

Leybourne Ss Peter & Paul CEP Academy - Knowledge Organiser



Science: Seasonal Changes	Year 1	Term 2 (and throughout the
		year)

	LEV VOCABLIL ABY	
KEY VOCABULARY		
Season	Seasons are divisions of the	
	year, defined by changes in weather	
	and the position of Earth in its orbit	
	around the Sun.	
Temperature	A degree of hotness or coldness can be	
	measured using a thermometer.	
Climate	We call the general weather trends and	
	the extremes of weather in one place a	
	'climate'.	
Weather	Weather is the way the air and the	
	atmosphere feel. It includes the outside	
	temperature, strength of the wind, and	
	whether it is raining, sunny, hailing,	
	snowing, sleeting, foggy, or cloudy. The	
	weather changes regularly and tends to	
	be different during different seasons	
	and across different countries.	
Forecast	A prediction, or a good guess, about	
	the future. Weather forecasting is when	
	scientists predict what the weather in	
	the near future will be.	
Shadow	A dark area on a bright surface. It is	
	caused by something blocking a source	
	of light.	
Hibernate	Hibernation occurs when an animal	
	becomes inactive, or "sleeps," during	
	the short, cold days of winter.	
Migrate	The movement to another place, often	
9. 4.0	of a large group of people or animals.	
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	year)			
The 4 coccers				
The 4 seasons				
	Spring: March, April and May			
	Temperatures rise and the earth starts to warm up. Flowers begin to grow. Rebirth and growth, some baby animals are born			
	(e.g. lambs, chicks).			
	Summer: June, July and August			
	The hottest time of the year. There is usually sunshine, generally dry weather but there may be thunderstorms too! Flowers and trees are in bloom .			
Autumn: September,				
	October and November			
	Harvest time is in this season. Temperatures drop. Skies can be overcast. Birds migrate to warmer climates. Leaves change colour and fall from deciduous trees.			
	Winter: December,			
	January and February The coldest time of year. Sometimes we see snow, frost in the morning, sleet, blizzards, and hail. Water freezes to ice. Many plants stop growing. Some animals including hedgehogs and tortoises hibernate.			

Equipment for Measuring different types of weather conditions



A THERMOMETER is used to measure the temperature. It will inform us how hot or cold it is. TEMPTERATURE can be recorded as degree Celsius or Degree Fahrenheit.



A WIND VANE is an instrument that determines the direction from which the wind is blowing. An ANEMOMETER measures wind speed. The cups catch the wind, turning a dial attached to the instrument. The dial shows the wind speed.



A RAIN GAUGE is an instrument used to gather and measure the amount of liquid precipitation over a set time.

Rain	Snow	Cloud	Sun	Storm	Wind
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Cloud	Cloud name
THE S	Cirrus (white, thin and wispy)
	Cumulus (white, fulfy)
	Stratus (grey, cover the whole sky)