

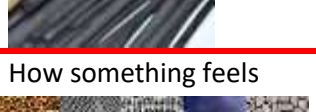


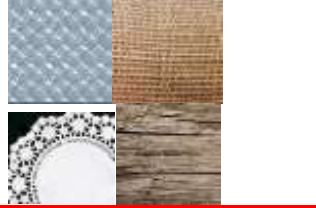



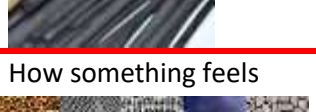


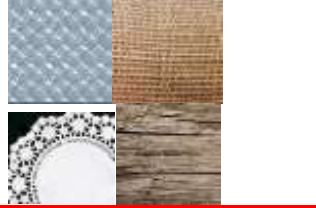








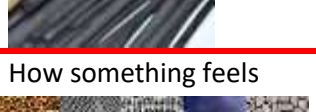


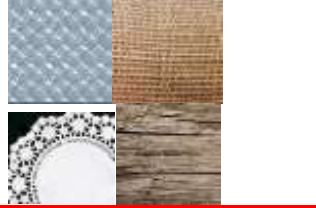
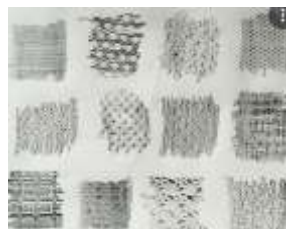




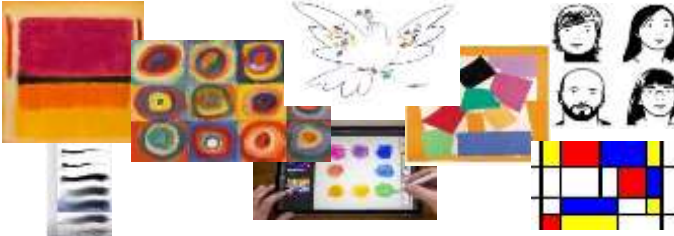


Knowledge Organiser – Art ‘Far and Wide’ Year 1


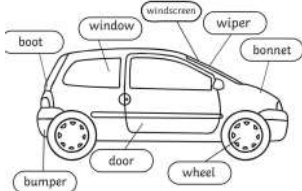

















Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage												
<p><u>What you will need to know</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">* How to hold the scissors correctly.* How to cut along longer straight lines, curves and shapes.* How to stick different layers of materials on a background.* How to cut and stick string on a background. <p><u>How to make a rubbing.</u></p> <p>Make sure the piece of paper is flat on the shape you are rubbing. Hold it still with an open hand. Use a flat crayon or charcoal to gently pull across the page.</p> <p><u>How to assemble different textures in a shape to make a rubbing.</u></p> <p>Look at the collection of rubbings you have explored. Which ones would look best for the boat and the sails? Cut these materials out and put them in your boat outline.</p> <p><u>How to use a sponge to print the sea</u></p> <p>Dip the sponge in paint. Make sure its not too wet. Print across your paper, changing the position of the sponge and dipping into different colour blues, greens and whites. Overprint in different shades.</p>	<table><tr><td>straight</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>curved</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>charcoal</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>texture</td><td><p>How something feels</p><p>Smooth/rough/scaly</p></td></tr><tr><td>A rubbing</td><td><p>an impression of a design on brass or stone, made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk</p></td></tr><tr><td>Materials</td><td><p>Bubble wrap</p><p>Fabric</p><p>Doily</p><p>wood</p></td></tr></table> 	straight		curved		charcoal		texture	<p>How something feels</p>  <p>Smooth/rough/scaly</p>	A rubbing	<p>an impression of a design on brass or stone, made by rubbing on paper laid over it with coloured wax, pencil, chalk</p> 	Materials	<p>Bubble wrap</p> <p>Fabric</p> <p>Doily</p> <p>wood</p> 	<p><u>Coastline of Pakistan</u></p>   <p>Momim Waseem Khan</p> <p><u>Coastline of Romania</u></p>   <p><u>Coastline of Africa</u></p>  
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Knowledge Organiser – Year 1 Computing: We are Digital Artists (1.3)

Key Knowledge	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage					
<div>Unit 1.3: We are digital artists</div> <div>Creating work inspired by great artists</div> <div></div> <div>During this sequence of learning, pupils will learn how to make digital painting inspired by a range of famous artists.</div> <div>They will develop skills such as learning how to use the undo function, the use of multiple layers in artwork as well as transform layers.</div> <div>They will learn how to use the Apps; Brushes-Redux and Autodesk-Sketchbook to select, set brushes and colours to create a range of artwork.</div> <div><div>Brushes Redux</div><div></div><div>APP's</div><div><div>Autodesk SketchBook</div><div></div></div></div>	<div>Undo</div> <div>To reverse the effect of a change in a program.</div>	<div>Layer</div> <div>One of a virtual stack of images forming a composite picture.</div>	<div>Digital</div> <div>made using computers, such as images being made up of many dots, or pixels.</div>	<div>Analogue</div> <div>real-world, like paint on paper.</div>	<div>Zoom</div> <div>To change the magnification so that only part of the overall image occupies the whole of the screen.</div>	<div>Pixel</div> <div>One of the small, square dots that makes up a digital image.</div>	<div>Transform</div> <div>To change the shape of an image or part of an image.</div>	<div>Henri Matisse</div> <div>A French Artist</div> <div></div> <div>Henri Emile Matisse story</div> <div>Henri-Emile-Benoit Matisse was a French artist, printer, and sculptor. He is most well known as a painter. He was born on 31st December 1869 and died, aged 84. Matisse is famous for the way he used colours in his art. He worked as an artist for over half a century – more than fifty years – still producing new, original, and exciting works in his old age. Matisse was born in Le Cateau-Cambresis in northern France. He started painting after his mother bought him some art supplies to occupy him when he was ill, recovering from appendicitis.</div>
<div>Famous Artists</div>		<div>Style/art</div>						
		Colour blocks						
<div>Kandinsky's</div>		Squares with concentric circles						
<div>Picasso</div>		Dove of Peace						
<div>Henri Matisse's</div>		The Snail						
<div>Julian Opie's</div>		Outline style						
<div>Mondrian's</div>		Grid paintings						
<div></div>								

Knowledge Organiser – D and T ‘Far and Wide’ Year 1

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage													
<p><u>What you need to know</u></p> <p>* What a vehicle is.</p> <div></div> <div></div> <p><u>How a car moves</u></p> <div></div> <p><u>Wheels and axles</u></p> <p><u>The parts of a car</u></p> <p>* What things roll and make good wheel.</p> <p>*What makes a good axle.</p> <div><p><u>What you are designing and making:</u></p><p>A moving vehicle</p><p><u>What your vehicle must include:</u></p><ul style="list-style-type: none">It must have wheels and an axleIt must move</div> <p>* Know what my vehicle will look like and to draw a labelled a picture</p> <p>* <u>With support:</u> how to use a saw to cut doweling safely.</p> <p>* Know what boxes make a good vehicle body.</p> <div></div> <p>* How to make windows and doors.</p> <div></div> <p>* How to attach my wheels.</p>	<table><tr><td>vehicle</td><td>A thing for transporting people or things around</td></tr><tr><td>axle</td><td>A rod that passes through the centre of a wheel</td></tr><tr><td>design</td><td>A drawing of something that is going to be made.</td></tr><tr><td>dowel</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>G clamp and bench hook</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>attach</td><td>Fix to</td></tr><tr><td>saw</td><td></td></tr></table> <div></div>	vehicle	A thing for transporting people or things around	axle	A rod that passes through the centre of a wheel	design	A drawing of something that is going to be made.	dowel		G clamp and bench hook		attach	Fix to	saw		<p><u>Pakistani painted bus</u></p>  <p>1923 Persu Streamliner deigned by Romanian engineer Aurel Persu</p>  <p>Lux Afrique – luxury African car manufacturer</p> 
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Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Far and Wide Y1

Key Knowledge

The Four Seasons

autumn September October November	winter December January February
spring March April May	summer June July August



Daylight hours each month:

Month	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Hours of Daylight	13	11	9	8	8	10	12	14	15	16	16	14

What are weather symbols?

Weather symbols are pictures or signs to help us understand a type of weather eg: sunny, windy.

Why are weather symbols used?

Weather symbols are used as a quick and easy way to show the weather that is happening in a particular place on a weather forecast.

Who uses weather symbols?

A weather forecaster uses symbols to help explain the weather.

Sun



Rain



Snow



Thunder Storms



Key Vocabulary

Seasons	There are four seasons each year, Autumn, Winter, Spring and Summer
Autumn	In Autumn, the weather begins to get colder. The leaves start to fall from the trees. The amount of daylight becomes less. This means the daytimes are shorter and the night times are longer
Winter	In Winter, the weather is much colder. Sometimes it is cold enough to freeze, leaving frost and ice on the ground. It sometimes snows. Many trees have bare branches as all their leaves have fallen off. The daytimes are the shortest in the year and the night times are the longest.
Spring	In Spring, the weather starts to get warmer. The leaves begin to grow on the trees and some trees may blossom (have flowers). Plants begin to <u>grow</u> and you may see baby animals like lambs being born. The daytimes start to get longer.
Summer	In Summer, the weather gets hotter. The daytime is <u>long</u> and the nights are short. Summer has the longest days. The trees are full of leaves and there are lots of insects and animals around.
daylight	Daylight is when it is light outside. The amount of daylight changes with each season.

Cultural Heritage

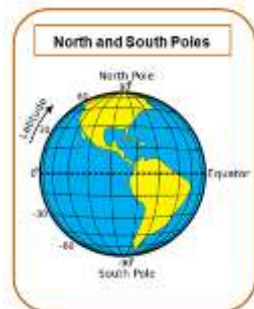
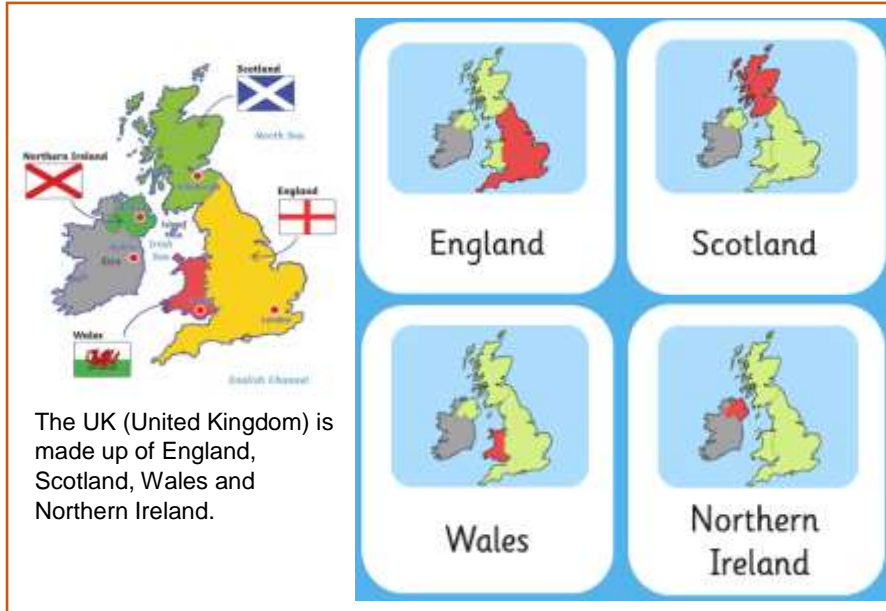


Des Coleman presents the weather on ITV Central News.



Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Far and Wide UK Y1

Key Knowledge



Key Vocabulary

UK	The United Kingdom is made up of Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales
town	A built up area with a name, with defined boundaries and a local government.
city	A larger town that has been given a charter to make it a city. Normally a city has a cathedral.
capital city	A city that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country.
North / South Pole	Location on the surface of the earth

Cultural Heritage

What countries make up the UK?	The United Kingdom is made up of Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales
How many capital cities does the UK have?	The UK is made up of 4 countries. Each country has its own capital city. England = London Wales = Cardiff Scotland = Edinburgh Northern Ireland = Belfast
What are some of the major cities in the UK?	Some of the major cities in the UK are: England: Norwich, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham. Wales: Swansea, Bangor. Scotland: Glasgow, Inverness, Aberdeen. Northern Ireland: Derry, Belfast
Which city is the smallest city in the UK?	St David's in Wales is the smallest city in the UK
Which city is the largest city in the UK?	London in England is the largest city in the UK.
What city is Bordesley Green Primary School in?	Bordesley Green Primary school is in the city of Birmingham.



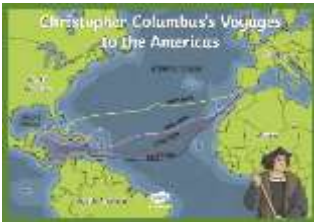
Knowledge Organiser – History: Far and Wide Y1

Key Knowledge



Grace Darling

On 7th September 1838 there was a huge storm. The paddle steamer SS Forfarshire crashed onto the rocks. Grace Darling and her father rowed out in a tiny wooden rowing boat to the wreck and rescued 9 people. Queen Victoria sent a personal letter to Grace along with a £50 reward. She also received a medal for bravery.



Christopher Columbus

In 1492 Christopher Columbus set sail to try and find China. Instead he was credited in finding the New World of America. Recently historians have disputed this fact.

What was a longboat?	Longboats were used by the Vikings to travel to other countries.
What were sedan chairs?	Sedan chairs were mainly used by wealthy people. The person would sit on a chair inside a cabin and would be carried by servants using poles.
What was a horse and cart used for?	Horses and carts were used by people to travel and transport goods to other places.
What was a Penny Farthing?	The Penny Farthing was a bicycle that had one large wheel at the front and one smaller wheel at the back.
How did the steam locomotive change lives?	The steam train changed the way people moved goods and travelled. Many city people, even the poorer workers, were able to travel to the seaside for the first time.
Who invented the petrol car?	Karl Benz invented the first petrol engine car.
Who flew the first plane?	The Wright Brothers were the first people to successfully fly in a plane.
What is Neil Armstrong remembered for?	Neil Armstrong became the first human to step onto the moon.

Key Vocabulary

travel	Moving from one place to another
transport	Carrying people or goods from one place to another
steam engine	A steam engine uses steam from boiling water to make it move. The steam pushes the moving parts.
petrol / combustion engine	Combustion means burning. A petrol engine burns petrol to make it move.
electric cars	Electric cars use electricity to make the motor turn.

rescued	Save someone from a dangerous or difficult situation
wreck	A ship destroyed at sea
survivor	A person remaining alive after an event in which others have died.
heroine	A woman admired for her courage, outstanding achievements or her qualities.
lighthouse	A tower or other structure containing a beacon light to warn or guide ships at sea.

explorer	A person who travels to a new or unfamiliar area
navigate	Travel on a desired course after planning a route
tide	The rise and fall of the sea
sponsorship	A person who pledges to donate a certain amount of money to another person.
Native American	A member of any of the indigenous (natural) people of North, Central and South America

George Stephenson



George Stephenson developed "The Rocket" an early locomotive and built the first passenger railway. He was often thought of as "The Father of the Railways"

In 1825 the Stockton to Darlington line was the world's first passenger railway.

Cultural Heritage



Traditional Transport

Not all countries have the same kind of transport. In Pakistan or Bangladesh you might go around the city in a rickshaw. When visiting Venice tourists like to view the city from a gondola. In Alaska people get around in the snow using a skidoo. Traditional transport in Somalia is a camel while in Romania a horse and cart was used.



rickshaw



skidoo



gondola



camel



horse and cart

Why do people travel?



People travel to different places and countries for many different reasons eg going on holiday, visiting relatives, trade, exploring new lands, going on pilgrimage, migration to find a better job, escape from war.

P.E Knowledge Organiser – Groovy Gymnastics – Year 1

Key Knowledge

Can you perform these **shapes**?

Tuck



Straddle



Straight (pike)



How many different ways can you **travel**?

Log roll



You may have tried these rolls in reception!

Egg roll



Teddy Bear roll

Forward roll



In gymnastics, we start off a **sequence** with our arms stretched above our heads and our toes pointed. Whenever we move we want to point our toes too!

Key vocabulary

tuck	sit on floor, knees bent, one hand on each shin pulling legs into chest.
straddle	sat on floor, legs straight, out wide, flat on the floor. Arms wide out and straight.
pike	sat on floor, legs together and straight out in front. Arms straight up.
log roll	lie on front, arms stretched out, roll onto back keeping arms stretched out.
egg roll	sit on your knees, curl over, roll to one side, then onto your back and back to your starting position.
take off	the position you start from
landing	how you end a jump.
sequence	a performance/routine of linked gymnastic movements
travel	different types of movement to get from one place to another

Cultural Heritage











Lavinia Agache (born 11 February 1968) is a retired Romanian artistic gymnast. She won 10 medals at major international events, including a team gold medal at the 1984 Olympics and a team silver at the 1983 World Championships.



Gymnastics is very popular in Romania and they have won the second most (22) medals in female gymnastics at the Olympic Games. The most famous is Nadia Comăneci who, at the age of 14, won a gold medal with a perfect score!

Knowledge Organiser – Health and Fitness – Year 1

Key Knowledge		Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage
<p>It is important to stay healthy so that we feel good, and we can live long, happy lives! This is called having a 'healthy lifestyle'.</p> 		<p>Healthy When your body and mind are well and feel good.</p>	 
<p>Another way to stay fit and healthy is to exercise, for example: running, playing sports, or cycling. We should aim to do at least an hour of exercise every day.</p> 		<p>Diet What sort of food you eat. You can have a healthy or an unhealthy diet depending on what you eat.</p>	
<p>One way to stay fit and healthy is to eat healthy foods, for example fruit (eg. apples, grapes, oranges) and vegetables (eg. carrots, lettuce and sweetcorn).</p> 		<p>Exercise An activity that makes your heart-beat fast! You exercise to stay healthy.</p>	<p>Simona Halep is a top Romanian tennis player, ranked number 1 in the world during 2017 and 2019. She won the 2018 French Open and The Wimbledon Championships in 2019. She loved sports when she was young, playing lots of football and promotes living a healthy, active lifestyle.</p>
		<p>Sports An activity where a team or one person competes against another team or person for fun.</p>	
<p>It is also important to make sure we get enough sleep (10-12 hours for 4-5 year olds)!</p> 		<p>Fit Someone that is healthy because they do lots of exercise and a healthy diet.</p>	 
		<p>Muscles The part of your body that allows you to move.</p>	
		<p>Active Being active means doing lots of exercise, either sports or running.</p>	
		<p>Sugar Sugar makes food taste sweet. It is important to only have a bit of sugar in your diet.</p>	<p>Marcus Rashford is an English professional footballer. He plays for Manchester United Football Club and England. He promotes living a healthy lifestyle and made sure the government gave children healthy food during the coronavirus pandemic.</p>

Knowledge Organiser – Year 1 R Be Yourself – 2.2

Key Knowledge

1. Marvellous Me

- We are all special, we are all different and we are all unique! Unique means being unlike anything or anyone else.
- There can be times when we can feel different to our friends. This does not mean we need to change. Being happy to be ourselves is a way of being kind to ourselves. Not trying to be like anyone else can help us to feel happy inside.



2. Feelings

- There are lots of different feelings. How we are feeling on the inside can affect how we look on the outside. *If we are feeling happy, we might be smiling and skipping and if we are worried, we might be frowning and looking down the floor.*
- It is OK to feel all these feelings.
- If you are feeling very sad or lonely, angry or worried, you can get help to feel better by talking to a grown-up that you trust.



3. Things I Like

- Different things can make people feel different ways. We might feel the same as our friends or we might feel differently.
- We feel happy when we are pleased. It is often when we are doing things we like or when we are with people we like. *What makes you happy?*

What good feelings do we have that are different to feeling happy?



4. Uncomfortable Feelings

There are lots of ways we can help ourselves cope with uncomfortable feelings like taking deep breaths or listening to music. It is also important to help our friends if they are feeling unhappy or cross.



5. Changes

- Life changes for us all. These can be happy changes. They might also be changes which make us feel a bit worried or sad. *What changes have you gone through in your life so far?*

For example:



- When we are going through any change, it is important to talk to people around us about our feelings and to give ourselves time to cope with the change.
- Remember to be kind to yourself and let yourself feel the different feelings you have.
- 6. Speak Up!**
- What we think and feel will be different from how another person does. This is exciting!

What would happen if we felt like we couldn't say what we were thinking and feeling?

- We might feel cross, frustrated or like we didn't matter if we couldn't say what we were thinking and feeling. Sharing our thoughts and feelings can help us feel happy and valued.
- If other people feel uncomfortable or unhappy when we are sharing our thoughts and feelings because we shouted or spoke rudely, they might not listen to us because of how they are being made to feel.
- We must always speak kindly and respectfully to others.



Key Vocabulary

Word:	Meaning:
change	to become different
comfortable	feeling at ease
confidence	feeling sure of yourself and your ability to do something
consequence	something that happens after you have behaved in a certain way
emotional health	looking after your mind, being aware of your feelings, thoughts and behaviour
feelings	being happy, sad, excited, mad, angry
loss	feeling sad, when you lose someone or something
physical health	looking after your body, taking part in exercise and eating healthy
unique	being the only one of its kind, being special

Cultural Heritage

What makes you special and unique?

Eye colour



Hair colour/type















Favourite thing to do







Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 1 – 2.2

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																														
Unit 7 - Disposition: Being Courageous and Confident				Unit 8 – Being Loyal and Steadfast																														
<p>1. What is courage? What is bravery?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Courage is owning up and standing up. It is both physical and moral.Courage usually requires choice (not to act) and decision making (E.g when a child who decides to defend another child from a bully) <p>When have you been brave? How did it feel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Louisa, aged 6, explains how her Christian faith has given her courage to live with cystic fibrosis. She said: ‘When I get scared and worried, I pray with mummy. When I pray and ask Jesus to give me courage, he gives me courage and that makes me feel brave.’What questions would you want to ask Louisa?Can you think of any answers that Louisa might give? <p>2. How did Hamza (character in story) show courage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prophet Muhammad’s (pbuh) uncle, Hamza, wasn’t a Muslim but he stood by his nephew because he believed that people have the right to freedom of belief.Hamza could have walked away or joined in but he chose to stand up for the one in trouble. This is true courage. The people stopped because they respected Hamza enormously and Hamza said: “When I am on hunting trips and I lie down under the stars, I know that there has to be a God, and therefore let my nephew talk about God without hurting him.”From that day on, Hamza became a Muslim and protected Prophet Mohammad (pbuh).		<ul style="list-style-type: none">When have you been in a difficult situation and had to stand up for yourself or someone else? (E.g. when someone was being bullied)It is very courageous to stand up for something when you could just walk away. <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Is being courageous and being brave the same?</div> <p>3. How does the Bible story of David illustrate courage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Bible story of David tells us that David’s confidence and trust in God helped him to do a challenge bigger than what he was capable of.Even though Goliath looked stronger, David’s enormous courage came from his faith in God.The Bible tells us that Goliath was tall, his coat of armour was heavy and he had an iron point on his spear.David was not as big and strong and was also not old enough to go to war.Why did David trust that God would support him?What did Louisa believe about God that helped her with her illness?Are there any common things in the two stories?		   	<table><tr><th>Word:</th><th>Meaning:</th></tr><tr><td>brave</td><td>ready to face pain or danger</td></tr><tr><td>challenge</td><td>a difficult problem or task</td></tr><tr><td>confidence</td><td>a sense of trust or faith in a person or thing, or in oneself</td></tr><tr><td>courage</td><td>the ability to face fear or danger</td></tr><tr><td>Crucifixion</td><td>when Jesus was nailed to the cross</td></tr><tr><td>disloyal</td><td>not being true</td></tr><tr><td>Easter</td><td>When Christians celebrate Jesus Christ’s resurrection</td></tr><tr><td>freedom</td><td>being free to act or move as one wishes</td></tr><tr><td>loyal</td><td>being true to someone</td></tr><tr><td>moral</td><td>to do with what is right and what is wrong</td></tr><tr><td>Peer Pressure</td><td>when people of the same age try to get you to act a certain way, or try to get you to do something</td></tr><tr><td>physical</td><td>to do with the body</td></tr><tr><td>promise</td><td>to give one’s word</td></tr></table>	Word:	Meaning:	brave	ready to face pain or danger	challenge	a difficult problem or task	confidence	a sense of trust or faith in a person or thing, or in oneself	courage	the ability to face fear or danger	Crucifixion	when Jesus was nailed to the cross	disloyal	not being true	Easter	When Christians celebrate Jesus Christ’s resurrection	freedom	being free to act or move as one wishes	loyal	being true to someone	moral	to do with what is right and what is wrong	Peer Pressure	when people of the same age try to get you to act a certain way, or try to get you to do something	physical	to do with the body	promise	to give one’s word	<p>How do you say sorry in your home language?</p> <p>English</p>  <p>Urdu</p> <p>Sorry / Excuse Me</p>  <p>Maaf Karna</p> <p>معاذ کرنا</p> <p>Romanian</p> 
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Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
Unit 8 - Disposition: Being Loyal and Steadfast		Resurrection	when Jesus returned from death	Arabic Sorry آسف Asif
1. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? ○ What makes a good friend? ○ What makes a bad friend? ○ Why is it important to be a good friend? ○ How does it feel when someone is not behaving as a good friend to you? ○ It is important to live up to your promise of friendship and to other promises you make to friends. ○ Peter unfortunately denied Jesus and let him down. ○ In the Easter story, Mary visits the cave after the crucifixion to find Jesus' body gone. Peter sees the empty shroud and both believe that Jesus is alive. They explore empty cave as they try to understand the resurrection. ○ How would Jesus' friends be feeling? ○ What would you do if a friend went missing? ○ What had Peter done or not done to let Jesus down? ○ How was Peter feeling because of this?	steadfast	able to be trusted or relied on	How do you say sorry to God? 	
	2. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? (2) ○ A good friend is loyal and Christians believe Jesus is a loyal good friend. ○ What should Peter have done? ○ What do you think about Peter as a friend? (disloyal) ○ How does it feel when you have been forgiven after doing something wrong that hurts someone else?	support		
3. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? (3) ○ In John 21 1-17, Jesus reappears and spends time with his followers (disciples). ○ In this story, Peter has the chance to 'make up' for not being a good friend to Jesus. Jesus asks Peter to care for his sheep and his people. ○ Jesus made the first move to allow Peter to 'say sorry' and so that they could be friends again. ○ Was Peter a good or bad friend when he let Jesus down? ○ Was Peter a good or bad friend when he showed he still cared for Jesus? 4. What makes a good friend? What sort of friend was Peter? (4) ○ In Acts 12:1-19, Peter was imprisoned for knowing Jesus. Why did Peter stand up for Jesus and not deny that he knew him? What would it be like to be punished or to go to prison for being friends with someone? <div>○ Sometimes we might at or say something differently to how we normally would be and do because we are with different people. This is called Peer Pressure and can be a positive or a negative thing. ○ When is it ever right not to do what your friend asks? Does this make you less loyal to your friends or more steadfast in who you are?</div>		   		

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<div>Months of the Year -</div> <div>Spring -</div> <div>March, April, May</div> <div>Summer -</div> <div>June, July, August</div> <div>Autumn -</div> <div>September, October, November</div> <div>Winter -</div> <div>December, January, February</div> <div>Observe changes across the seasons -</div> <div></div>					<table><tr><th>Word</th><th>Definition</th></tr><tr><td>Seasons</td><td>There are 4 seasons each year - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.</td></tr><tr><td>Spring</td><td>In Spring the weather starts to get warmer. Leaves begin to grow on trees and some blossom. Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals (e.g. lambs).</td></tr><tr><td>Summer</td><td>In summer the weather gets hotter. The days are longer and nights are shorter. Summer has the longest days. You will see lots of insects in summer (e.g. bees and butterflies)</td></tr><tr><td>Autumn</td><td>Autumn is the season after Summer and before Winter. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour to reds, yellows and oranges before falling.</td></tr><tr><td>Winter</td><td>Winter is the coldest time of year. You may see snow in the Winter. Some animals hibernate during this season.</td></tr><tr><td>Weather</td><td>The weather includes the temperature outside, wind, rain, cloud, sun or snow.</td></tr><tr><td>Daylight</td><td>This is the amount of light outside. This changes depending on the season.</td></tr></table>								Word	Definition	Seasons	There are 4 seasons each year - Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.	Spring	In Spring the weather starts to get warmer. Leaves begin to grow on trees and some blossom. Plants begin to grow and you may see baby animals (e.g. lambs).	Summer	In summer the weather gets hotter. The days are longer and nights are shorter. Summer has the longest days. You will see lots of insects in summer (e.g. bees and butterflies)	Autumn	Autumn is the season after Summer and before Winter. The leaves on deciduous trees change colour to reds, yellows and oranges before falling.	Winter	Winter is the coldest time of year. You may see snow in the Winter. Some animals hibernate during this season.	Weather	The weather includes the temperature outside, wind, rain, cloud, sun or snow.	Daylight	This is the amount of light outside. This changes depending on the season.	<div>Des Coleman presents the weather on ITV Central News.</div> <div></div>											
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