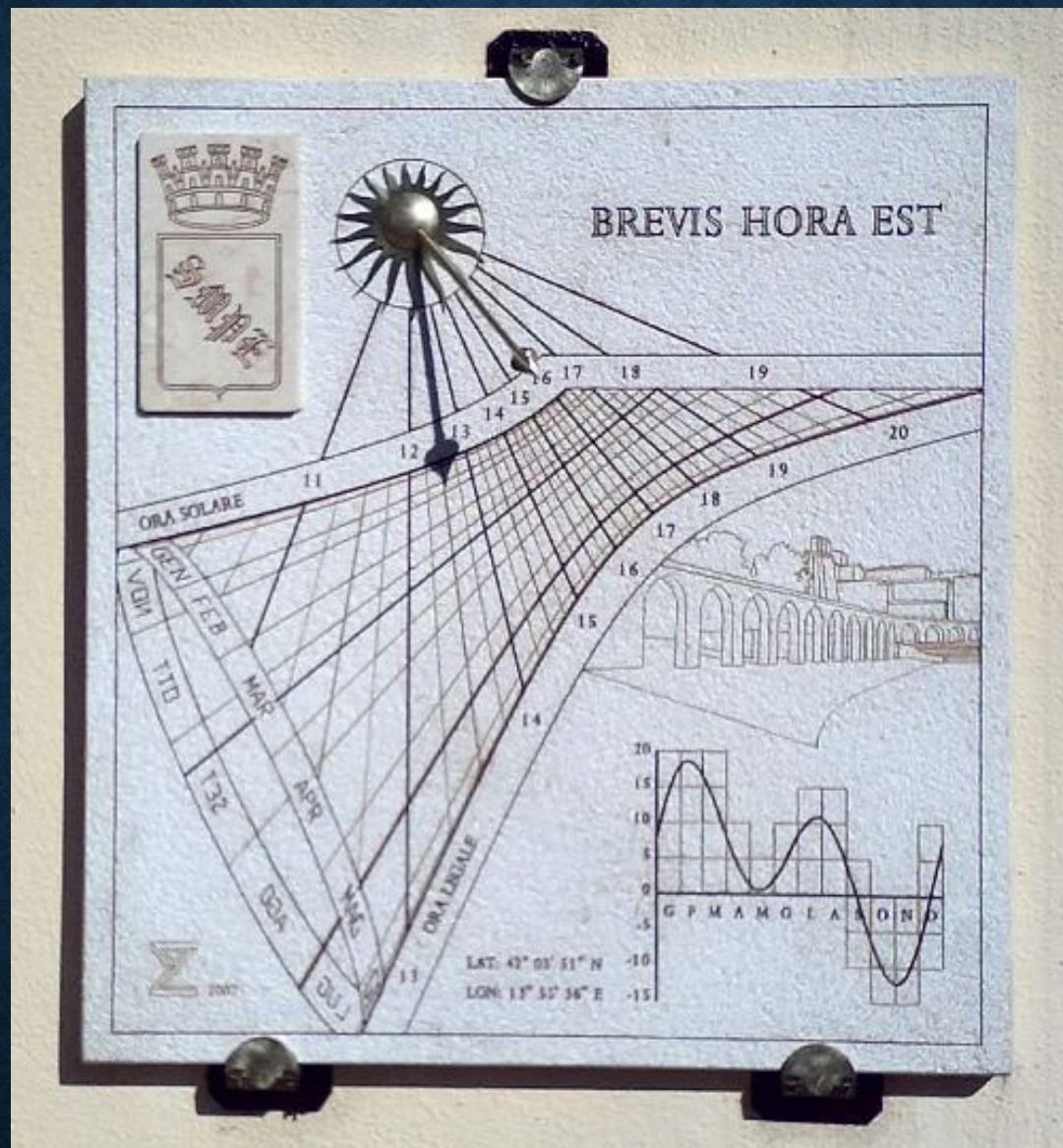
# SUNDIALS











Source: <http://www.shadowspro.com/en/sundials.html>



# LAHAINA NOON

[Lahaina Noon at the Subaru Telescope](#)





# MISCONCEPTIONS

- The Moon is only a reflection
- The Moon is only out at night
- The Sun is directly overhead at Noon (Exception in the USA – Lahaina Noon)
- The color of the Moon
- The Moon is bigger on the Horizon
- Sundials look like clocks (exception – Arctic Circles in Summer)
- ???



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