

Autumn Nature Explorers with Bea the Bee

Learning objective: To identify seasonal changes in the environment and understand how deciduous trees respond to autumn.

Read each question carefully and use your knowledge of the seasons to answer. Think about how the daylight hours and temperatures change during autumn.

Word bank: deciduous · chlorophyll · dormant · photosynthesis · temperature · habitat · migration

1. Bea the Bee notices that many trees in the forest are changing colour. Explain why deciduous trees lose their leaves in autumn instead of keeping them all year round. (2 marks)

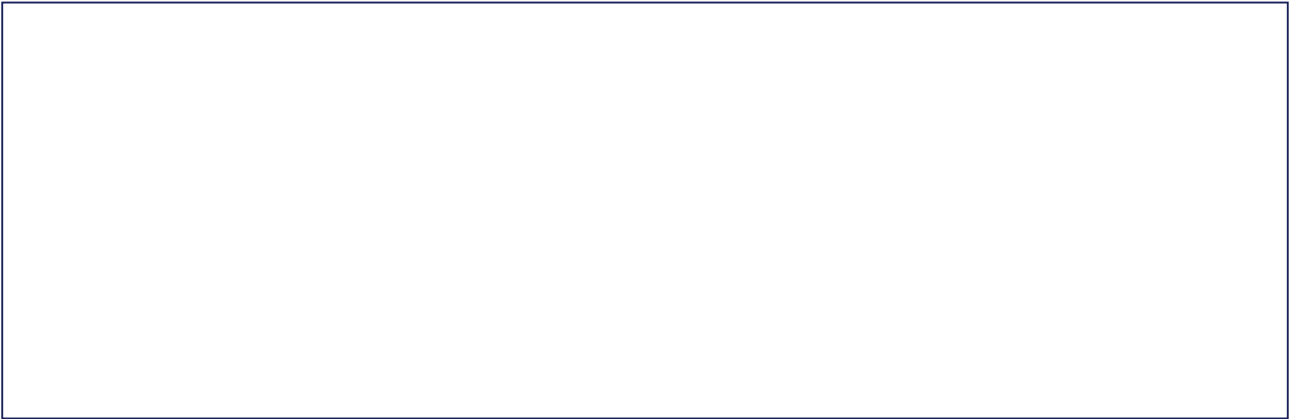
2. During autumn, the temperature drops and the days become shorter. How do these changes affect the amount of light available for plants to perform photosynthesis? (2 marks)

3. Some animals change their behaviour as autumn arrives. Describe one way a woodland animal might prepare for the colder weather of winter. (2 marks)

4. Look at the list of trees: Oak, Holly, Horse Chestnut, and Pine. Which two are deciduous? Explain how you know. (3 marks)

5. If a farmer sells 5kg of autumn apples at £2.00 per kg, how much money does the farmer make? Show your maths working. (2 marks)

Draw: Draw a scientific diagram of a deciduous tree in autumn. Label the parts showing where the leaves are changing colour and falling to the ground to form a layer of mulch.



Extension challenge: Research why some leaves turn red, orange, or yellow. Write a short paragraph explaining the role of chlorophyll versus other pigments in the leaf during autumn.