

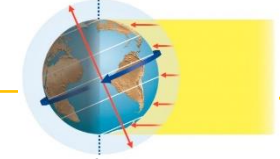
Science

Seasonal Change – Year 1



Types of weather:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14



I know seasons occur because our planet (the Earth) is on a tilt. As the Earth moves around the sun, different places on Earth face the sun more.

When a country is tilted **towards** to the sun it is **warmer** (summertime).

When a place is tilted **away** from the sun it is **colder** (wintertime).

Spring

In spring the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom. Plants begin to grow and baby animals are born. The daytimes start to get longer.

Summer

Summer is the warmest season of the year. The daytime is long and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.

Winter

In winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice, or even snow. Many trees have lost their leaves. The daytimes are the shortest in winter and it is dark for most of the day and night.

Autumn

I know that in autumn, the weather starts to get cooler. Many types of leaves begin to turn brown and fall from trees. The days also get shorter as there are less sunlight hours.



Key words:

Season - As a year passes, regular changes occur in the weather. This cycle of weather changes is divided into four parts, known as the seasons.

Month - each of the twelve named periods into which a year is divided.

Temperature - the degree of heat present

Daylight hours - the hours of the day when there is light from the sun still in the sky.

Winter			Spring			Summer			Autumn			Winter
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	