

	Year 1 – Changing Seasons
Links made with	
other subjects	
The BIG Question	How does the weather change ?
The BIG Outcome	Class discussion recapping their observations at the end of the year and seeking
	patterns looking at the data (see below science strands)
Science objectives	- observe changes across the four seasons
(link to NC)	- observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies
	observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and now day length varies
Prior knowledge	Children already know:
What prior knowledge is	EYFS – Understanding the world - Children know about similarities and differences in
needed for children to be successful in this unit?	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.
Future learning Consider the conceptual	This unit gives prior knowledge to:
knowledge within a	Yr 2 - Growing plants (Plants) Yr 3 - What plants need and parts of plants (Plants)
subject that pupils need	Yr 5 - Earth and Space
for future learning not	T 5 - Earth and Space
just the recall of facts but the importance of	
concepts	
Science strands	Related Enquiry Questions
	Classifying
	Not relevant
	Observing over time
	- Take weather measurements and make observations over time.
	-Record/Photograph what children are wearing (jumper, coat, hats, scarves, etc.)
	- Make observations of daylight hours e.g. send a diary and toy bear home with one
	child each day and ask the child to record their activities, but the bear needs to go
	to bed when it gets dark and the children must record the time this happens. (This
	gathers evidence, over time, that day length changes and so do activities.)
	Pattern Seeking
	At the end of the year, look for patterns in evidence e.g (teacher find data online)
	- Does it rain more in spring?
	-Do we have sunnier days in the summer?
	-Which was the coldest month?
	Comparative testing
	Not relevant
	Researching
	- Not relevant
Vocabulary/ Glossary	Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.)
	- Seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn)
	- Sun, sunrise, sunset, day length
Knowledge	The knowledge that children will learn and remember:
(see italics for knowledge	
to remember)	1. 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.
	2. The weather also changes with the seasons.
	3. In the UK, it is usually colder and rainier in winter



Science Scheme of Work

	4. It is hotter and dryer in the summer.
	5. The change in weather causes many other changes.
	6. Some examples are: numbers of minibeasts found outside; seed and plant
	growth; leaves on trees; and type of clothes worn by people
SEND expectations	1. In the UK, the day light gets longer and then shorter
	2. The weather also changes with the seasons.
	3. In the UK, it is usually colder in winter and hotter in the summer.
	4. People dress differently in the different seasons
Common	Some children may think:
Misconceptions	- it always snows in winter
	-it is always sunny in the summer
	 there are only flowers in spring and summer
	- it rains most in the winter.