

Seasonal Changes - Sycamore Year 1 and 2 - Key Knowledge

Pupils will be taught to:

Observe changes across the 4 seasons

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

Pupils will also:

Observe and talk about changes in the weather and the seasons.

That it is not safe to look directly at the sun, even when wearing dark glasses.

Work scientifically by making tables and charts about the weather and make displays of what happens in the world around them, including day length, as the seasons change.

By the end of the topic pupils will know:

The four seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Summer is usually warm and mild.

Trees prepare for winter during Autumn.

The days get shorter during Autumn.

Winter can be associated with snow and freezing temperatures.

Some animals, like bears hibernate in the Winter.

The seasons don't come at the same time of the year for everyone. For example ... When it is Winter in the United Kingdom, Australia is having Summer. That means Christmas in Australia is warm and sunny.

Many animals have their babies in Spring.

During Autumn, leaves change colour and fall from the trees.

During Autumn some animals adapt to survive winter by beginning to grow thicker coats and by collecting food.

In Winter Plants and Trees stop growing.

The closer a place on Earth is to the Sun, the warmer it will be.

Not every country round the world have four seasons.

Some birds migrate when it gets cold to warmer countries.

Some land and sea animals also migrate.

Seasons change throughout the year because of the way the Earth travels around the Sun.