

Previous Knowledge

There are times when it is hot outside and there are times when it is cold outside. The months of the year.

Project Hook or 'Wow' memory

Painted trees depicting the four seasons.

The key skills we want pupils to use during this topic:

Identify and classify - identify differences, similarities or changes.

Report findings by talking and writing about them , displaying or presenting results and conclusions.

Gather, record, sort and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.

Key vocabulary

Seasons	There are four seasons each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer . They all have their own typical weather.
Autumn	In autumn the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer.
Winter	In winter the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches. The day-times are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
Spring	In spring the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some may blossom (have flowers) Plants begin to grow and you might see baby animals like lambs around. The daytimes start to get longer.
Summer	In summer the weather gets hotter. The daytime is long and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
Weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.
Daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.

Learning Steps	Key Knowledge (answers)
How does an apple tree change over time? (Observation over time)	Observation to be added to the back of our topic books. The tree will have lots of green leaves and some small apples . Artwork showing the changes across the 4 seasons. Autumn tree—leaves changing colour, winter— bare branches, spring— blossom summer green leaves and apples .
What are the four seasons and which months do they contain? (Identifying and classifying)	Autumn— September (13) October (11) and November (9) Winter— December (8) January (8) and February (10) has the shortest days and the longest nights Spring— March (12) April (14) and May (15) Summer—June (16) July (16) and August (14) has the longest days and the shortest nights (hours of daylight in each month)
How did the apple tree change over the year? How has the weather changed? Witten outcome from artwork. (observation over time and reporting findings)	Autumn tree—leaves changing colour, winter— bare branches, spring— blossom summer green leaves and apples . Autumn— The weather might be slightly sunny, windy or rainy. There are often more cloud in the sky during autumn. Winter— The weather might be windy, rainy and chilly. Often with frost over night and sometimes snow. Spring - The weather might be slightly sunny but still a little windy and rainy on some days. Summer— It may be hot and sunny with no clouds in the sky
Match the weather to the seasons (Identifying and classifying)	Autumn— The temperature begins to fall (get colder) It can be sunny, windy or rainy. Winter— The temperature will fall further. Sometimes it can freeze overnight and in the mornings there might be ice and frost. Spring— As the seasons change from winter to spring it gets warmer and the temperature begins to rise. The weather might be sunny but rainy and windy on some days. Summer— The temperature rises sometimes there will be no clouds in the sky.
Match the clothes to the seasons. What would you wear in spring, summer, autumn and winter? What are the key events we would associate with these seasons ? (Identifying and classifying)	Autumn - T-shirts and shorts on sunnier warmer days, coats, woolly hats and scarves on colder days. Halloween, bonfire night. Winter— Warm coats, jumpers, woolly hats, scarves on colder days. Christmas Day, Valentines day. Spring- long sleeved tops, and long trousers . As it gets loser to summer you might wear t-shirts and shorts on the warmer days. Easter, St . George’s Day Summer— T-shirts, sorts and swimming costumes. Long school holiday, sports day

Statutory Requirements

Observe changes across the four seasons

Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.

