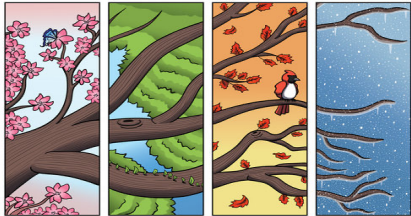


The Four Seasons

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



Autumn to Winter

In winter we have **colder weather**, sometimes **snow** and **frost**. The trees have no **leaves** and the amount of time it is light during the day is at its **shortest**. The length of daylight now is noticeably shorter. There are no fewer hours, instead the sun sets earlier and rises later.

Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of sunlight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

Key Vocabulary



ADAPT: Change in some way.



CHANGE: When something becomes different.



DAYLIGHT: The natural light that there is during the day, before it gets dark.



HIBERNATE: When certain animals spend the winter in a deep sleep.



METEOROLOGIST: Someone who studies the weather and how it changes.



MIGRATE: The part of a plant that grows under the ground.



SEASONS: The main time periods a year is divided into. Each season has its own weather conditions.



WEATHER: What the atmosphere outside is like.

What Happens in Autumn?

In autumn the amount of time it is light becomes less which means it gets **darker** earlier. The leaves start to change colour and **fall** off the trees.

Meteorologists study the weather to understand why and how it changes and how it can be predicted. They measure the weather using equipment such as **windsocks** and **rain gauges**.



Animals in Winter

Some animals use these strategies to survive the cold in the winter:

Hibernate – spend the winter in a deep sleep.

Adapt – change in some way to cope with the cold, such as growing thicker fur.

Migrate – move somewhere warmer.

