

	<b>Year</b>	1	<b>Topic</b>	Seasonal changes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observe changes across the four seasons.</li> <li>• Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.</li> </ul>			

Prior learning	Future learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. (Early Learning Goal)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect their eyes. (Y3 - Light)</li> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• The seasons and the Earth's tilt, day length at different times of year, in different hemispheres. (KS3)</li> </ul>

WHAT PUPILS NEED TO KNOW OR DO TO BE SECURE	
Show understanding of a concept using scientific vocabulary correctly	
Key learning	Possible evidence
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can name the four seasons and identify when in the year they occur</li> <li>• Can describe weather in different seasons over a year</li> <li>• Can describe days as being longer (in time) in the summer and shorter in the winter</li> <li>• Can describe other features that change through the year</li> </ul>

## Key Vocabulary

<b>seasons</b>	In places like the UK, there are four <b>seasons</b> each year, autumn, winter, <b>spring</b> and <b>summer</b> .
<b>spring</b>	In <b>spring</b> , the <b>weather</b> 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.
<b>summer</b>	In <b>summer</b> , the <b>weather</b> gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. <b>Summer</b> has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
<b>weather</b>	The <b>weather</b> includes the temperature outside, the 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> .