Springtime Science Assessment

Learning objective: To identify seasonal changes in the UK, understand plant life cycles, and recognize the importance of sunlight and water for growth.

Read each question carefully. Answer in full sentences where required. Use the word bank if you are unsure of the spelling.

Nova the owl has been watching the garden change as spring arrives. She notices the days are getting longer, the ice is melting, and tiny green shoots are starting to appear in the soil. Bea the bee is waking up from her winter rest, ready to visit the colorful flowers that are beginning to bloom.

Word bank: germination · photosynthesis · temperature · seasons · nutrients · blossom · daylight

1. Nova notices that the days are getting longer in spring. Why is the amount of daylight important for plants? (2 marks) (2 marks)

2. Name two things, other than sunlight, that a seed needs to start growing (germination). (2 marks) (2 marks)

3. Why do you think Bea the bee becomes more active during the spring? (3 marks) (3 marks)

4. Describe the main difference between a deciduous tree in winter and the same tree in spring. (3 marks) (3 marks)

5. Max the monkey wants to plant a sunflower. He says, 'It does not matter if I put the pot in a dark cupboard as long as I give it water.' Explain why Max is incorrect using your knowledge of plants. (5 marks) (5 marks)

6. What happens to the average temperature in the UK as we move from winter into spring? (2 marks) (2 marks)

7. List three signs of spring that you might see in a local park or garden. (3 marks) (3 marks)

8. Explain why birds often build their nests during the spring season. (5 marks) (5 marks)

Draw: Draw a labelled diagram showing the life cycle of a flowering plant, starting from a seed in the soil to a fully grown plant with flowers.

Extension challenge: Total: /25