Y1 Day Length

KS1 Y1 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Is it light or dark when you walk home from school in December?

Step 1 · December is in winter

Winter has the shortest days

Step 2 · The Sun sets at about 4 pm

School finishes at about 3:15 pm

Answer: It is getting dark — the Sun sets soon after school ends

Check: In June, it is still light for hours after school.

2. Now try one with the steps

Which season has the longest days?

Step 1 · Think about when it is light at bedtime

Step 2 · Which season are those months in?

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. In which season are the days longest?

2. In which season are the days shortest?

3. What do we call it when the Sun comes up in the morning?

4. What do we call it when the Sun goes down in the evening?

5. Is it usually light or dark at 7 pm in July?

6. Is it usually light or dark at 5 pm in December?

7. In spring, are the days getting longer or shorter?

8. In autumn, are the days getting longer or shorter?

9. In which month is the longest day of the year in the UK?

10. In which month is the shortest day of the year in the UK?

11. May has about 15 hours of daylight and January has about 8. How many more hours does May have?

12. Lucy goes to bed at 7 pm. In which season is it more likely to be light outside at her bedtime: summer or winter?

13. Why do people often need to switch lights on earlier in the evening in winter?

4. Before you hand it in

Thinking the Sun is 'switched off' or goes away at night.
Say 'the Sun has set' rather than 'the Sun has gone'.

Thinking every day is the same length all year.
Notice when it gets dark compared with your teatime or bedtime.

Thinking the longest day is the hottest day.
Day length and temperature are linked, but they don't peak on the same day.

Looking at the Sun to see where it is.

Watch shadows instead — never look straight at the Sun.