Spring Science: Nature’s Seasonal Cycle with Bea the Bee

Learning objective: To observe, record, and explain the biological changes that occur in local habitats during the spring season, identifying how life cycles adapt to warmer conditions.

Join Bea the Bee on a field study! Use this experiment-record template to document signs of spring in your local area. Visit a garden, park, or woodland space. Look for evidence of plant growth, animal life cycles, and changing weather conditions. Write your observations clearly and use scientific vocabulary to explain the changes you see.

Word bank: germination · pollination · life cycle · habitat · photosynthesis · adaptation · environment · seasonal · dormant · biodiversity

1. Habitat Observation: Describe the specific environment you are visiting today. What signs of spring growth (such as new buds or shoots) can you see on the plants here? (2 marks)

2. Animal Behaviour: Have you spotted any insects, birds, or other animals? Explain how their behaviour might be changing now that the temperatures are rising. (2 marks)

3. The Role of Pollinators: Bea the Bee is busy at work! Explain why spring is a crucial time for pollination and what might happen to the ecosystem if these insects were not present. (3 marks)

4. Life Cycle Stages: Choose one plant or animal you observed. Briefly outline the stages of its life cycle that are currently happening during this spring season. (3 marks)

5. Scientific Conclusion: Based on your findings, why is spring considered a 'period of renewal' for the natural world? Use at least two words from the word bank in your answer. (2 marks)

Extension challenge: Research one specific spring-flowering plant. Create a labelled diagram showing the parts of the flower and write a brief paragraph explaining how it attracts pollinators like Bea.