

Seasons (throughout the year)

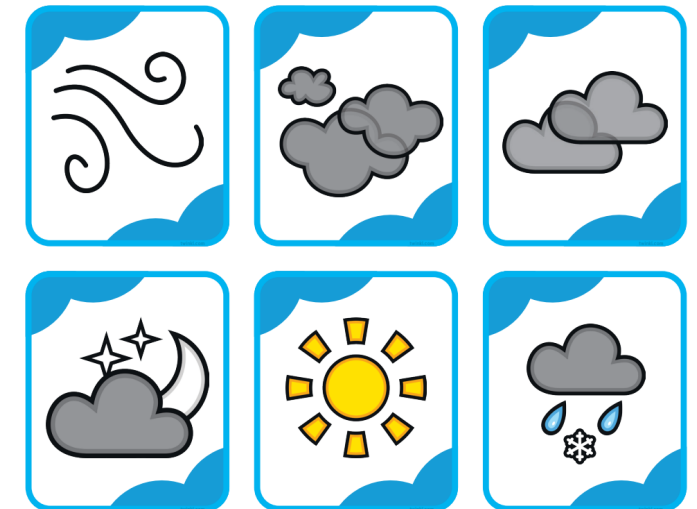
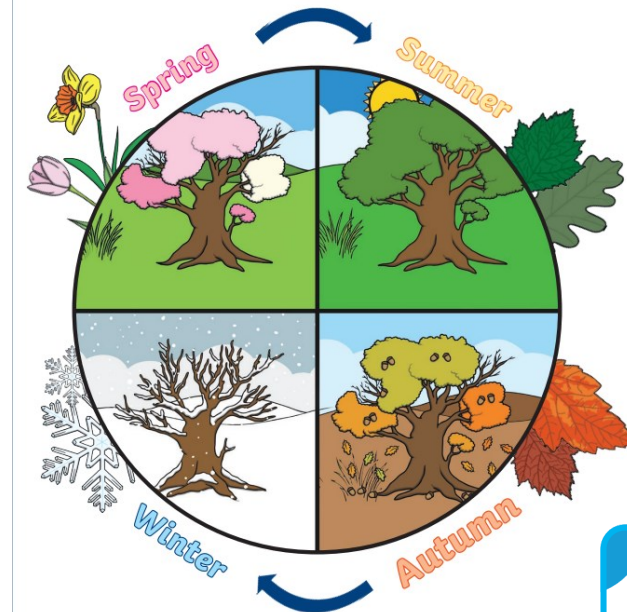
What you've learnt already

- To notice similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things
- To talk about features of their own immediate environment
- To make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes (EYFS framework; ELG Understanding the World)

Choices

- What is your favourite type of weather?
- What is your favourite type of season.
- How can we explore the outside world with touch, smell, taste, sight and listening.

Diagrams



Key Vocabulary

Compare	to notice how things are the same or different.
describe	to use words to tell someone else what something is like.
match	to find another something the same.
nest	a structure made by an animal for laying eggs and sheltering its young.
berry	a fleshy fruit containing many seeds.
Evergreen	plants which appear to have leaves all year round.
Deciduous	plants which shed their leaves once a year.
Petal	the thin coloured or white parts of a plant which form.

Lesson Sequence

L1	Are all leaves the same? (September)
L2	Which animals share our space? (autumn)
L3	Do all trees shed their leaves? (early winter)
L4	Are all flowers the same? (spring)
L5	Which birds visit our bird feeders?
L6	How has our space changed over the year? (early summer)

Key Knowledge

- Leaves vary in colour, texture and shape. Leaves can be used to help identify plants.
- Different animals have different habitats. In autumn the weather becomes colder, leaves change colour, daylight hours become shorter.
- Deciduous leaves change colour in the autumn and fall to the ground. Evergreen trees do not drop their leaves. Winter is the season that comes after autumn. It has the coldest weather of the year. It is less easy to see insects and mammals in winter.
- Flowers vary by shape and colour. Different plants flower at different times of the year. There are more flowering plants in the spring and summer. In spring the temperature and the number of daylight hours begin to increase, plants begin to grow and hibernating animals emerge
- There are signs of animals in every school grounds. Different types of birds can be seen at different times of the year. Most insects can be seen in the spring and summer.
- Summer is the warmest season of the year. The sun is highest in the sky in the summer. Many flowering plants produce fruits in the summer. Common natural events can be matched to the seasons. For example, leaf buds and blossoms with spring; fruit formation with summer; leaf drop with autumn and animal hibernation with winter.