Science

Seasonal Changes

Year 1

Autumn 2

Physics

Knowledge Control of the Control of		
What is a season?	Identifying and classifying  - Autumn: September, October, November  - Winter: December, January, February  - Spring: March, April, May  - Summer: June, July, August	
What signs of Autumn can you spot?	Observing  The temperature begins to fall, meaning it gets colder. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour and begin to fall on the ground. The days get shorter and the nights get longer. Things people do—rake up leaves, pick berries, collect conkers. Clothes you wear include t-shirts and shorts on sunny and warmer days and woolly hats, scarves, gloves on colder days the closer it gets to winter.	
What weather do we associate with the winter season?	Pattern seeking  As the seasons change from Autumn to winter it gets colder still because the temperature has fallen.  It can freeze over night and in the mornings there ay be ice and frost  The days get shorter and nights get longer. Winter has the shortest days and the longest nights of all the seasons.  The weather maybe windy, rainy or chilly. Sometimes it also snows.	
In which season does it rain the most and how does the daily amount change?	Comparative testing  · Go outside and check the weather. Collate the results of what is happening over the week. Children to explain what they have found out. · Each day collect rain water and measure place results in a chart.	
How does the weather change?	Comparative  The weather maybe slightly sunny, windy or rainy, more clouds in the sky during autumn compare sun - wind - rainy days.	
Which animals hibernate, or migrate in winter months?	Research Match the animals that hibernate and migrate.	
How do weather forecasters know what the weather will be like?	Research Holly Green - meteorologist	
How does day length vary throughout the year ?	Comparative  Analyse simple graphs that show how day light changes throughout the seasons.	
How does a tree change over the year?	ideas over time Deciduous trees	
What do you notice about the temperature every day.	Comparative  Measure the temperature every day—what do you notice about the difference in temperature from the start and end of the unit?	
How would you group these things based on which season you are most likely to see them in?	Identifying and classifying  Match the events to the seasons what s the weather like in these seasons?  For example: Christmas day, Halloween, bonfire night, Diwali, valentines day, News years eve	

Vocabulary	
Autumn	The season between summer and winter. When the weather becomes colder and eaves fall off trees.
chilly	Very cold
cold	If it is cold the temperature is very low.
day length	The amount of tie there is daylight.
day light	The natural light there is during the day before it gets dark.
deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in the Autumn every year.
freeze	When it freezes outside, the temperature falls between 0 degrees.
frost	The ground becomes covered in ice crystals.
hibernate	Spending the winter in a deep sleep.
ice	frozen water
migrate	When animals move at a particular season from one part of the world to another .
months	One of the 12 time periods the year is divided into.
nature	Animals, plants, and other things that aren't man made.
rain	Water that falls from the clouds I small drops.
season	The main times of year that can be divided and have their own typical weather.
snow	Soft bits of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather.
spring	The season between winter and summer when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow.
summer	The season between spring and autumn when the weather is usually warm or hot.
sunny	When the sun is shining bright.
temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is.
warm	When there is some heat but not enough to be hot.
weather	What the sky and air are like such as cold or sunny.
windy	When the wind is blowing.
winter	The season between autumn and spring. The weather is usually cold,.



## **Hurst Hill Primary School Knowledge Organiser**

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Physics is the science that understands the nature and properties of energy and matter.

## Seasonal changes

## **Statutory requirements**

Pupils should be taught to:

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