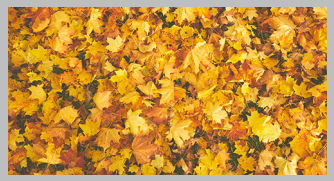
Topic Vocabulary

Litter — Waste left on the ground or in public places.
Rubbish — Unwanted things that are thrown away.
Clean — Free from dirt or mess.
Dirty — Covered with dirt or something unclean.
Seasons — The four different times of the year with different weather.
Autumn — The season when leaves fall from trees and it starts to get colder.
Winter — The coldest season of the year, often with snow.
Spring — The season when flowers bloom, and it starts to get warmer.
Summer — The warmest season of the year, with long days of sunshine.
Weather — What the sky and air are like each day, such as sunny or rainy.
World — The Earth and everything on it.
Temperature — How hot or cold something is.







Climate Facts to Learn

- There are four seasons and they are called autumn, winter, spring and summer.
- The weather and temperature changes in each season.
- The weather changes each day and we can see the changes.
- We can look after where we live by keeping it clean and caring for nature.

Climate Curriculum

Autumn Home-Learning for EYFS





Home-Learning Challenge

- Find some beautiful Autumn leaves
- Do a leaf rubbing
- Go on a walk in nature
- Have a chat about the weather each morning
- Make a weather chart for your home
- Draw a rainbow picture and learn the rainbow song I can sing a rainbow
- Find some clothes to wear as the weather gets colder
- Make a poster to encourage people to put litter in the bin
- If we get snow, can you explore it? Make footprints, a snowperson and more!



Useful Websites

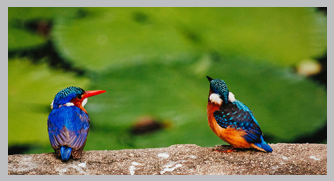
Go Jetters – Environment, weather and climate videos
https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/classclipsvideo/articles/zfb3scw
Weather and Seasons
https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/articles/zhhcgwx
BBC Bitesize EYFS – How do I care for the environment?
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zs2d239

Images: www.vecteezy.com

Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School

Topic Vocabulary

Climate — The usual weather in a place over a long time.
Impact — The change or difference something makes.
Natural world — Everything in nature, like plants, animals, and landscapes.
Negative effect — A bad change or result.
Pollution — Harmful things that make the air, water, or land dirty.
Positive effect — A good change or result.
Seasons — The four different times of the year with different weather.
Weather — What the sky and air are like each day, such as sunny or rainy.







Climate Facts to Learn



- Weather is the conditions outside at a particular place and time. Sunshine, clouds, temperature, and rain are some of the changing conditions that make up the weather.
- The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.
- Pollution is something that is harmful or dangerous. This could be in the air, land or water.
- Pollution is bad for the environment and makes the climate change.



Climate Curriculum

Autumn Home-Learning for Year 1





Home-Learning Challenge

Investigate the seasons! Go on an Autumn walk in the woods and look for signs of Autumn.
Collect signs of autumn such as conkers, acorns and leaves and use these for craft activities, eg leaf printing or collage, rolling conkers in paint to make a picture.



Useful Websites

Go Jetters
https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/m0007z03/go-jetters
Ranger Hanza's Eco Quest
https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/m001bgjl/ranger-hamzas-eco-quest
BBC Bitesize - The Regenerators
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z2np6g8

Images: www.vecteezy.com

Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School

Topic Vocabulary

Climate — The usual weather in a place over a long time.
Climate change — The long-term change in Earth's weather patterns.
Extinct — When a type of animal or plant no longer exists.
Endangered — When a type of animal or plant is in danger of becoming extinct.
Human activity — Things people do that affect the world around them.
In danger — At risk of harm or loss.
Negative impact — A bad change or result caused by something.
Pollution — Harmful things that make the air, water, or land dirty.
Positive impact — A good change or result caused by something.



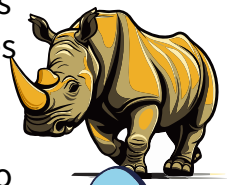




Climate Facts to Learn

- An endangered animal is an animal that is at very high risk of extinction in the wild.
- In Africa the black rhino is endangered because it is hunted for its horn. The African forest elephant is endangered because the trees in the areas it lives keep being cut down.
- Hedgehogs and red squirrels are endangered in Britain and one of the reasons is because they do not have safe places to live in the wild.
- The way the climate is changing can affect people as well as animals.







Climate Curriculum

Autumn Home-Learning for Year 2





Home-Learning Challenge

- Find out about other endangered animals from around the world. What is being done to help them?
- Keep a weather diary
- Research what the weather is like in South Africa
- Create a hedgehog house in the local park or your garden



Useful Websites

- https://muddypuddles.com/blogs/blog/build-hedgehog-house?srsltid=AfmBOor3LcZrsuI6gq6SDaqYUqxa5hmu_LMH2i4f7w
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z2np6g8#zgnphcw
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/shows/ranger-hamzas-eco-quest
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1IDQSeJ1cs

Images: www.vecteezy.com

Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School

Topic Vocabulary

Atmosphere — The layer of gases around the Earth that we live in.
Carbon dioxide — A gas that people and animals breathe out, and which is also released by burning fuels.
Climate change — The long-term change in Earth's weather patterns.
Environment — The natural world around us, including plants, animals, and land.
Greenhouse effect — The warming of the Earth caused by gases trapping heat in the atmosphere.
Greenhouse gas emissions — Gases released into the air that trap heat and warm the Earth.
Pollution — Harmful things that make the air, water, or land dirty.







Climate Facts to Learn

- The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.
- The atmosphere is the layer of gases that surrounds the Earth. It is very important because it keeps us all alive!
- Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. One of the main greenhouse gases concerned with climate change is carbon dioxide.
- Climate change describes the process of our planet heating up. There are lots of reasons for climate change, such as greenhouse gas emissions.
- Climate change contributes to extreme weather and the changes in weather we see happening in the world.



Climate Curriculum

Autumn Home-Learning for Year 3





Home-Learning Challenge

- Make a poster to show the main types of greenhouse gases.
- Draw, label or colour in a map to show different climates around the world.
- Make a model to show the different types of plants and animals that live in a specific climate.
- Research different types of pollution that make the land, sea and air dirty.
- Think of your own pledge to show how you can help to look after the planet.



Useful Websites

BBC Bitesize – Explore weather and climate
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7dkhbk#zpnmxbk
BBC Bitesize – What is climate change?
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z4g3f82#zssjwnb
National Geographic Kids – What is climate change? -
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/general-geography/what-is-climate-change
NASA Climate Kids – Meet the greenhouse gases
https://climatekids.nasa.gov/greenhouse-cards

Images: www.vecteezy.com

Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School

Topic Vocabulary

Atmosphere — The layer of gases around the Earth that we live in.
Coal — A black rock that can be burned for energy.
Fossil fuels — Energy sources like coal, oil, and gas that come from ancient plants and animals.
Gas — A fuel that can be burned for energy, often used for heating and cooking.
Greenhouse emissions — Gases released into the air that trap heat and warm the Earth.
Human activity — Things people do that affect the world around them.
Non-renewable — Something that can run out because it cannot be replaced quickly, like fossil fuels.
Oil — A non-renewable thick liquid that is used to make fuel and other products.
Renewable energy — Energy from sources that can be used over and over, like sunlight and wind.
Sustainable — Something that can be used without running out or harming the environment.



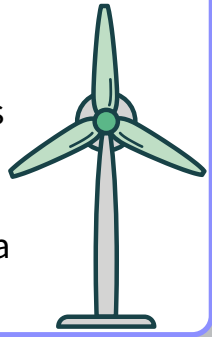




Climate Facts to Learn



- Fossil fuels are coal, oil or natural gas that are formed from fossils. This process happens over millions of years.
- Fossil fuels are used day-to-day to fuel our vehicles and provide us with energy and electricity.
- Renewable energy comes from nonfinite sources within the environment that cannot run out and include sunlight, wind, and waves.
- Renewable energy is increasingly being used as a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels.



Climate Curriculum

Autumn Home-Learning for Year 4





Home-Learning Challenge

- Make a poster/model to explain what fossil fuels are.
- Find out how to be more sustainable at home and at school.
- Create a pledge to share what is important to you.
- Write your own rap or poem based on what you have learned about climate change.



Useful Websites

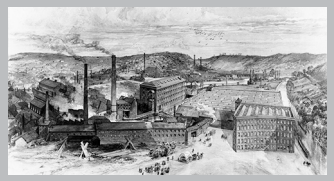
UK Weather
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zc68h4j/articles/zhrdwnb
Fossil Fuels
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkhwnk7/articles/zff4kty
https://kids.earth.org/climate-change/fossil-fuels-explained-to-kids/
Sustainability
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkhwnk7/articles/zff4kty
-What is climate change?
changehttps://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/general-geography/what-is-climate-change/

Images: www.vecteezy.com

Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School

Topic Vocabulary

Carbon dioxide — A gas that people and animals breathe out, and which is also released by burning fuels.
Carbon emissions — The release of carbon dioxide into the air, mostly from burning fossil fuels.
Carbon footprint — The amount of carbon dioxide a person or activity adds to the atmosphere.
Carbon Offset— Taking action to reduce or balance out the effects of carbon emissions, like planting trees to absorb carbon dioxide.
Carbon stores — Places where carbon is kept, like in trees, soil, and oceans.
Climate change — The long-term change in Earth's weather patterns.
Coal — A black rock that can be burned for energy.
Fossil fuel — Energy sources like coal, oil, and gas that come from ancient plants and animals.
Gas — A fuel that can be burned for energy, often used for heating and cooking.
Global warming — The increase in Earth's average temperature caused by greenhouse gases.
Greenhouse effect — The warming of the Earth caused by gases trapping heat in the atmosphere.
Greenhouse gas emissions — Gases released into the air that trap heat and warm the Earth.
Industrial revolution — A time in history when many factories were built, and machines started to be used more for work.
Oil — A thick liquid fossil fuel that contributes to climate change when burned.
Oxygen — A gas that people, animals, and plants need to breathe.
Renewable energy — Energy from sources that can be used over and over, like sunlight and wind.

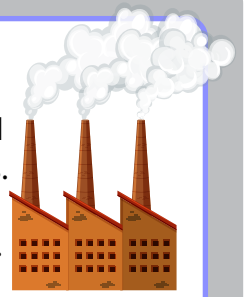


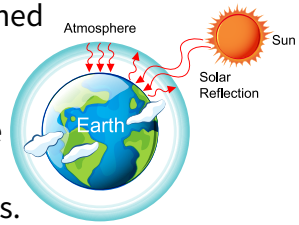




Climate Facts to Learn

- The Industrial Revolution impacted the environment. The use of chemicals and fuel in factories resulted in increased air and water pollution and an increased use of fossil fuels.
- As a result of climate change, the average temperature of the Earth is increasing, which is known as global warming.
- Greenhouse gases are gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. The main greenhouse gases concerned with climate change are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and chlorofluorocarbons.
- A carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities, rather than any natural emissions.





Climate Curriculum

Autumn Home-Learning for Year 5





Home-Learning Challenge

- Create an image of Leeds before and after the Industrial Revolution
- Make a poster about the effects of the Industrial Revolution on the environment
- Write a diary extract to show what it was like to live in a city during the Industrial Revolution
- Record a podcast discussing climate change





Useful Websites

Beechwood Website Climate Page:
https://www.beechwoodprimaryschool.co.uk/climate/
Industrial Revolution
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6kg3j6
https://kids.kiddle.co/Industrial_Revolution
Life before the Industrial Revolution
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zm9r4xs

Images: www.vecteezy.com

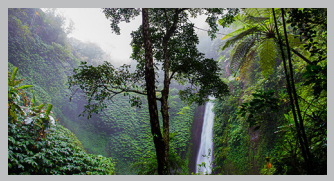
Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School

Topic Vocabulary

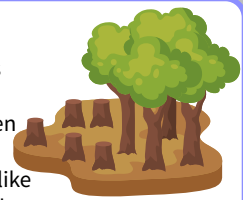
Atmosphere — The layer of air that surrounds the Earth.
Biodiversity — The variety of different living things, like plants and animals, in a particular place.
Carbon footprint — The amount of carbon dioxide a person or activity adds to the atmosphere.
Carbon sinks — Natural places, like forests and oceans, that absorb and store carbon dioxide from the air.
Climate Change — When the Earth's weather patterns change over a long time.
Climate emergency — A serious situation where urgent action is needed to stop harmful climate change.
Climate justice — The idea that everyone, especially the most vulnerable, should be treated fairly when dealing with the effects of climate change.
Deforestation — The cutting down or removal of trees from a forest, often to clear land for farming or building.
Ecosystems — Communities of living things, like plants and animals, and how they interact with their environment.
Greenhouse Gas Emissions — Gases that come from things like cars and factories and make the Earth warmer.
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change — A group of experts from around the world who study climate change and give advice on what to do about it.
Permaculture — A way of growing food and building communities that works with nature and is sustainable.
Rainforest — A very wet and lush forest with many trees and plants, usually found in hot places.
Rewilding — The process of restoring land to its natural state by allowing nature to take over, often by bringing back plants and animals that used to live there.
Tipping points — Critical moments when small changes can cause big, sometimes irreversible, effects on the climate.



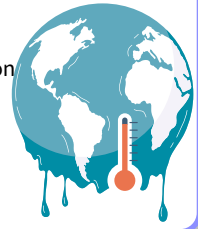




Climate Facts to Learn

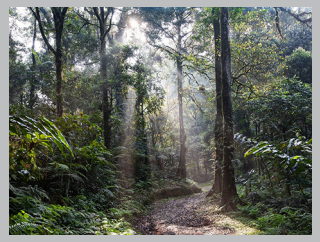


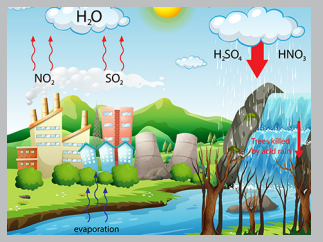
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is a United Nations group formed in 1988 to study climate change caused by humans. Experts, chosen by countries around the world, help create reports every six to seven years.
- Climate change is already affecting every region, with irreversible impacts like sea-level rise, and immediate cuts in greenhouse gas emissions are needed to limit future warming.
- Human-caused climate change is disrupting nature and affecting billions of people, with unavoidable dangers expected even with a global temperature increase of 1.5°C.
- Rainforests are home to most of the world's plants and animals. They absorb carbon dioxide, produce oxygen, and help regulate the climate. Rainforests provide food, medicines, and are important for indigenous people. Deforestation harms wildlife, increases global warming, and threatens communities.
- Reforestation can help remove a lot of CO2 from the atmosphere and restore forests. It's often expensive and risky, but growing mangroves and supporting natural regrowth can be very effective. In some countries, changes in laws to support local tree planting have led to big environmental benefits.



Climate Curriculum

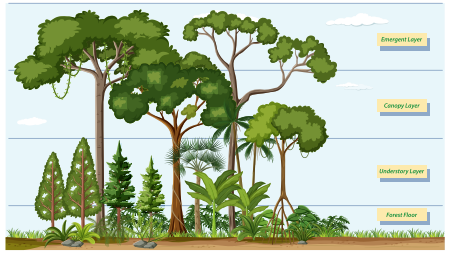
Autumn Home-Learning for Year 6

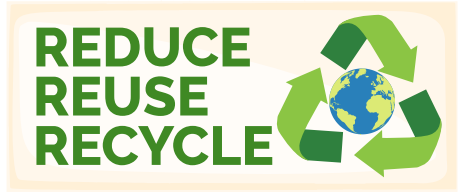




Home-Learning Challenge

Create either a map or model (extra challenge...a scale model!) of the different rainforests across the world.
Create a library/index of the animals and plants found in the different rainforests
Draw a labelled diagram of the different layers of the rainforest (shoebox model etc)
Make a poster for someone you know to explain how they could live a more sustainable life
Create something new from a piece of recyclable material





Useful Websites

www.kids.earth.org

www.climatekids.nasa.gov

www.natgeokids.com

Images: www.vecteezy.com

Design P. Jackson 2024 for Beechwood Primary School