



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Science	Topic: Seasonal Changes	Year: 1
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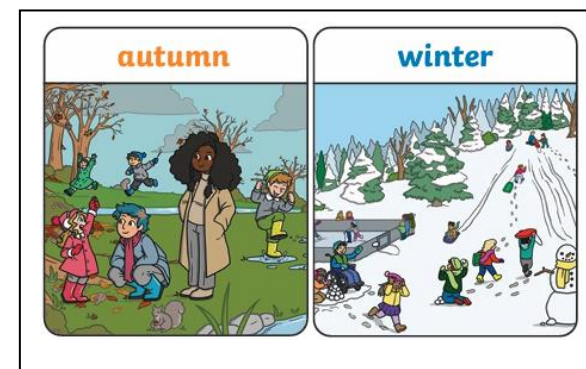
<u>Key Knowledge</u> In the UK, the day length is longest at mid-summer (about 16 hours) and gets shorter each day until mid-winter (about 8 hours) before getting longer again. The weather also changes with the seasons. In the UK, it is usually colder and rainier in winter and hotter and dryer in the summer. The change in weather causes many other changes, including: numbers of minibeasts found outside, seed and plant growth, leaves on trees and type of clothes worn by people. <u>Common misconceptions</u> • It always snows in winter. • It is always sunny in the summer. • There are only flowers in spring and summer. • It rains most in the winter.	<u>Key Learning</u> • Observe changes across the four seasons. • Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies. • Can name the four seasons and identify when in the year they occur. • Can describe weather in different seasons over a year. • Can describe days as being longer (in time) in the summer and shorter in the winter. • Can describe other features that change through the year <u>Disciplinary Skills</u> • Identifying and classifying. • Using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. • Gathering and recording data to help in answering questions.
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Key Concepts			The Big Question How do the seasons change throughout the year?
Seasonal Changes – The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn, and winter, each with different weather patterns and natural changes.	Weather Variations – Different seasons bring different types of weather, such as colder, wetter winters and warmer, drier summers, which affect plant growth, animal activity, and human habits.	Day Length Changes – The length of daylight varies across the year, with the longest days occurring in summer and the shortest days in winter.	

weather						
	snow	wind	thunder and lightning	rain	sun	partly cloudy

Key Vocabulary	
Seasons	In the UK, there are four seasons each year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
Autumn	In autumn, the temperature begins to get lower and it can be quite chilly and windy. It starts to get darker earlier in the day. Some animals get ready to hibernate and some types of trees lose their leaves.
Winter	Winter is the coldest season of the year. It can be very rainy and windy and it might even snow. Not many flowers are in bloom during winter and lots of trees have lost all their leaves. Some animals hibernate during winter and many are less active than in the warmer months.
Weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, how windy it is and rainfall (how much it rains).
Daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season

The Four Seasons	
autumn September October November	winter December January February
spring March April May	summer June July August



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Reception – Seasonal changes Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Explore the natural world around us. Describe what we see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the world around us.	Seasonal Changes		Light Recognise that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect our eyes.		Earth and Space Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the Sun across the sky.	Light Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.