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| **Key Information** | **Key Scientists** | **Subject Specific Vocabulary** | |
| ***Spring*** *– March to May* | **John Dalton (1766-1844)**  **John Dalton** was an English chemist, physicist and meteorologist. He was famous for the amount of time he kept a weather diary for.  **Gabriel Fahrenheit (1686-1736)**  **Gabriel Fahrenheit** was a physicist, inventor and scientific instrument maker. He was famous for being the inventor of the first modern thermometer.  **Inez Fung (1949-present)**  **Inez Fung** is a professor of atmospheric science at the University of California. She is famous for studying climate change. | **spring** | When the cold winter temperature gradually rise. It’s the time of new plant growth and when animals become active again. |
| ***Summer*** *– June to August* | **summer** | The hottest season of the year. The temperatures can stay warm even in the evening. Many trees and plants produce fruit during the summer. |
| ***Autumn*** *– September to November* | **autumn** | When the summer temperatures gradually decrease. Autumn is a time of change when leaves can change colour and fall from the trees. Animals also begin to prepare for winter. |
| ***Winter*** *– December to February* | **winter** | The coldest time of year when tress and other plants stop growing. Many animals hibernate during this season. Nights are longer during the winter. |
|  | **temperature**  **year**  **day**  **month** | It’s the measure of how hot or cold something is. It can be measured using a thermometer and is measured in degrees Celsius or Fahrenheit.  365 days or 366 days in a leap year.  24 hours.  A period of time of approx. 4 weeks. There are 12 months in a year. |
|  | | **weather vane** | A device to show which way the wind is blowing. |