

# Year 1- Seasonal Change

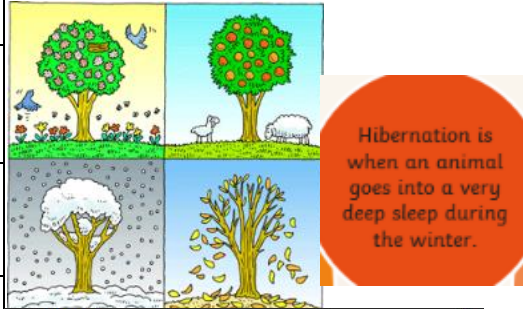
## Key Vocabulary

<b>Winter</b> 	In Winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off.
<b>Summer</b> 	In summer, the weather gets hotter. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
<b>Spring</b> 	In spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom. Plants begin to grow, and you may see baby animals.
<b>Autumn</b> 	In Autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less.
<b>Sunrise</b> 	The time in the morning when the sun appears, or full daylight arrives.
<b>Sunset</b> 	The time in the evening when the sun disappears or daylight fades.
<b>Dawn</b> 	The first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise.
<b>Freeze</b> 	Turn or be turned into ice or another solid as a result of extreme cold.
<b>Clouds</b> 	A visible mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the atmosphere.
<b>Wind</b> 	The natural movement of the air, especially in the form of a current of air blowing from a particular direction.

## Prior knowledge

Last year we:

- Learnt about the seasons of the year.
- investigated hibernation and how hedgehogs keep warm.
- learnt about light and where it comes from.



**Hibernation is when an animal goes into a very deep sleep during the winter.**



### Hedgehogs

Hedgehogs like to eat insects, snails and worms. In the winter, when it is really cold, it is harder for them to find food. This is why they hibernate.

They lose a lot of weight when they hibernate because they aren't eating, so when they emerge from their sleep, they need to find food very quickly.

Hedgehogs make a nest of dry leaves and grass to keep themselves warm during hibernation.



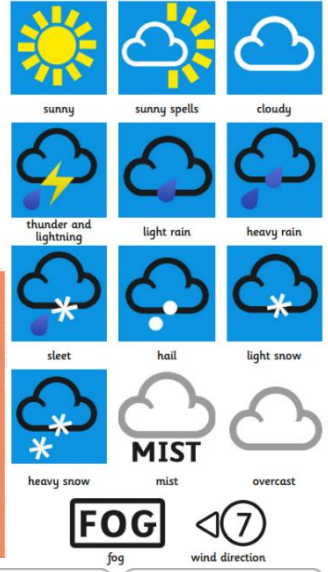
### Year 1 Knowledge and assessment

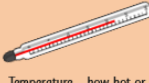

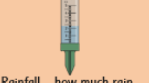

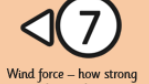

- observe changes across four seasons
- observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies





## Sticky Knowledge




The Four Seasons

<b>autumn</b> September October November	<b>winter</b> December January February
<b>spring</b> March April May	<b>summer</b> June July August



 Temperature – how hot or cold it is.	 Sunshine – how sunny it is.	 Rainfall – how much rain there is.
 Wind direction – which way the wind is blowing.	 Wind force – how strong the wind is.	 Cloud cover – how thick the clouds will be.

<b>autumn</b> 	<b>winter</b> 	<b>spring</b> 	<b>summer</b> 
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a <b>thermometer</b> to measure the temperature 	a <b>rain gauge</b> to measure the rainfall 	a <b>weather vane</b> to measure the wind direction 
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Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14