

## Science

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality science education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand how science can be used to explain what is occurring, predict how things will behave and analyse caused. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about science.

### Seasonal Changes

#### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year R (*Understanding the World: The Natural World*)

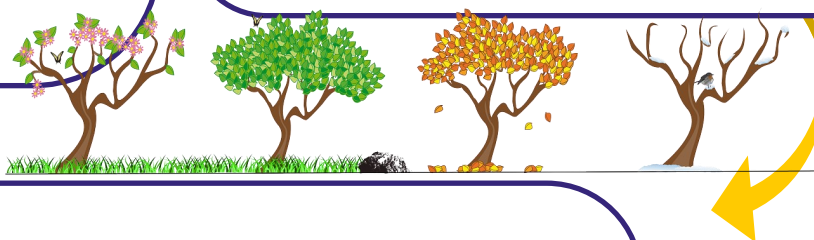
- The environment is everything around me.
- The environment can change.
- In winter, the weather gets colder. It may snow and we see lots of ice and frost. Lots of trees don't have leaves on them.
- In Spring, the weather starts to get warmer. We see lots of rain as well as some sunshine. Plants start to grow; leaves grow on trees and some trees produce blossom. Some animals wake up from their sleep (hibernation) and some animals have babies.
- In Summer, the weather gets hotter. We see lots more sun. Plants and trees continue to grow and many produce flowers and fruit.

#### Autumn 2, Spring 2, Summer 2



#### Key Vocabulary:

- Seasons - Autumn, Spring, Summer, Winter
- Weather — sunny, rainy, windy, snowy, overcast
- Temperature — sun, sunrise, sunset, day length
- January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December



#### New Knowledge:

- In the UK there are four seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.
- Winter in the UK is December to March.
- Spring in the UK is March to June.
- Summer in the UK is June to September.
- Autumn in the UK is September to December.
- Weather changes with seasons
- In the winter, daytime is shorter and it gets light later and dark earlier. In the summer, the daytime is longer, it gets light earlier and dark later (sunrise and sunset).
- There are lots of different types of weather: rain, sun, cloud, wind, snow, sleet, hail etc.
- Weather changes with the seasons.
- In the UK, it is usually colder and rainier in winter and hotter and dryer in the summer.
- The change in weather causes many other changes. Some examples are the types of animals found outside, seed and plant growth, leaves on trees, and where animals and plants live.

