

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

Mammals



- Young born live
- Warm blooded
- Fur
- Lungs to breathe air
- Babies drink milk from their mum

Birds



- Young born in eggs
- Feathers and beaks
- Two legs
- Warm blooded
- Lungs to breathe air

Fish



- Live underwater
- Scales and fins
- Gills to breathe
- Cold blooded

Reptiles



- Lungs to breathe air
- Scaly skin
- Cold blooded
- Lay eggs

Amphibians

- Live in water as babies and have gills to breathe air
- Live on land as they grow older and have lungs to breathe air



- Cold blooded
- Lay eggs

Knowledge Organiser Year 1 Science
Animals Including Humans

Carnivore

A **carnivore** is an animal that **eats other animals.**






Herbivore

A **herbivore** is an animal that **eats plants.**






Omnivore

An om**nivore** is an animal that **eats** both **plants** and **other animals.**






Key Knowledge and Skills:

- Know that herbivorous animals eat plants; a carnivorous animal eats other animals; omnivorous animals eat both animals and plants.
- Identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores.
- Know that animals have different characteristics by which they can be grouped.