

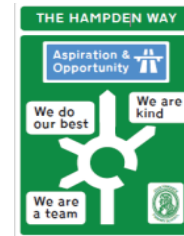
The Four Seasons	
autumn	winter
September	December
October	January
November	February
spring	summer
March	June
April	July
May	August



Seasonal Change

Term 1 - Science

Focus: Autumn and Winter



Prior knowledge/key knowledge

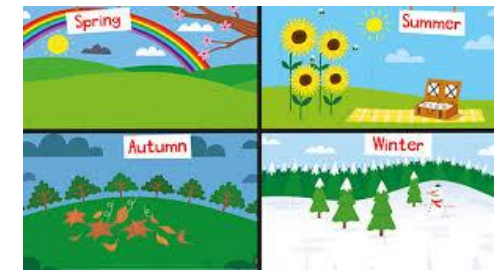
EYFS	Children would have begun to learn about the effects of changing seasons on the natural world around them. From this, children should be able to give examples of types of weather and activities that might be done during different seasons.
Prior knowledge	Observe changes across the four seasons.
This term we will:	Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. Find out about how animals including humans are affected by the seasons.

Vocabulary	
seasons	In the UK, there are four seasons each year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter
autumn	In autumn, the temperature begins to get lower and it can be quite chilly and windy. It starts to get darker earlier in the day. Some animals get ready to hibernate and some types of trees lose their leaves.
winter	Winter is the coldest season of the year. It can be very rainy and windy and it might even snow. Not many flowers are in bloom during winter and lots of trees have lost all their leaves. Some animals hibernate during winter and many are less active than in the warmer months.
weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, how windy it is and rainfall (how much it rains). We can also describe cloud, snow and sun.
daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.




Key skills /investigative focus

Investigative focus: Review – To use observations to answer questions.	Create a weather Chart. Answer questions based on the chart. Thinking about the most frequent weather and why that is.
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Big Questions/Challenging Perceptions



What is there was only one season?
What is Winter never ended?
How can you tell that it is Autumn?
What is the best season to be in?

