

Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Science

Seasonal Changes



Topic Vocabulary:

Seasons – There are four seasons in each year, autumn, winter, spring and summer.

Spring – The months of March, April and May.

Summer – The months of June, July and August.

Autumn – The months of September, October and November.

Winter – The months of December, January and February.

Weather – The weather includes the temperature outside, the wind direction and strength, as well as rain, cloud, snow and sun.

Temperature – A measure of warmth or coldness.

Daylight – Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.

Day length – The time from when the sun rises until it sets.

Sun – The sun is a star found at the centre of the solar system. It rises in the morning (sunrise) and sets in the evening (sunset).

Did you know?

- In the U.K Summer has the longest days and the highest temperatures. The daytime is longer and the nights are shorter. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of flowers, bees, butterflies and other insects.
- Four seasons are formed in one Year due to the earth travelling around the sun.
- Autumn is the time when deciduous trees shed their leaves
- In spring the weather usually turns warmer, trees begin to grow their leaves, plants start to flower and young animals such as chicks and lambs are born. The daytime starts to get longer
- In the U.K Winter is the season with the shortest days and the lowest temperatures.

Knowledge:

- Know the four seasons in a year
- Observe changes in weather across the four seasons
- Understand/choose appropriate clothing to wear in each season
- Make observations of how day length changes during the year.

Health and safety - Children should know :-it is not safe to look directly at the sun, even when wearing dark glasses.

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

Topic Vocabulary:

Sight - Your eyes let you see all the things around you.

Hearing - Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.

Touch - Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it!

Taste -Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet. You might have some tastes you like and some you don't

Smell -You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.

Humans - Humans are mammals, sometimes called people.

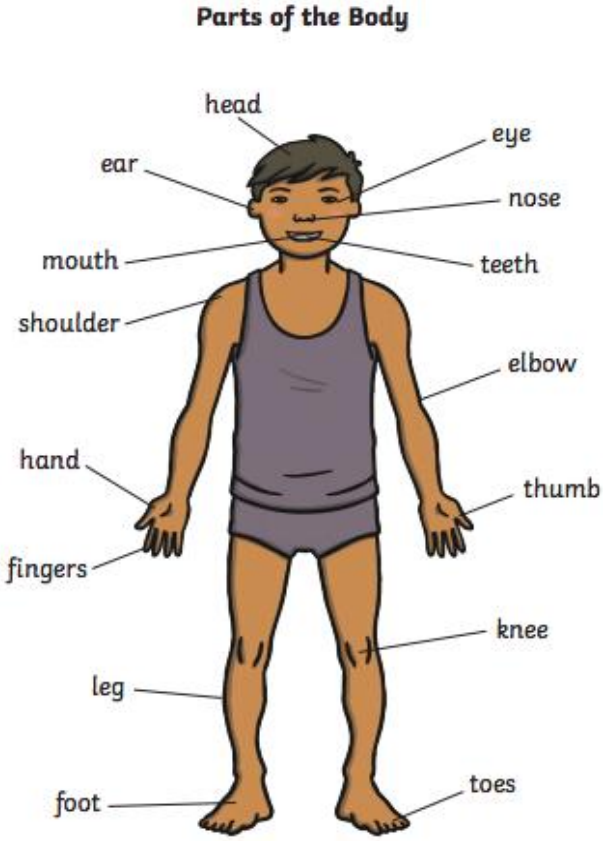
Mammals - Mammals include humans and all other animals that are warm-blooded vertebrates (vertebrates have backbones) with hair. They feed their young with milk.

Bones -Every single person has a **skeleton** made up of many bones. These bones give your body structure, let you move in many ways and protect your inner organs.

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Animals Including Humans



Did You Know?

- We have 5 senses.
- We use our eyes to see.
- We use our ears to hear.
- We use our nose to smell.
- We use our tongue to taste.
- We use our hands/skin to touch.
- Your body is more amazing than any machine on earth. Your brain works like a computer, telling all the other systems in your body what to do. Your skin protects your body and keeps you from drying out. Bones give your body structure and strength. Muscles move your body. Your lungs take oxygen from the air for your body.
- Your body needs food, water and air. Food gives your body energy. Water keeps your body moist. Air delivers oxygen to your body.

Knowledge:

- Identify, name, draw and label the basic body parts of the human body.
- Understand we have 5 senses and know what part of the body they relate to.
- Know that humans are mammals and explain why.