



Y1 Science: Seasonal Changes

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

Prior Learning

- Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. (Nursery – Plants & Animals, excluding humans)
- Explore the natural world around them. (Reception – Seasonal changes)
- Describe what they see, hear, and feel whilst outside. (Reception: Seasonal changes)
- Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. (Reception – Seasonal changes)

Future Learning

- Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. (Y3 - Light)
- Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky. (Y5 - Earth and space)
- The seasons and the Earth's tilt, day length at different times of year, in different hemispheres. (KS3)

What Pupils Need To Know Or Do To Be Secure

- Show understanding of a concept using scientific vocabulary correctly

Key Learning

- In the UK, the day length is longest at mid-summer (about 16 hours) and gets shorter each day until mid-winter (about 8 hours) before getting longer again.
- The weather also changes with the seasons. In the UK, it is usually colder and rainier in winter, and hotter and dryer in the summer. The change in weather causes many other changes. Some examples are numbers of minibeasts found outside; seed and plant growth; leaves on trees; and type of clothes worn by people.

Possible Evidence

- Can name the four seasons and identify when in the year they occur
- Can describe weather in different seasons over a year
- Can describe days as being longer (in time) in the summer and shorter in the winter
- Can describe other features that change through the year

Key Vocabulary

- Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.)
- Seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn)
- Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length