

Year 1 - Seasonal changes 1

What changes happen during Autumn?

Prior learning

In Reception, you observed animals and plants and found features in your local environment.

Future learning

In Year 5, you will observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and why average daylight hours vary.

In this unit you will:

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

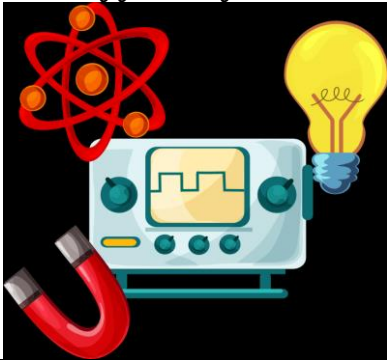
Key Scientist: Michael Fish



Michael Fish was a meteorologist. A meteorologist is another name for a weatherman or weather woman. He used his scientific skills of observing changes in the weather and predicting future weather.

Science discipline: *Physics*

Physics is a science that studies matter and its motion as well as how it interacts with energy and forces.



Scientific diagram



| Month | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| Average hours of daylight | 13 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 14 |

Vocabulary:

- **Weather:** The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place, such as cold and cloudy.
- **Seasons:** As the year passes, there are regular changes in the weather. This cycle of change of weather is divided into four parts, which are called seasons (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter).
- **Sun:** The star at the centre of the solar system.
- **Sunrise:** The apparent rising of the sun above the horizon.
- **Sunset:** The daily disappearance of the Sun below the horizon due to Earth's rotation.
- **Day length:** The length of time it takes the Earth to spin all the way around so that you get a night and a day.