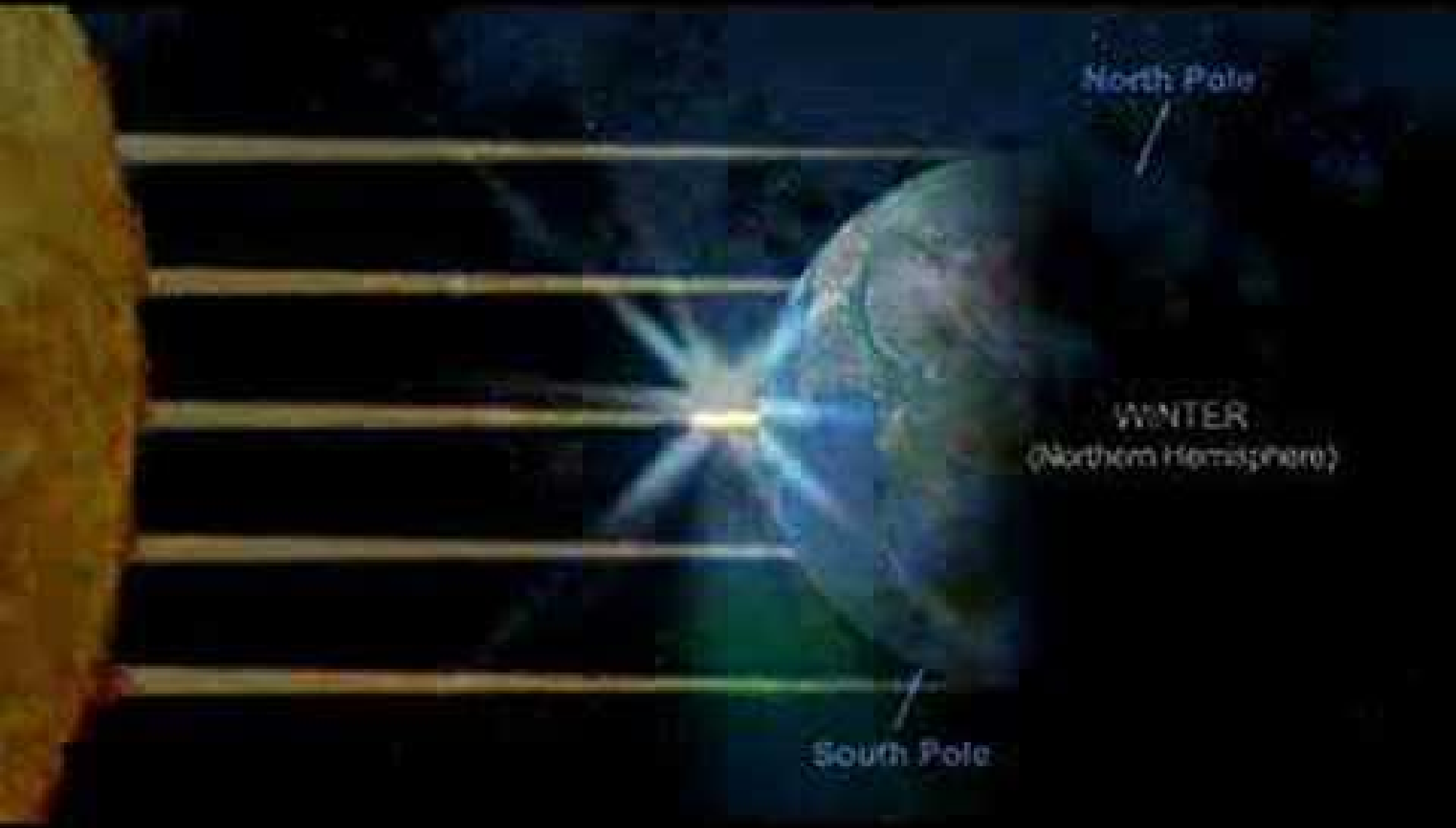
North Pole
WINTER
(Northern Hemisphere)
South Pole

1
00:00:05,690 --> 00:00:03,740
what's up for June this month we'll talk

2
00:00:08,330 --> 00:00:05,700
about the Sun and the longest day of the

3
00:00:10,070 --> 00:00:08,340
year I'm Jane Houston Jones at NASA's

4
00:00:14,410 --> 00:00:10,080
Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena

5
00:00:17,240 --> 00:00:14,420
California if the Sun was a basketball

6
00:00:19,760 --> 00:00:17,250
the earth would be like a tiny little

7
00:00:24,109 --> 00:00:19,770
dot on the surface of that basketball

8
00:00:27,050 --> 00:00:24,119
and in comparison Jupiter which is the

9
00:00:33,470 --> 00:00:27,060
biggest of our planets would be about

10
00:00:37,670 --> 00:00:33,480
the size of a quarter as the Earth

11
00:00:40,130 --> 00:00:37,680
orbits the Sun which takes 365 days the

12
00:00:45,080 --> 00:00:40,140
earth is spinning on its axis which is

13
00:00:48,950 --> 00:00:45,090

tilted in the summertime the Sun is

14
00:00:51,350 --> 00:00:48,960
pointing towards the North Pole and that

15
00:00:54,500 --> 00:00:51,360
means our days are warmer and our days

16
00:00:56,900 --> 00:00:54,510
are longer the summer solstice is the

17
00:00:58,580 --> 00:00:56,910
longest day in the year and it's also

18
00:01:01,580 --> 00:00:58,590
the day when the Sun is highest in the

19
00:01:04,520 --> 00:01:01,590
sky in the wintertime the Sun is

20
00:01:06,500 --> 00:01:04,530
pointing at the South Pole where we'll

21
00:01:08,950 --> 00:01:06,510
have less Sun but the southern

22
00:01:11,539 --> 00:01:08,960
hemisphere will have their summertime

23
00:01:14,060 --> 00:01:11,549
never look directly at the Sun or

24
00:01:18,080 --> 00:01:14,070
through binoculars or a telescope or

25
00:01:20,899 --> 00:01:18,090
you'll damage your eyes we have a lot of

26
00:01:23,330 --> 00:01:20,909
NASA missions that are studying the Sun

27
00:01:27,429 --> 00:01:23,340
and by doing that we can learn about all

28
00:01:30,410 --> 00:01:27,439
stars because the Sun is a star after

29
00:01:33,590 --> 00:01:30,420
the Sun sets Mars and Saturn are still

30
00:01:35,600 --> 00:01:33,600
visible in the western sky and they're

31
00:01:36,980 --> 00:01:35,610
getting closer and closer together if

32
00:01:39,590 --> 00:01:36,990
you've been watching them over the last

33
00:01:42,020 --> 00:01:39,600
few months you don't need a telescope to

34
00:01:45,200 --> 00:01:42,030
see these two planets they look like

35
00:01:48,770 --> 00:01:45,210
colorful stars Saturn looks yellowish

36
00:01:50,840 --> 00:01:48,780
and Mars looks kind of orange-ish but

37
00:01:53,210 --> 00:01:50,850
through a telescope you'll see some

38
00:01:55,500 --> 00:01:53,220

features on Saturn you'll see a little

39
00:01:58,260 --> 00:01:55,510
bit of the ring structure

40
00:02:00,810 --> 00:01:58,270
Mars is so far away from us and it's so

41
00:02:04,500 --> 00:02:00,820
tiny that it just looks like a little