

Science: Seasons (Seasonal Changes)

Key concepts:

What changes with the seasons? We will look at: weather, nature, temperature, daylight and activities.

Weather:

- different types
- which season?
- Which clothes?
- What activities?
- What words to describe?

We will be observing changes in the weather over the period of a week and recording it on our own weather charts.

Think like a scientist:

Are days shorter in winter?

We will be investigating whether days get shorter as winter approaches by recording what time darkness falls over the course of this half term.

Key Vocabulary

summer (noun)

winter (noun)

autumn (noun)

spring (noun)

day (noun)

night (noun)

wind (noun),
windy (adj)

rain (noun, verb)
rainy (adj)

sun (noun)
sunny (adj)

snow (noun, verb)
snowy (adj)

hail (noun, verb)

sleet (noun, verb)

fog (noun)

boiling/freezing
(adj)

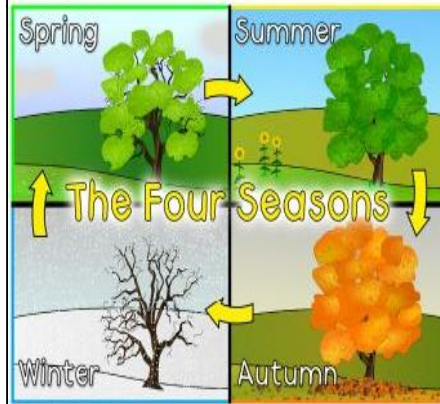
warm (adj)

cold (adj)

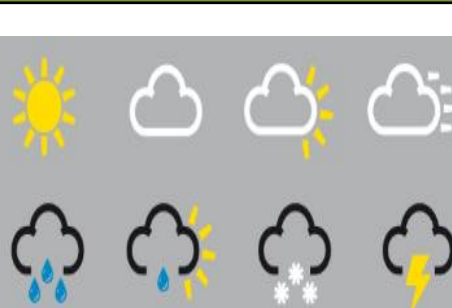
weather

season

The Four Seasons



Weather Symbols



Key People

Gabriel Fahrenheit
(1686-1736)



Gabriel Fahrenheit was a scientist and inventor. He designed better thermometers and created his own scale to measure temperature.

John Dalton
(1766-1844)



John Dalton was a British scientist and inventor, who spent much of his life recording weather patterns and events. He used basic instruments and wrote books about predicting weather.

Scientific Method

Ask a Question

Gather Information
Observe – look, listen, taste, touch, smell
Read. Ask an Expert.

Form a Hypothesis
Guess the answer.

Test the Hypothesis
Do an experiment to see if you're right.

Share the Results
Tell other people what you learned.

“Science is simply the word we use to describe the method of organising our curiosity.” – Tim Minchin

1609: The moon is observed for the first time by Galileo using a telescope

1687: Newton discovers the law of gravity and motion

1751: Benjamin Franklin establishes that lightning is electrical (kite).

1859: Charles Darwin publishes Theory of Evolution

1905: Albert Einstein's theory of relativity $E=MC^2$

1927: Lemaître produces the Big Bang theory

1969: The moon is walked on for the first time by Neil Armstrong

1997: Dolly the sheep is cloned by the Roslin Institute