



Year 1



### Statutory Requirements:

- Observe changes across the four seasons
- Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

### Working Scientifically:

- Asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways
- Observing closely, using simple equipment
- Performing simple tests
- Identifying and classifying
- Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions
- Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions

### Key Vocabulary:

- Seasons; spring, summer, autumn, winter
- Year, months, days
- Hot, warm, mild, cold
- Sunny
- Cloudy
- Rain, sleet, snow, hail, thunder, lightning, rainbow
- Wet, damp, dry
- Windy, breezy, gust
- Temperature
- Degrees Celsius
- Thermometer
- Weather vane
- Anemometer

### Key Knowledge:

#### When the seasons are:

The seasons in Britain and the Northern Hemisphere happen between the following months

Spring - March to May

Summer - June to August

Autumn - September to November

Winter - December to February

The exact dates of the seasons change each year.

In the Southern Hemisphere the seasons happen at the opposite times to the Northern Hemisphere.

#### Solstices

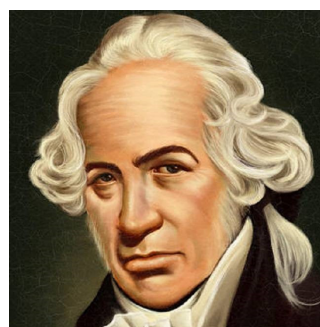
- The Winter Solstice is the shortest day in the year and happens in December
- The Summer Solstice is the longest day in the year and happens in June

### Key Scientists:



**John Dalton  
(1766 – 1844)**

English meteorologist and chemist. Famous for keeping a long term weather diary.



**Gabriel Fahrenheit  
(1686 – 1736)**

Dutch-German-Polish physicist. Inventor of the thermometer. Has a temperature scale named after him.