### Caroline Haslett Primary School: Seasonal Changes (Spring and Summer) Year 1

#### What should I already know?

- There are times when it is hot outside and there are times when it is cold outside.
- The months of the year.
- What happens in autumn and winter (key events, what people do, what people wear)
- What the weather is like in autumn and winter.
- In autumn and winter, the days become shorter, and the nights become longer.

Vocabulary	
autumn	Autumn is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes colder and the leaves fall off the trees
blossom	the flowers that appear on a tree before the fruit
day length	the amount of time where there is daylight.
daylight	<b>Daylight</b> is the natural light that there is during the day, before it gets dark
deciduous	a <b>tree</b> that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
holiday	a period of time during which you relax
hot	Something that is hot has a high tempera- ture
months	one of the twelve times of time that a <b>year</b> is divided into
nature	the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people
rain	Rain is water that falls from the clouds in small drops
season	the main times of <b>year</b> which can be divided and which have their own typical <b>weather</b>
slightly	a little bit
spring	the season between winter and summer when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow again
summer	the season between spring and autumn when the weather is usually warm or hot
sunny	when the sun is shining brightly
temperature	a measure of how hot or cold something is
warm	when there is some heat but not enough to be hot
weather	what the sky and air outside are like, such as cold or sunny.
windy	when the wind is blowing
winter	the season between autumn and spring when the weather is usually cold

#### Investigate!

- · Go on an spring nature walk what signs of spring can you
- Measure the temperature every day what do you notice about the difference in temperature from the start of the unit to the end?
- Match events to the seasons they happen in? What is weather like during these events (e.g. Easter, summer holidays)
- Discuss what happens when the children go home from school in the spring and summer - what do they notice about daylight? Compare this to what happens in the winter.
- Analyse simple graphs that show how day length changes throughout the seasons.

## What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is a There are four seasons season?

- Autumn September, October, November
- Winter December, January, February
- · Spring March, April, May
- Summer June, July, August









autumn

spring

What happens in spring?



spring

- As the seasons change from winter to spring, it gets warmer and the temperature begins to rise.
- · Some things that happen in spring are:
  - · leaves begin to appear on deciduous trees.
  - some trees begin to blossom.
  - many plants begin to grow.
  - lambs are born and chicks begin to hatch.
  - · the days become longer and the nights become
- In the spring, there are events such as Easter and St. George's Day.
- · The weather may be slightly sunny but still a little windy and rainy on some days.







 The clothes you might wear include long-sleeved tops and long trousers. As it gets closer to summer, you may wear t-shirts and shorts on sunnier and warmer days.









What happens in the summer?

- · As the seasons change from spring to summer it gets warmer still - this is because the temperature has
- The days get longer and the nights get shorter. Summer has the longest days and the shortest nights of all the seasons.
- . In the summer, there are events such as the long school summer holidays and
- Things people might do are have picnics, go to the beach, have a paddling pool in the garden and mow the lawn.









lawn

- The weather may be hot and sunny. There may not be many clouds in the sky.
- The clothes you might wear include t-shirts, shorts and swimming costumes.







swimming costume

 It is important to stay safe in the summer as the sun can be very strong. You can wear sun hats, sunglasses and sun cream to help keep you safe.

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#### Working Scientifically

Ask simple scientific questions.

Question words include what, why, how, when, who and which.

With support, follow instructions to perform simple tests and begin to talk about what they might do or what might happen.

Simple tests can be carried out by following a set of instructions.

With support, use simple equipment to measure and make observations. Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations eg. metre sticks, measuring tapes, egg timers and hand lenses.

Observe objects, materials, living things and changes over time, sorting and grouping them based on their features.

Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.

With support, gather and record simple data in a range of ways (data tables, diagrams, Venn diagrams).

Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, pictograms and drawings.

Talk about what they have done and say, with help, what they think they have found out. The results are information that has been found out from an investigation.

Observe the local environment throughout the year and ask and answer questions about living things and seasonal change.

The local environment is a habitat for living things and can change during the seasons.

# Seasonal Changes

Observe changes across the four seasons.

Observe and describe how day length changes across the year. Observe and describe different types of weather.

There are four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Certain events and weather patterns happen in different seasons.

Day length (the number of daylight hours) is longer in the summer months and shorter in the winter months. Different types of weather include sun, rain, hail, wind, snow, fog, lightning, storm and cloud.

The weather can change daily and some weather types are more common in certain seasons, such as snow in winter