



HEARTS Academy Trust Knowledge Organiser



Subject + Unit/Topic

Year 1/2 Autumn term A

Theme: Cause and Effect

What should I already know?

Year 1—observed trees changing during the year. Know that the four seasons are Spring, Summer, Autumn and winter.

Year 2—observed changes across spring and summer, described the weather and changes in daylight.

Application of Knowledge

Observe changes across the 4 seasons

Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies

work scientifically by: making tables and charts about the weather; and making displays of what happens in the world around them, as the seasons change.

What I will know by the end of the topic

What is the weather like in summer? Warm/ hot some sunny days some rainy days.

What are the four seasons? Spring summer autumn winter

What is the weather like in autumn? There are different types of weather in autumn. In September it is often warm and sunny. In November it is often cold and cloudy. Autumn is colder than summer and warmer than winter.

What is a deciduous tree? A tree that loses its leaves in autumn and grows them again in spring.

What is an evergreen tree? A tree that has leaves all year round.

What happens to deciduous trees in autumn? The leaves change colour and fall of.

What is the weather like in winter? It is the coldest season. There is often frost in the morning and sometimes it snows.

What happens to deciduous trees in winter? The branches are bare because the leaves have fallen of.

Are the days long or short in winter? Short.



Vocabulary

Seasons	Four different times during the year with different weather
Temperature	How hot or cold it is
Thermometer	And instrument for measuring temperature
rainfall	Amount if rain that falls in a place during a particular
Deciduous	A tree or bush that loses its leaves in autumn and
Evergreen	A tree or bush that keeps its leaves all year round
Day length	How many hours of daylight there are in a day



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What should I already know?

Year 1—Explored a wide range of materials through continuous provision.

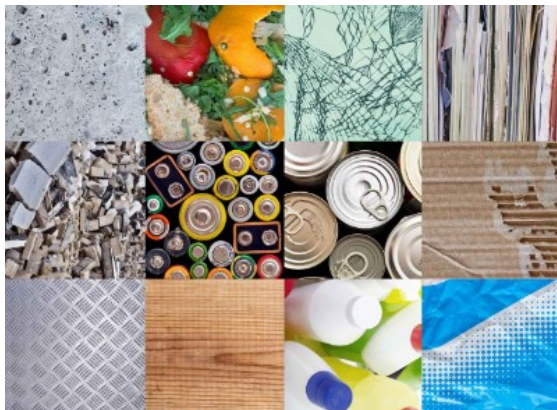
Year 2— Considered the suitability of materials for different purposes.

Application of Knowledge

Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made
Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock
Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials
compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties

What I will know by the end of the topic

- What is an object?** An objects is something you can touch?
- What is a material?** A material is what the object is made from.
- Name 2 hard objects** example pencil sharpener, pencil and chair
- Name 2 soft objects** example sponge, jumper and pillow
- Name 2 rough objects** example bricks, bark of a tree and a washing up sponge
- Name 2 shiny objects** Example, mirror, keys and coins
- Name 2 dull objects** Example wooden spoon, cardboard and a maths book.
- What does transparent mean?** A thin material that you can see objects through.
- Name 2 transparent objects?** A window and a sandwich bag
- What does opaque mean?** A thick material that you can see objects through.
- Name 2 opaque objects?** A book and a whiteboard
- Name 2 magnetic items** Paperclips and a coin
- Name 2 non-magnetic items** A ruler and a rubber



Vocabulary

Object	Something you can touch
Material	What an object is made from
hard	An object that is not easy to bend, cut or break
Soft	An object that is not hard or soft
Rough	A surface that is not even or smooth
Shiny	A surface that reflects light
Dull	A surface that isn't shiny or bright
Transparent	A material that you can see an object through
Opaque	A material that you cant see object through
Magnet	A piece of material that can pull certain types of metal towards itself
Magnetic	A piece of material that is attracted towards a magnet
Non-magnetic	A piece of material that is not attracted towards a magnet