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SCIENCE	THE FOUR SEASONS	KS1
Cross curricular links	**Key skills**	**Key Vocabulary/definitions**
Literacy - Set the scene of your writing in a particular season and use the associated vocabulary, use descriptive language to describe the weather, write facts about each season and describe changes, similarities and differences. **Maths** – Observe the amount of rain or temperature collected over a period of time using simple equipment and record the data in a table or bar chart, discussing what was found. Sort pictures or objects according to what you would find in each season a Venn or Carroll diagram. **Computing** – Research the four seasons using an appropriate search engine, use typing skills to create a PowerPoint presentation or Word document explaining each season, copy and paste pictures associated with each season. **Art** – Use paint and other mix media to create the seasonal changes of a tree. **Geography** – To research the different weather conditions of the world and how they vary in relation to location to the equator and the poles.	Can observe and describe changes across the four seasons Can observe and describe weather associated with the seasons. Can observe and describe how day length changes in each season. Can gather and record data into a given format.	**Seasons** – A season is a period of the year that is distinguished by special climate conditions. The four seasons – Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter follow on from one another and lasts for three months. **Autumn** – The weather gets colder. Trees leaves change colour and eventually fall off, unless the trees are evergreens. There is less daylight than in summer. **Winter** – The weather is at its coldest in winter. It becomes frosty outside and can even snow! The days are the shortest in winter. **Spring** – The weather begins to warm up again. As the weather warms, flowers begin to bloom and lambs are born in spring too. The days start to get longer again. **Summer** – The weather is at its warmest in summer. Many plants are in full bloom and trees have all of their leaves and many fruit are ripe. **Temperature** – A measure of how hot or cold an object or material is in degree Celsius (°C). **Tilt** – The Earth is not straight but leans to one side. This is known as a tilt. Due to this tilt, one hemisphere of the Earth will always be tilted
Pictures/photos relevant to topic	**Working Scientifically**	

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Can use secondary sources.

Can observe closely, using simple equipment.

Can record data and discuss what I have found out.

towards the sun, while the other half will be tilted slightly away. The Northern and Southern Hemispheres take turns being closer to - and further from - the sun. This tilt is what causes seasonal changes around the world.

Orbit – An orbit is the path that an object takes in space when it goes around a star, a planet, or a moon. For instance: "The Earth *orbits* around the Sun."

Useful information

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Online resources:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/the-changing-seasons/zh4rkmn - Changing seasons.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0119pfv#:~:text=In%20spring%2C%20hedgehogs%20like%20to,body%20fat%20for%20the%20winter – How the changing seasons affect hedgehogs.

https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/blog/2020/10/why-autumn-leaves-change-colour/ - Why do leaves fall off and change colour in Autumn?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=jFVOI9Duj8M - Are plants the same all year around?

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkvv4wx/articles/zcx3gk7 - What are the seasons?

Did you know?

- June 21 marks the day when the Earth is turned the most toward the Sun. This is known as Summer Solstice. It is the longest, sunniest day of the year. December 21 marks the day when the Earth is turned the farthest from the Sun. This is known as Winter Solstice. It is the shortest, darkest day of the year.
- Winter is a hard time for animals as they have a harder time finding food. This means that many will hibernate or sleep more.
- Some trees remain green in all four seasons. They are known as evergreen trees.