

Science Y1 Summer 2 – Seasonal Change

In this unit of work the children will name the 4 seasons and the months which are linked to them. They will compare and contrast the 4 seasons with regard to temperature including suitability of clothing, hours of day light, plants and animals. They will make daily recordings of the weather and present their findings, discussing similarities and differences between days and make predictions as to whether it would be the same in a contrasting season.

In this unit children will:

- Name the 4 seasons and the months which are linked to them.
- Observe changes across the four seasons for example with regard to temperature.
- Know that the weather is associated with the seasons, recognise weather symbols and make a daily record of the weather.
- Know that the length of a day can vary.
- Investigate which seasons have days which are shorter and which have days that are longer.
- Learn how long it takes the Earth to orbit the sun.

Prior Learning

FS Talk about the plants and natural objects they have observed. Know that things grow, decay and change over time. Know how to care for the living environment.

Cross Curricular Links

Geography – Seasons with relation to plants

History – Name of Roses linked with Royalty

Maths – Counting leaves, petals, seeds and recording totals/data handling

Key Vocabulary

Sun– The star at the centre of our solar system that gives us heat and light.

Cloud – Mass of water vapour in the air. Dark clouds usually release rain.

Wind – Moving air that blows the clouds across the sky. Wind can be a gentle breeze or a strong storm.

Snow–Water in clouds freezes, snowflakes are formed and fall to the ground as snow.

Orbit– To move around an object.

Freeze– When very cold, water turns from liquid to solid and becomes ice.

Melt – When ice/snow warms up it turns back to liquid water.

Winter – Coldest season, water freeze causing ice on the ground. Shortest day occurs.

Spring– Days start to get longer, more daylight and sunshine warms the earth. Leaves and flowers begin to grow.

Summer – Longest day, warmer weather. Trees have leaves, fruit grows.

Autumn– Days start to get shorter so the weather gets cooler. Farmers gather in the harvest. Trees shed their leaves for winter.

Key Knowledge

- There are 4 seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. These occur in a cycle every year
- The months associated winter are: December, January and February.
- The months associated with spring are: March, April and May.
- The months associated with Summer are: June, July and August.
- The months associated with Autumn are: September, October and November.
- The days are longer in summer and shorter in winter.
- The weather changes throughout the year becoming warmer in the summer when the days are longer and colder in the winter when there is less daylight and the days are shorter.
- It takes 365 days for the Earth to orbit the Sun.
- The Earth tilts towards the Sun in summer and away from the Earth in the winter.
- In winter you need to wear lots of layers to trap the air and keep you warm.
- When it is hot you need to wear lightly coloured, thin clothes which will keep you cool.

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

you know how many seasons there are?



Key Questions

- What are the 4 seasons?
- Which months are in winter?
- What is it called when water gets very cold and turn from liquid to solid and becomes ice?
- How many days does it take for the Earth to orbit the Sun?
- What clothes would you need to wear in summer?