

Science Year 1 – Seasonal Changes

Key Vocabulary

weather	e.g. rain, sun, snow but also temperature
forecast	to predict, e.g. the weather
drizzle	light rain
fog	thick cloud of water droplets
frost	layer of ice formed on the ground or other surfaces
icy	covered with ice
sleet	a mixture of rain and snow
hail	small pieces of frozen water falling from clouds
climate	the weather of a particular area
season	the four weather patterns of the year
temperature	how hot or cold something is
hibernate	an animal that sleeps through the winter
migrate	to move from one place to another
deciduous	a plant that sheds its leaves annually
evergreen	a plant that keeps leaves throughout the year

Where this links in our curriculum:

This builds on work in science in Y1 on seasonal change.

Overview

The weather is something that changes daily and refers not only to if there is sun, rain or snow, but also how hot or cold it is.
Our year is then split up into four seasons: Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. In the United Kingdom, we usually expect warmer weather in Summer and colder weather in Winter.



Seasons

Season	Months	Associated weather
Spring	March, April, May	Showery, sunny
Summer	June, July August	Sunny, rainy
Autumn	September, October, November	windy
Winter	December, January, February	Snowy, icy

Key Information

Our days of sunlight are longer in the Summer and shortest in the Winter.

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in the Autumn. Many of the fruits and vegetables grown in the UK are harvested in the Summer and Autumn.

A rain gauge measures how much rain has fallen.

A thermometer measure the temperature.

A weather vane or wind funnel shows us which way the wind is blowing.

Clouds are made up of tiny droplets of water. Dark clouds carry more water. Cirrus clouds are white, thin and wispy. Cumulus clouds are fluffy like cotton wool. Stratus clouds are grey and cover the whole sky.



rain gauge



thermometer