

Seasons in a Loop

Track repeating changes in daylight and temperature.

4.9.A "collect and analyze data to identify sequences and predict patterns of change in seasons such as change in temperature and length of daylight; and"

NAME _____

DATE _____

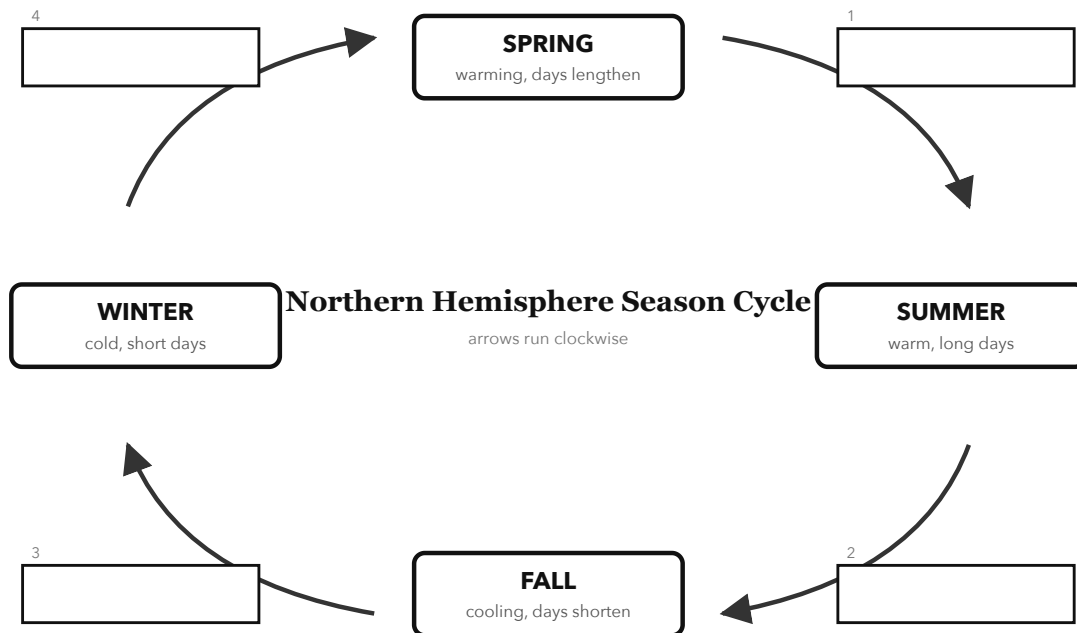
1 LABEL THE MODEL _____ Word bank below

Use the word bank. Write one process in each numbered box on the arrows. Some processes are used more than once.

WORD BANK

less direct sunlight

more direct sunlight



2 RUN THE MODEL Use your finished diagram

1 After FALL, which stage comes next in the cycle?

2 Which process belongs on the arrow from SUMMER to FALL?

3 How do daylight and temperature change from WINTER to SPRING?

3 CHECK IT Before you turn it in

☐ I filled every arrow box.

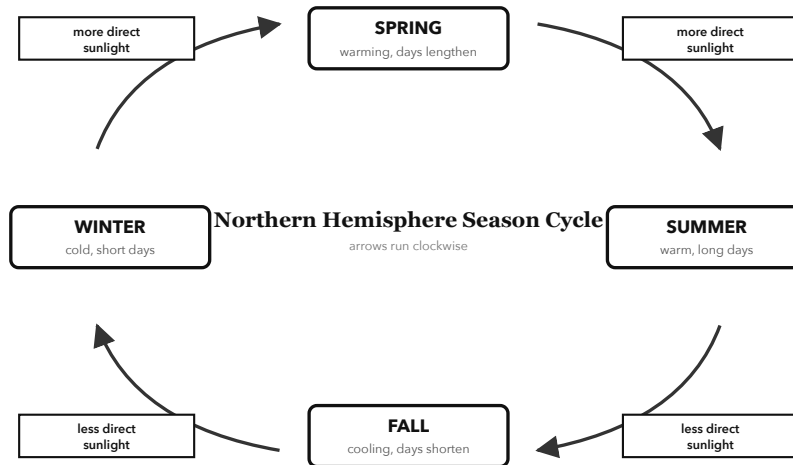
☐ I checked the cycle order.

☐ I can predict the next season.

TEST THE MODEL

What is one thing this model leaves out that could affect the temperature on a particular day?

PART 1 • COMPLETED MODEL



PART 2 • RUN THE MODEL

1. **WINTER** (After FALL, which stage comes next in the cycle?)
2. **less direct sunlight** (Which process belongs on the arrow from SUMMER to FALL?)
3. **Days grow longer and temperatures warm.** (How do daylight and temperature change from WINTER to SPRING?)

TEST THE MODEL (SAMPLE ANSWERS)

- Clouds or storms can make a day cooler.
- Nearby water or mountains can affect local temperatures.

Boxes 1 through 4 are: more direct sunlight, less direct sunlight, less direct sunlight, more direct sunlight. The model shows general Northern Hemisphere patterns. Local weather and location can cause temperatures to vary.