



# Seasons, weather and changing daylight

## What this pack helps with

Order the seasons, interpret seasonal clues and simple weather/daylight data, then plan and record safe dated observations.

## Before you start

Read instructions aloud. Treat printed records as examples and local observations as evidence for one time and place.

## What you need

Pencil, optional weather symbols, and optional adult-read thermometer or adult-checked sunrise/sunset source.

## Use and safety

Observe from a safe place and dress for actual conditions. Never look directly at the sun, even through dark glasses. Adult-check any online daylight data.

Print A4 at actual size. Child pages are 2–5; pages 6–7 contain answers, rubrics and next steps. Colour is optional.

## Scope and source

Weather varies within every season. Printed daylight values are models, not exact local forecasts. This pack does not explain Earth–Sun causes or prove a year-long pattern without repeated dated observations. DfE Year 1 Seasonal changes and KS1 working scientifically (England; OGL v3.0). Original TheLearnDen tasks; not an official assessment.



## OBSERVE, RECORD AND COMPARE

# Seasons, weather and changing daylight

## 1. season order

Start with spring. Write the seasons around the cycle.

spring

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. season clues

many deciduous leaves changing colour

season: \_\_\_\_\_

very short daylight record

season: \_\_\_\_\_

buds opening on a monitored plant

season: \_\_\_\_\_

long daylight record

season: \_\_\_\_\_



## OBSERVE, RECORD AND COMPARE

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## 3. weather table

| Day | Weather | °C |
|-----|---------|----|
| Mon | sunny   | 12 |
| Tue | rainy   | 9  |
| Wed | cloudy  | 10 |
| Thu | sunny   | 14 |

Rainy day: \_\_\_\_\_ Warmest: \_\_\_\_\_ Same weather: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. daylight bars

winter example · 8  
hours



spring example · 12  
hours



summer example ·  
16 hours



autumn example ·  
12 hours



Longest: \_\_\_\_\_ Shortest: \_\_\_\_\_ Difference: \_\_\_\_\_ hours



OBSERVE, RECORD AND COMPARE

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## 5. clothes from weather

**cold and rainy**

waterproof coat

sun hat

choose: \_\_\_\_\_

**warm and sunny**

sun hat

woolly scarf

choose: \_\_\_\_\_

**cold and dry**

warm layer

sandals

choose: \_\_\_\_\_

Choose from the weather evidence, not from a season name.

## 6. weather observation

date and place

weather words

temperature if safely available

rain/wind evidence

one change since last observation

## OBSERVE, RECORD AND COMPARE

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## 7. daylight plan

Never look directly at the sun, even through dark glasses.

place

two dates

same observation or trusted source

what to compare

direct-sun safety

## 8. season evidence conclusion

Use two dated records to say what changed and what is still uncertain.

|                  | Record 1 | Record 2 |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| Date             |          |          |
| Weather/daylight |          |          |

What changed?

Still uncertain:



## ADULT ANSWERS AND FEEDBACK · 1 OF 2

# Respond to the evidence

Fixed keys check the printed model. Open tasks are assessed against the actual observation, sort, question or conclusion.

**1**    **spring, summer, autumn, winter**

Spring, summer, autumn, winter, then spring again. Any starting season is acceptable if the four-season cycle continues in the correct order; this printed task starts at spring.

**Look for:** All four seasons appear once. The sequence is treated as a repeating annual cycle. **Next:** Start at a different season and say the next two.

**2**    **autumn, winter, spring, summer**

Changing deciduous leaves—autumn; very short daylight—winter; buds opening—spring; long daylight—summer. These are clues from a simplified UK year, not guarantees for one date or place. Weather varies and one clue may need checking with other evidence.

**Look for:** The learner uses the printed clue. Season is not inferred from temperature alone. **Next:** Choose one clue and name another observation that would strengthen the answer.

**3**    **rainyDay: Tue; warmest: Thu; sameWeather: Mon and Thu**

Rainy day—Tuesday; warmest—Thursday; same weather—Monday and Thursday. Read only the supplied four-day record. “Rainy” identifies the rainy day; no rainfall amount is provided, so the table cannot establish which day was wettest. Do not generalise to a season.

**Look for:** Answers come from the table. Weather type and temperature are read as different data fields. **Next:** Add one question that this table can answer and one it cannot.

**4**    **longest: summer example; shortest: winter example; difference: 8; equal: spring example and autumn example**

Longest—summer example; shortest—winter example; difference—8 hours; equal examples—spring and autumn. These are simple model observations, not exact sunrise/sunset claims for every UK location or date.

**Look for:** Bar length and printed number agree. The learner compares duration rather than clock time. **Next:** Compare two real dated daylight records for the same place using an adult-checked source.



## ADULT ANSWERS AND FEEDBACK · 2 OF 2

# Respond to the evidence

Fixed keys check the printed model. Open tasks are assessed against the actual observation, sort, question or conclusion.

## 5 waterproof coat, sun hat, warm layer

Cold/rainy—waterproof coat; warm/sunny—sun hat; cold/dry—warm layer. Choose from the printed pair using current conditions. Clothing depends on weather, activity and the person, not the season name alone.

**Look for:** The choice answers the stated conditions. The learner does not claim everyone must wear the same item. **Next:** Look at today's conditions with an adult and explain one practical choice.

## 6 Adult-assessed evidence

Example only: 5 September, school gate—cloudy—14°C from an adult-read thermometer—leaves moving—cooler than yesterday. Record actual evidence. Accept a dated drawing, symbols, spoken record or writing. One observation describes that time/place and does not establish a whole season.

**Look for:** The date/place and at least two observations are recorded. Comparison names the earlier record used. **Next:** Repeat from the same safe place later and compare one field.

## 7 Adult-assessed evidence

Example: compare adult-checked sunrise/sunset records for Bournemouth on two dates and calculate/describe which has more daylight. Never look directly at the sun. Accept a feasible same-place comparison using an adult-checked timetable or safe observation of whether it is light at a fixed clock time. Direct sun viewing is never required.

**Look for:** Place and method stay comparable. Two dated records are planned. The direct-sun warning is understood. **Next:** Collect the first dated record and schedule the second with an adult.

## 8 Adult-assessed evidence

Example: daylight was longer in the later record and the weather symbol changed; two days are not enough to describe every day in a season. Accept a conclusion supported by two actual records and an honest uncertainty. Do not require a predetermined seasonal pattern if the observations differ.

**Look for:** The conclusion cites both records. Uncertainty separates observed evidence from a broad seasonal claim. **Next:** Add another observation later in the year before making a stronger pattern claim.