Nova's Autumn Science Discovery Flashcards

Learning objective: To identify and describe the seasonal changes that occur during autumn, focusing on plants, trees, and animal behaviours.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of autumn. Read the question on the front, think of your answer, then check the back to see if you are right!

What type of tree loses its leaves every autumn?	A deciduous tree.
What is the name of the green pigment in leaves that helps plants make food?	Chlorophyll.
Why do leaves change colour from green to yellow, orange, or brown?	As days get shorter and colder, the tree stops producing chlorophyll, revealing the other colours hidden in the leaf.
What does it mean when an animal goes into 'hibernation'?	It is a deep sleep where an animal saves energy to survive the cold winter months when food is hard to find.
What do we call the seasonal movement of animals, like birds, to warmer places?	Migration.
Why do some trees, like pine trees, stay green all year round?	They are evergreen trees; they have waxy needles that protect them from the cold.
What happens to the amount of daylight as we move from September into November?	The days get shorter and there is less daylight.
What is the term for a plant that is 'resting' and not growing during the winter?	Dormant.
What do many animals do in autumn to prepare for winter?	They gather and store food (like nuts and seeds) or eat extra food to build up fat stores.
What happens to the temperature in the UK as autumn progresses?	The air temperature begins to decrease and it gets colder.
Which season comes immediately after autumn?	Winter.
Besides cold, what is another environmental trigger that tells trees it is time to lose their leaves?	The change in the amount of daylight (shorter days).