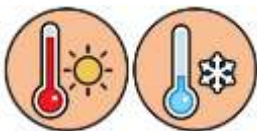
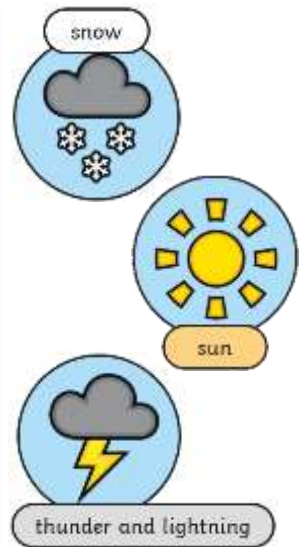


# In science we are learning about...

## Seasonal Changes in Weather

### Key Vocabulary

- **Seasons** - the 4 parts of the year - spring, summer, autumn and winter
- **Winter** - the coldest months of the year (December, January, February)
- **Spring** - the season when it gets warmer and plants begin to flower (March, April, May)
- **Summer** - the hottest months of the year (June, July, August)
- **Autumn** - the season when it gets cooler and deciduous trees lose their leaves (September, October, November)
- **Weather** - this describes how windy, hot, cloudy or rainy it is outside
- **Temperature** - how hot or cold something is
- **Nature** - all things that are not made by humans
- **Daylight Hours** - time between sunrise and sunset when it's light outside



the temperature



rain

wind

### Sticky Knowledge

- In winter, the temperature is cold and there is lots of rain. Animals may hibernate for months and deciduous trees have no leaves.
- In spring, the temperature gets warmer and plants begin to grow and flower. Many animals are born at this time.
- In summer, the temperature gets warm/hot and you can see lots of wildlife.
- In autumn, the temperature cools down and deciduous trees lose their leaves.
- The summer months have the most daylight hours.
- The winter months have the least daylight hours.



### Links to Previous Learning

- Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees (Y1)
- Observe changes across the 4 seasons (Y1)



Scientific enquiry						
Questioning	Predicting	Testing	Observing & Recording	Measuring data	Interpreting results	Evaluating

### Aspirations

- Meteorologist
- Weather Reporter



### Characteristics needed for this topic:

- Concentration
- Making Links

