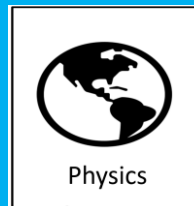


Seasonal Change

Year 1 Autumn



Review:

What should I already know?

- I know that the four seasons are autumn, winter, spring and summer

Essential knowledge

- I will identify the changes during autumn and winter.
- I will observe and talk about the weather during autumn and winter.
- I will describe how the day length varies in autumn and winter.
- I will consider what clothing and items I need for the seasons

Vocabulary

Physics	Is all about earth and space and how it works.
Working Scientifically	Is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.

Vary	change from one condition, form, or state to another.
Seasons	Each of the four parts of the year autumn, winter spring, summer,
Day length	The time from the moment the sun rises to the moment the sun set.
weather	The way the air feels. Some examples are sunny, windy, cold, wet, rainy or snow.

Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days get a bit longer • New plants grow • Many animals have babies 	
Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day time is longest • Weather is warmest • Trees are full of leaves 	
Autumn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starts to get darker earlier • Leaves change colour • Leaves begin to fall off. 	
Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colder weather • The trees have no leaves • Light in the day is shortest 	

Etymology

vary	comes from the Latin word varius, meaning "different" or "spotted," and the Latin verb variare, meaning "to change"
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Working



Scientifically

Our enquiry focus:

Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research
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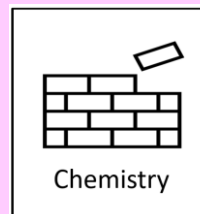
Skills I will need:

- I will observe each season change throughout the year.
- I will record and talk about the changes that happen.
- I will make charts and tables about the weather.
- I will report what happens in the world round me, including the day length as the season changes.



Everyday Materials

Year 1 Autumn



Review:

What should I already know?

- I know that objects can feel and look different. .
- I know some things that are the same and some things that are different with materials. .
- I know some things that are natural and some are man-made.

Essential knowledge

- I will know the name of the material an object is made from.
- I will know about the properties of everyday materials.
- I will compare and group together a variety of materials based on their properties.

Properties

Hard	Soft
Stretchy	Stiff
Shiny	Dull
Rough	Smooth
Waterproof	Not waterproof
Absorbent	Not absorbent

Working



Scientifically

Our enquiry focus:







Observing Changes Over Time	Pattern Seeking	Identifying, Grouping & Classifying	Fair Testing	Research
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Skills I will need:

- I will observe closely using simple equipment.
- I will observe to identify and classify.
- I will be able to gather and record data.

Vocabulary

Chemistry ..	Chemistry is all about materials and how they change
Working Scientifically	Is all about working like a scientist to answer scientific questions.

Materials		Materials are what things are made from.
Properties		A way of describing how a material looks, feels or acts.
Plastic		Used for water bottles and chairs
Wood.		Used for doors and tables
Glass		Used for windows
Metal		Used for cars and radiators
Water		Used for drinking and washing
paper		Used for pages in books

Etymology

Materials	The word "material" comes from the Latin word "materia," which means "matter, stuff, wood, or timber."
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