



Key Concepts

There are four seasons – autumn, winter, spring & summer

Autumn

- September, October & November make up autumn.
- The temperature begins to fall, which means it gets colder.
- The leaves on deciduous trees change colour and begin to fall to the ground.
- The days get shorter and the nights get longer.



autumn



pine cones conkers

Winter

- December, January & February make up winter.
- In Winter, it gets colder still - this is because the temperature has fallen.
- Sometimes, it can freeze overnight and there may be ice and frost.
- Deciduous trees have completely lost their leaves and the branches are bare.
- Winter has the shortest days and the longest nights of all the seasons.



winter



frost



snowmen

Spring

- March, April & May make up spring.
- In Spring, it gets warmer and the temperature begins to rise.
- Leaves begin to appear on deciduous trees.
- Some trees begin to blossom.
- Many plants begin to grow.
- Lambs are born and chicks begin to hatch.
- The days become longer and the nights become shorter.



spring

Summer

- June, July & August make up summer.
- In summer it gets warmer still - this is because the temperature has risen.
- The days get longer and the nights get shorter.
- Summer has the longest days and the shortest nights of all the seasons.



summer



beach



Key Vocabulary

autumn	A season when the weather becomes colder and the leaves fall off the trees.
day length	The amount of time where there is daylight.
deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year.
freeze	When it freezes outside, the temperature falls below 0 degrees.
hibernate	Animals that spend the winter in a state of deep sleep.
months	A year is split into 12 months. Each month has between 28- 31 days in it.
season	The main time of year which has its own typical weather.
spring	A season when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow again.
summer	A season when the weather is usually hot or warm.
temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is.
winter	A season where the weather is usually cold.

Working Scientifically Skills

??	Asking questions	Observing and measuring
Explaining results – saying what we found out	Recording information	
Using books, videos, the internet, people and photos to find answers	Looking for patterns – sorting and grouping	

Famous Scientists

	Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686 – 1736) – Inventor of the first modern thermometer.
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