



# Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser: Seasonal Changes



## Subject Specific Skills

- Can I observe changes across the seasons?
- Can I observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies?

## Prior Learning

The world: children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

## Key Knowledge:

### Autumn features



Harvest time is in this season. Temperatures drop and it gets dark earlier because there is less sunlight. Skies can be overcast. Birds migrate to warmer climates. Leaves change colour and start to fall from some trees. Animals begin storing up food for the winter.

### Winter features



The coldest time of the year. There are less and less hours of daylight. We sometimes see snow, frost in the morning, sleet blizzards and hail. Water freezes to ice. Many plants stop growing. Some trees lose all their leaves. Some animals including hedgehogs and tortoises hibernate.

### Spring features



In this season temperatures rise and the ground starts to warm up. Flowers begin to grow. This season is associated with rebirth and growth. Some baby animals are born (e.g. lambs, chicks)

### Summer features



The hottest time of the year. There is usually sunshine, generally dry weather but there may be thunderstorms too! Flowers and trees are in bloom.

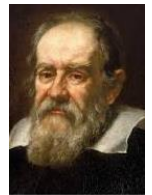
## Key Vocabulary

**Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn.** Cycle

Cold, warm, windy, showers, rainy, sunny, hailstorm, snowy, thunder, lightening, frosty, icy, damp, foggy, Autumnal, wintery, longer/shorter days, dark, light, Sun, planets, solar system, Earth, orbit.

## Key Individual:

Brian Cox,  
Stephen Hawking  
Galileo Galilei



## Key Knowledge:

The weather on Earth changes many times over the course of a year. These periods of differing weather are known as seasons, and we call those seasons spring, summer, autumn and winter. During summer, we experience warm, long days; in contrast, winter is cold and its nights are long.

Countries experience different seasons at different times. Countries in the northern hemisphere have summer at the same time as countries in the southern hemisphere are experiencing winter. Countries very close to the equator don't experience seasons.

**Autumn** - The temperature begins to fall, which means it gets colder. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour and begin to fall to the ground. The weather may be slightly sunny, windy or rainy.

**Winter** - Sometimes, it can freeze overnight and in the mornings, there may be ice and frost. Deciduous trees have completely lost their leaves and the branches are bare. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. Winter has the shortest days and the longest nights of all the seasons. The weather may be windy, rainy and chilly. Sometimes it also snows.

**Spring** - Some things that happen in spring are: Leaves begin to appear on deciduous trees. Some trees begin to blossom. Many plants begin to grow. Lambs are born and chicks begin to hatch. The days become longer and the nights become shorter.

**Summer** - The days get longer and the nights get shorter. Summer has the longest days and the shortest nights of all the seasons. The weather may be hot and sunny. There may not be many clouds in the sky.

## Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14