



ADULT GUIDE · SEQUENCE AND CALENDAR LANGUAGE

Use calendar and time language

What this pack helps with

Use day and month order, seasons, a.m./p.m., relative-day words and mixed calendar clues.

Before you begin

The learner can talk about a familiar routine. An adult reads longer instructions and accepts explained routine differences.

Pencil, scissors only if an adult chooses to make cards, and an optional real calendar or timetable.

How to use evidence

Keep first attempts. Ask the learner to explain the relation between events or calendar words; record a reasoned routine-dependent answer rather than forcing the common example.

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

Limits and source

A.m./p.m. and meteorological season groupings are clearly bounded site extensions. The paper does not teach clock-hand reading, month lengths, exact dates, seasonal causes or general calendar mastery. DfE Year 1 mathematics programme of study (England; OGL v3.0). Original TheLearnDen prompts and examples. This is not an official assessment.



ORDER · EXPLAIN · CONNECT · CHECK

Use calendar and time language

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Find the missing day

Write the missing word between the printed neighbours.

Tuesday	→	_____	→	Thursday
Friday	→	_____	→	Sunday
Sunday	→	_____	→	Tuesday

This checks order with clues; copying a visible neighbour does not prove independent spelling.

2. Find the missing month

Write the missing word between the printed neighbours.

February	→	_____	→	April
June	→	_____	→	August
October	→	_____	→	December
December	→	_____	→	February

This checks month order, not the number of days in each month.



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3. Put the months in order

Number the cards 1–12. Read the calendar year in order.

September	March	December
June	January	August
April	November	February
July	October	May

January-first is the conventional calendar-year order used in this task.

4. Match months and seasons

Write spring, summer, autumn or winter for each UK meteorological month group.

March · April · May

June · July · August

September · October · November

December · January · February

This uses UK meteorological month groupings as calendar vocabulary. Weather and seasonal signs vary by place and year.



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5. Use a.m. and p.m.

Write a.m. or p.m. beside each stated day part.

9:00 in the morning _____

2:00 in the afternoon _____

7:00 in the evening _____

6:00 in the morning _____

A.m./p.m. is a site extension beyond the Year 1 statutory hour/half-hour statement. Noon and midnight need separate teaching.

6. Answer mixed time clues

Answer each clue with a day, month, day part or a.m./p.m.

day after Monday

month before May

part of day after afternoon

one week after Friday

6:00 in the evening uses

This is a bounded mixture of language questions. It does not replace practical clock reading or calendar use.



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7. Match period words

Write the meaning of each time word.

yesterday

tomorrow

week

year

Yesterday and tomorrow move with the date. The printed relations, not named dates, are the evidence.

8. Choose the next calendar step

Use the evidence from this pack.

day-order clue answered accurately

month-order clue to revisit

a.m./p.m. example to rehearse

real calendar or timetable recheck

Do not infer complete topic knowledge from one calendar strip or timetable example.



ADULT ANSWERS AND FEEDBACK · 1 OF 2

Check the relation, choose the next step

Fixed models check the printed example. Accept explained routine variation where the task says so. Do not total a score.

1 Wednesday; Saturday; Monday

Wednesday; Saturday; Monday Write the missing day between the printed neighbours.

Look for: Uses both neighbours. Continues Sunday to Monday. **Next:** Hide one more day in a different run.

2 March; July; November; January

March; July; November; January Write the missing month between the printed neighbours.

Look for: Uses the full month cycle. Continues December to January. **Next:** Name the month before and after a chosen month.

3 January → February → March → April → May → June → July → August → September → October → November → December

January → February → March → April → May → June → July → August → September → October → November → December Number the month cards 1–12, then read the year in order.

Look for: Uses every month once. Starts with January and ends with December. **Next:** Start at a named month and continue around the cycle.

4 spring; summer; autumn; winter

Mar–May spring; Jun–Aug summer; Sep–Nov autumn; Dec–Feb winter Write the conventional UK meteorological season for each month group.

Look for: Uses every month once. Keeps a stated convention rather than inferring weather. **Next:** Compare this convention with one local observation record.



ADULT ANSWERS AND FEEDBACK · 2 OF 2

Check the relation, choose the next step

Fixed models check the printed example. Accept explained routine variation where the task says so. Do not total a score.

5 a.m.; p.m.; p.m.; a.m.

9 morning—a.m.; 2 afternoon—p.m.; 7 evening—p.m.; 6 morning—a.m. Write a.m. or p.m. from the stated day part.

Look for: Connects morning with a.m. and afternoon/evening with p.m. Keeps the periods distinct. **Next:** Match the same labels on a real timetable.

6 Tuesday; April; evening; Friday; p.m.

Tuesday; April; evening; Friday; p.m. Answer each printed calendar or day-part clue.

Look for: Switches between days, months and day parts accurately. Recognises that one week returns to the same weekday. **Next:** Sort the clues by the kind of time language used.

7 day before today; day after today; seven days; twelve months

yesterday—day before today; tomorrow—day after today; week—seven days; year—twelve months Match each word to its printed meaning.

Look for: Keeps relative-day language anchored to today. Uses week and year as periods, not exact clock times. **Next:** Use today's real date to make one example.

8 Adult-assessed evidence

Example: knew day after Monday; revisit month before May; rehearse 7 p.m.; check on the family calendar. Use exact first-attempt evidence and one real calendar or timetable.

Look for: Names one secure item and one gap. Chooses a fresh contextual recheck. **Next:** Repeat after a gap without using a score threshold.