

SCIENCE · RECEPTION-Y2

Seasonal Changes

Knowledge Organiser — EYFS / KS1

the four seasons

What changes throughout the

- SPRING (March–May): warmer, more rain, longer days; plants bud and flower; birds nest; lambs born
- SUMMER (June–August): hottest; longest days (June 21 = longest day); trees in full leaf; many baby animals
- AUTUMN (September–November): cooler; shorter days; leaves change colour and fall; harvest; animals prepare for winter
- WINTER (December–February): coldest; shortest days (December 21 = shortest day); some animals hibernate; deciduous trees bare
- Why do we have seasons? Earth is **TILTED** on its axis. When the northern hemisphere tilts towards the Sun = summer. When it tilts away = winter.
- Days are **LONGER** in summer because the Sun takes a longer path across the sky.

Seasonal observations to make outdoors

- Spring: Count the different flowers you can see
- Spring: Listen for birdsong — more birds sing at dawn
- Summer: Measure a shadow at 9am, 12pm, 3pm
- Summer: Count different types of insect in 1 minute
- Autumn: Collect and name 5 different fallen leaves
- Autumn: How many different seeds can you find?



- Winter: Look for animal tracks in frost or mud
- Winter: How long does it take for ice to melt at different temperatures?

