Year 1 Knowledge Organiser – Seasonal changes

Skills

- observe changes across the four seasons
- • observe and describe weather associated with the seasons
- observe and describe how day length changes in each season

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 (Record/Photograph what children are wearing (jumper, coat, hats, scarves, etc.)
- Make observations of how day length changes during the year.
- Pattern Seeking:
- At the end of the year:
- Look for patterns in evidence e.g. Does it rain more in Spring? Do we have more sunny days in the summer? Which was the coldest month?
- Health and safety
- Children should know:
- it is not safe to look directly at the sun, even when wearing dark glasses.

Year 1 Knowledge Mat: Seasonal changes

Key vocabulary	
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).
day length	The time from when the sun rises until it sets.
temperature	A measure of warmth or coldness
seasons	Each of the 4 divisions of the year.
weather	Snowy, rainy, windy, sunny
spring	The months of March, April and May
summer	The months of June, July and August
autumn	The months of Septemeber, October and November
winter	The months of December, January and February
sunrise	The time when the sun comes above the horizon
sunset	The time when the sun goes down below the horizon







Facts	
There are four seasons in a year - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.	In the U.K Summer has the longest days and the highest temperatures.
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.	In the U.K Winter is the season with the shortest days and the lowest temperatures.