

Year 1 Science Knowledge Organiser: Seasonal Changes

Key Learning

- To describe changes across the four seasons.
- To observe and describe weather associated with the seasons, and note how the length of the day varies.

Key words

Weather	Conditions found in the Earth's atmosphere, like rain, snow, heat & wind.
Seasons	4 parts of the year with different weather patterns and daylight hours.
Thermometer	A scientific instrument for measuring temperature.
Temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is.
Daylight	Natural light starting when the sun comes up and finishing when the sun goes down.
Observe	To watch, listen or notice something that is happening around you.



Spring: March, April, May

The weather starts to get warmer, the leaves begin to grow and some trees have blossom. You may see baby animals around. It is Easter.



Summer: June, July, August

In Summer, the **longest day** has over **16 hours** of sunlight.. The weather is hotter. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of insects about.



Autumn: September, October, November

The weather starts to get colder and leaves go brown. The leaves start to fall off the trees. It is Harvest.



Winter: December, January, February

The **shortest day** is in Winter and has about **9 hours** of sunlight in a day. It is cold enough to freeze, you might see frost, ice and bare branches.

