

Scientist



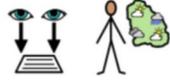
Liam Dutton
(Weatherperson/
Meteorologist)



John Dalton
(British Weather
pioneer)

Skills

I'm using my observations to suggest answers to questions like a meteorologist.



I'm gathering and recording data like a climatologist.



Careers

Meteorologist
(studies the atmosphere and weather)
Climatologist (studies climate patterns)

Enquiries



In which season does it rain the most?

How does the oak tree change over the year?



Does the wind always blow the same way?

How would you group these things based on which season you are most

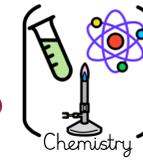


Are there plants that flower in every season? What are they?

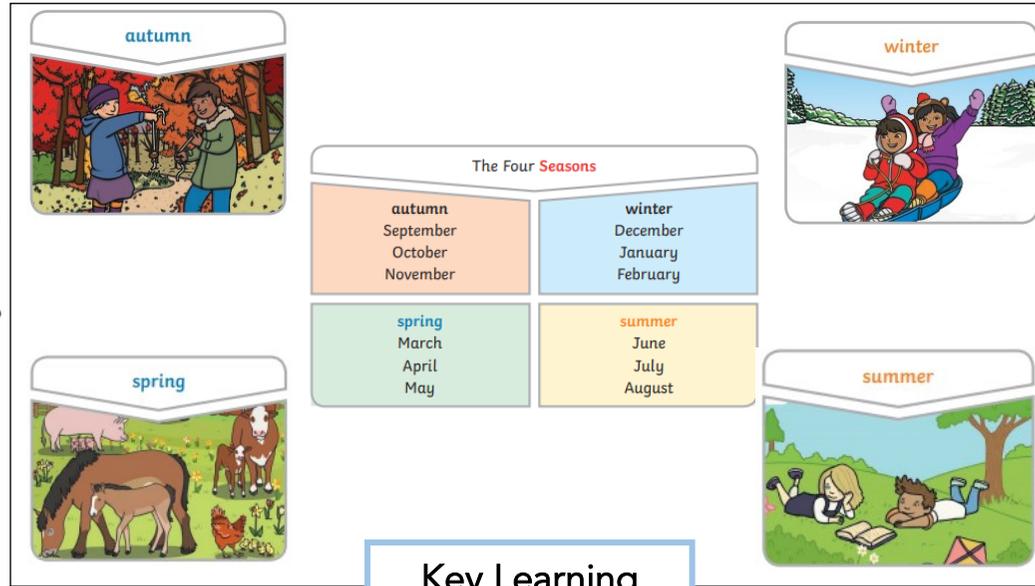
Y1 SEASONAL CHANGES



Main idea



Throughout the school year, pupils will take time to observe changes in weather and the natural environment around them, and explore how this may affect animals and humans that live in and around it.



Key Learning

- In autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer.
- In winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
- In spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals like lambs around. The daytimes start to get longer.
- In the summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.

What you should already know

There are times when it is hot outside and there are times when it is cold outside

There are different types of weather and you should be able to identify and name some of them

The 12 names of the months of the year
With support, what happens in autumn, winter, spring and summer (key events, what people do, what people wear)

What comes next?

Year 4 - Children will learn about solids, liquids and gases. They will observe that some materials change state when heated or cooled.

They will learn about the water cycle, evaporation and condensation.

Key vocabulary

Autumn	Season
Blossom	Spring
Day length	Summer
Daylight	Sunny
Deciduous	Temperature
Holiday	Warm
Months	Weather
Nature	Winter
Rain	

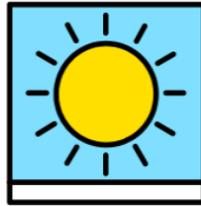
Year 1: Seasonal Changes



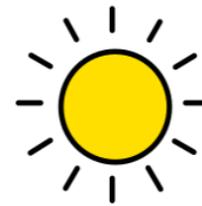
Autumn: the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes colder and the leaves fall off the trees.



Blossom: the flowers on a tree before the fruit



Day length: the amount of time there is daylight.



Daylight: the natural light that there is during the day, before it gets dark



Deciduous: a tree that loses its leaves in the autumn of every year



Months: one of the twelve times of the year that a year is divided into



Nature: the animals and plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people



Rain: water that falls from the clouds in drops



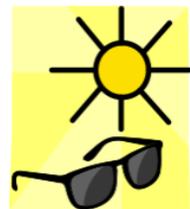
Season: the main times of a year which can be divided and which have their own typical weather



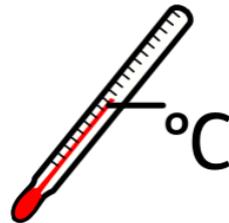
Spring: the season between winter and summer when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow again



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



Weather: what the sky and air outside are like, such as cold, rainy or sunny



Winter: the season between autumn and spring when the weather is usually cold

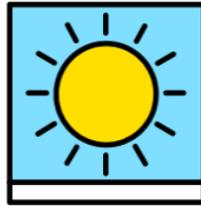
Year 1: Seasonal Changes



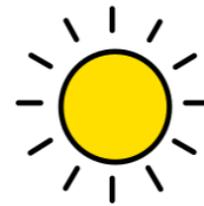
Autumn



Blossom



Day length



Day light



Deciduous



Months



Nature



Rain



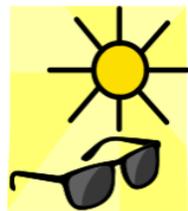
Season



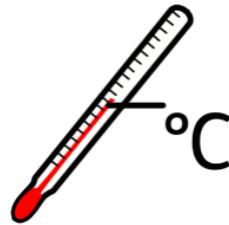
Spring



Summer



Sunny



Temperature



Weather



Winter