



Science Topic:	Seasonal Changes	Year 1	Term: Autumn
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What should I already know and when did I learn this?

- I know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. I can talk about the features of my own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. I can make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. (Early Learning Goal)

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- I can observe changes across the four seasons.
- I can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

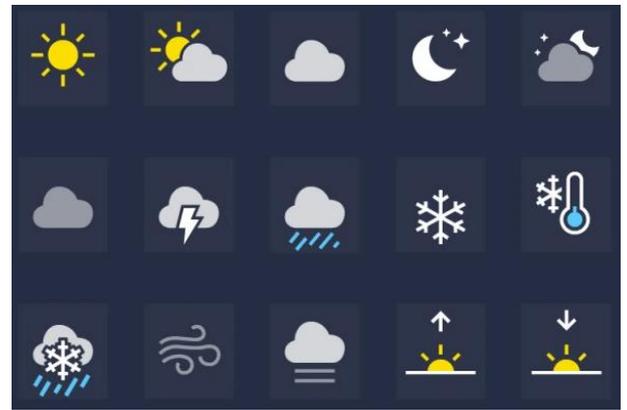
Key Vocabulary

Seasons	Four different times of the year with four different types of weather.	Shadow	A dark space made when something blocks light from a light source eg, sun.
Weather	The conditions outside at a particular place and time.	Predict	A statement that someone makes about what they think will happen.
Rain gauge	An instrument for measuring the volume of rain (millimetres).	Science	Knowledge about the natural world that is based on facts learned through experiments and observations.
Weather forecast	A prediction of what the weather will be like in an hour, tomorrow, or next week.	Graph	Drawings that show mathematical information with lines, shapes and colours.

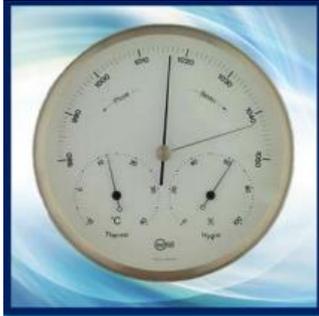
	September October November	<u>Autumn Features</u> Harvest happens in this season. Temperatures drop and it gets darker earlier because there is less sunlight. Some birds migrate to warmer climates. Leaves change colour and start to fall from some trees. Animals begin storing up food for the winter.
	December January February	<u>Winter Features</u> The coldest time of the year. There are less hours of daylight. The weather can bring snow, frost, sleet and hail. Water freezes to ice. Plants stop growing. Some trees lose all their leaves. Some animals including hedgehogs and tortoises hibernate.
	March April May	<u>Spring Features</u> In this season, temperatures rise and the ground starts to warm up. Flowers begin to grow. It is a season when we think about rebirth and growth. Some baby animals are born, for example, lambs and chicks.
	June July August	<u>Summer Features</u> The hottest time of the year. There is usually sunshine, generally dry weather, but there may be thunderstorms too! Flowers and trees are in bloom.

What is a season?	The year is divided into four parts according to the weather and daylight hours. Each part is called a season.
Does the whole world have the same season at the same time?	No – the seasons happen at different times in the top half of the world (Northern Hemisphere) compared with the bottom half of the world (Southern Hemisphere).
Where are we?	In England, we are in the Northern Hemisphere.
What are the seasons called?	Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer

In a weather forecast, symbols are used to show what the weather will be like in a particular area. People check the weather forecast before they make plans for a day out. Computers are used to help make accurate weather forecasts.



Lots of different tools are used to gather information about the weather.

Wind Vane	Wind Sock	Rain Gauge
		
Thermometer	Barometer	Anemometer
		

Investigate

- Describe weather in different seasons over a year.
- Describe days as being longer (in time) in the summer and shorter in the winter.
- Describe other features that change through the year.
- Use evidence gathered to describe the general types of weather and changes in day length over the seasons.
- Use evidence to describe some other features of their surroundings, e.g. themselves, animals, plants that change over the seasons.
- Demonstrate your knowledge in different ways e.g. making a weather forecast video, writing seasonal poetry, creating seasonal artwork.