

Science Focus: Seasonal Changes	Year Group: 1	Spring Term 1 Summer Term 2
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### Key Knowledge:

#### Overview

#### Seasons

- Seasons are different times in the year when there are weather changes.
- In places like the UK, there are 4 seasons in a year: **Autumn**, **Winter**, **Spring**, **Summer**.
- The seasons have an effect on landscapes and plant and animal life.
- The length of days change as the seasons change.

#### The 4 Seasons.

##### **Autumn**- September, October, November.

- In autumn, the temperature begins to fall, which means it gets colder.
- The weather is very changeable in autumn.
- Many leaves begin to turn brown and fall from trees.
- The days get shorter and the nights get longer.

##### **Winter**- December, January, February.

- Winter is the coldest season of the year.
- The weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze leaving frost and ice on plants and the ground. Sometimes it snows.
- The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.

##### **Spring**- March, April, May.

- In spring the weather starts to get warmer.
- The leaves begin to grow on trees and plants start to grow and flower.
- Lots of baby animals are born.
- The daytimes start to get longer.

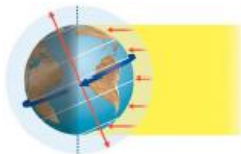
##### **Summer**- June, July, August.

- In summer the weather gets hotter.
- The daytime is long and the nights are short.
- The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.

#### Why do we have seasons?

The **seasons** are caused because the Earth (our planet) is on a tilt. As the Earth moves around the different places face the Sun more. Which causes the seasons and changes the length of the daytime.

- When a place is tilted **towards** the Sun it is warmer and the daytime is longer (**Summer**).
- When a place is tilted **away** from the Sun it is colder and the daytime is shorter (**Winter**).



#### Possible Experiments:

- Chart the weather daily and create a weather report.
- Go on season hunt, spot the signs of the season you are in.
- Investigate the seasons in the Southern Hemisphere of the Earth.
- Investigate animal behaviours during the seasons.

### Key Vocabulary:

<b>seasons</b>	<b>Seasons</b> are different times in the year when there are weather changes.
<b>weather</b>	The conditions outside. This includes the <b>temperature</b> outside, wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
<b>daylight</b>	<b>Daylight</b> is when it is light outside. The amount of <b>daylight</b> changes with each <b>season</b> .
<b>day length</b>	The amount of time where there is day light.
<b>temperature</b>	The measure of how <b>hot</b> or <b>cold</b> something is.
<b>hot</b>	If it is <b>hot</b> , the <b>temperature</b> is high.
<b>cold</b>	If it is <b>cold</b> , the <b>temperature</b> is very low.
<b>warm</b>	When there is some heat but not enough for it to be <b>hot</b> .
<b>freeze</b>	When it <b>freezes</b> outside, the <b>temperature</b> falls below 0 degrees.
<b>ice</b>	<b>Ice</b> is frozen water.
<b>frost</b>	When the ground becomes covered in <b>ice</b> crystals.
<b>snow</b>	soft white bits of frozen water that fall from the sky in <b>cold weather</b> .
<b>rain</b>	<b>Rain</b> is water that falls from the clouds in small drops.
<b>sunny</b>	When the sun is shining brightly.
<b>windy</b>	When the wind is blowing
<b>hibernate</b>	Animals that <b>hibernate</b> spend the winter in a deep sleep.
<b>migrate</b>	When animals move to a different part of the world during a particular <b>season</b> .

### Diagrams and Symbols:



autumn



winter



spring



summer

