	Au	tumn	Spi	ring	Sun	nmer
Topic Ideas	All about me (8 weeks)	People who help us / celebrations (8 weeks)	Hot and cold places (6 weeks)		outside weeks)	Seaside (7 weeks)
Mini themes within topic	My family How I have changed My emotions	Bonfire night Diwali Remembrance Day Nocturnal animals	South Pole Penguins Africa Wild animals	Lifecycles	Plants Minibeasts Looking after our world	Sun and beach safety Seaside holidays now and in the past Under the sea Pirates / mermaids
Special events	Starting school	Bonfire night Nativity Police / nurse visit	Winter walk Chinese New Year celebration	Caterpillar delivery Whole class trip - top	ic linked	Pirate day Transition picnic
Book Focus	First day at Bug School Who are you? The Colour Monster Once there were giants Oliver's Vegetables Leaf theif The Little Red Hen	Hovis the Hedgehog Little Glow Florence Nigtingale – Little People, Big Dreams Supertato The Nativity Lucy and Tom's Christmas Mog's Christmas	Lost and Found Emperors Egg Handa's Surprise The Great Race Amelia Earhart – little people big dreams	The Very Hungry Cate Wooly Bear Caterpilla Yucky worms Natures tiny miracle – The Amazing Lifecycle Jack and the beanstall	Bee of plants	Lucy and Tom go to the seaside Sharing a shell Grace Darling The Pirates Next Door

Prime Areas

Communication & Language Educational Programme

The development of children's spoken language underpins all seven areas of learning and development. Children's back-and-forth interactions from an early age form the foundations for language and cognitive development. The number and quality of the conversations they have with adults and peers throughout the day in a language-rich environment is crucial. By commenting on what children are interested in or doing and echoing back what they say with new vocabulary added, practitioners will build children's language effectively. Reading frequently to children, and engaging them actively in stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems, and then providing them with extensive opportunities to use and embed new words in a range of contexts, will give children the opportunity to thrive. Through conversation, storytelling and role play, where children share their ideas with support and modelling from their teacher, and sensitive questioning that invites them to elaborate, children become comfortable using a rich range of vocabulary and language structures.

teacher, and sensitive que	stioning that invites them	to claborate, crimaren beco	ine common table asing a men	Trange of vocabalary allan	anguage structures.	
Reception children	How to sit and listen 1:1,	How to listen in familiar	Listen attentively in a	Maintain attention in	Listen to and understand	Listen attentively and
'	small group and whole class	and new situations.	range of situations and	different contexts, attend	instructions about what	respond to what they hear
will / know	situations for a short time.	How to engage in stories	know how to listen	to peers and adults that	they are doing, whilst	with relevant questions,
	Maintain attention in small	that are familiar and new	carefully e.g.	are familiar and	busy with another task.	comments, or actions.
	groups, 1:1 and whole class	with interest and	understand they need to	unfamiliar	Listen and continue with	Attend to others in play,
	for a short time.	enjoyment.	look at who is talking to	Keep play going in	an activity for a short	play co-operatively and
	How to engage in storytimes	Make relevant comments	them and think about	response to the ideas of	time.	can pretend to be
	How to join in with repeated	when listening to a story	what they are saying.	others and engage in	Keep play going in	someone else talking.
	refrains and anticipate key	and can answer 'why'	Maintains attention,	conversation relevant to	response to the ideas of	Games can be quite
	events or phrases in stories	questions.	concentrates, and sits	play theme. Use talk to	others and engage in	elaborate and detailed.
	read to them.	Link events in a story to	quietly during appropriate	help work out problems	conversation relevant to	Make comments about
		their own experiences.	activity for a short time in	and organise thinking and	play theme. Ask and	what they have heard and
		·	the classroom.	activities explain how	answer 'what', 'where',	ask questions to clarify

Ask questions to find out Respond appropriately when asked e.g. tambourine - stop more and to check they understand what has been hands on head. said to them. Follow one step instructions Respond to others Understand 'why' questions appropriately in play. Use sentences of 4-6 words Engage in story times. Sing some nursery rhymes / Engage in non-fiction book. Begin to use social phrases Follow instructions with 2 e.g. Good Morning parts in familiar situations. Use intonation to make meaning clear to others. Start a conversation with peers and familiar adults and continue it for many turns. Retell a past simple event e.g. how scratched knee' Recognise words that rhume or sound similar E.g. "Cat and hat Develop social phrases -"Good morning, how are you?"

Make predictions about what might happen next or story endings in response to texts read. Engage in non-fiction books. Link events in a storu to their own experiences. Introduce a storyline into their play. Consider the listener and takes turns to listen and speak in different contexts. Use talk to pretend objects stand for something else in play. Demonstate some use of past tense verbs. Offer explanations for how and why things happen. Describe events that happen in their day. Use simple conjunctions in talk to link thoughts 'and' 'because'.

things work and why they might happen. Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabularu. Ask questions to clarify understanding of a text or task. Ask questions to find out more and check understanding. Retell a story with exact repetition. Use talk to clarify thinking, connect ideas and share thinking with others. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. Retell/create own stories for teacher scribing (drawina club) Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities.

'when', and 'what could we do next' questions. Carry out a series of 3 directions. Show familiarity with selected non-fiction by using new knowledge and vocab in conversation and play. Understand 'how', 'why' and 'where' questions. Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities. and to explain how things work and why they might happen. Describe an event in the correct order and some detail. Give some details that they know are important and will influence the listener E.g. "Lucy fell over that bike. Ben didn't push her". Express ideas about feelings and experiences.

Articulate their ideas in a

Show that they can use

language to reason and

persuade E.g. "Can I go

outside because it's

stopped raining?"

sentence.

thinking. Respond by asking if unsure and uses words specifically to make meaning clear E.g. "I didn't want my yellow aloves: I wanted the spottu ones that match my hat" Retell a story with some exact repetition and in their own words. Understand that words can be put into aroups or categories, and give examples from each category E.a. Animals. Understand a range of words to describe the idea of time, shape, texture, size and know in which context to use them E.a. Soon, early, and late; square, triangle and circle; soft, hard, and smooth. Articulate and create an imaginary story of their own in play or in writing. Speak clearly in well formed sentences of 8 words or more in length with some detail. E.a. "I made a big round pizza with tomato, cheese and ham on top" Use new vocabulary in different contexts. Úse past. present, and future tenses in conversation with peers and adults. Use conjunctions to extend and articulate their ideas, join phrases with words such as 'if', 'because', 'so', 'could' E.g. "I can go outside if I put my sun hat

Early Learning Goals

- Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions
 - Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding
 - . \bullet Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.
 - Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
 - Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate
- Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modeeling and support from their teacher.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development Programme of Education

Children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED) is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children, they learn how to make good friendships, co-operate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life.

<u> </u>
Ten Ten units
By the end of each
half term, children
will
Self Regulation
(express feelings /
manage behaviour).
Managing self
(independence / self
awareness, keeping
healthy /
collaboration)
Building relationship
(social skills)
,

Aware of own feelings, can talk about feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry'. Welcome distractions when upset. Understand behavioural expectations of the setting. Beginning to understand why rules are important. Can independently organise themselves in the morning e.g., bookbag in tray, coat on peg, water bottle on trolley, name card on board. Can manage their own personal hygiene e.g., toileting. Can follow 1 step instructions. Know what they like and do not like. Understands there are rules in the classroom to follow and expectations for behaviour. Interested in others play and starting to join in. Knows we work together to keep the class rules and earn positive rewards. Build constructive and respectful relationships. Engage in positive interactions with adults and peers. Play alongside one or more children.

Can show concern for others and show awareness of how their actions may impact on others. Talk with others to solve conflicts. Can identify how they are feeling on the emotions board. Beginning to express their feelings and consider the perspectives of others. Begin to take turns and share resources. Can usually tolerate delay when needs are not immediatelu met. Can independently choose areas they would like to play in or resources they would like to use. Can say when they need help. With some support can get dressed and undressed for PE sessions. Can follow instructions with 2 parts. Can talk about what they are doing and why Begin to share and take turns. Continue to build constructive and respectful relationships. Seek familiar adults and peers to engage in conversations and ask for help.

Can show pride in achievements by showing work to others. Can make choices and communicate what they need. Understand behavioural expectations of the setting. Can independently manage their own needs; eating, drinking, accessing snack when hungry and communicate own needs in relation to being thirsty, hungry, tired, using the toilet. Take pride in themselves. work, and achievements. Can explain right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. Consider the listener and takes turns to listen and speak in different contexts. Can identify kindness and considerate behaviour of others. Seek others to share activities and experiences.

help or are worried. Understand how to use the 'take 5' breathing exercise to help with big feelinas. Understand why listening is important and attend to other people both familiar and unfamiliar. Can get dressed and undressed for PE lessons. Begin to show persistence when faced with challenaes. Knows how to be a safe pedestrian. Can talk about healthy and unhealthy foods Happy to stand up in front of the class and share achievements with others Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: regular physical activity healthy eating toothbrushing sensible amounts of 'screen time' having a good sleep routine. Knows it is important to work together to look after our classroom resources and our school grounds. Can keep play going by cooperating, listening, speaking, and explaining. Can reflect on the work of others and self-evaluate their own

work.

Can name people in school

they can turn to if they

Initiate an apology where appropriate. Beginning to know that others may feel in different ways to them. Can follow instructions, requests, and ideas in a range of situations. Confident to try new activities and sau whu they like some activities more than others. Show resilience and perseverance, a belief that with more effort or with a different approach success will occur. Understands rules linked to road safety. Can follow directions with 3 parts. Know it is important for all of us to keep safe when using and transporting tools, equipment, and resources. Can be considerate to the needs of others, beginning to respect a different point of view and work together in collaboration.

Understands some strategies to deal with anger and frustration. Able to identify and moderate own feelings. Can negotiate with others to solve problems and take steps to resolve conflict and think about the perspectives of others Engage in challenges and take responsibility for their own learning. Plan, adapt, persist, and review own progress. Can seek out a challenge and enjoy the process. Understands what it means to keep healthy, has knowledge of food groups including healthy foods and knows exercise keeps the body healthy. See themselves as a unique and valued individual, talk about self, abilities, and interests in

positive terms.

Can take account of the

to organise and activity.

Can show sensitivity to

ideas of others about how

others' needs and feelings.

Can resolve conflict and

able to compromise. Take

responsibility for their

awareness of how their

actions may impact on

others, know that other

respond in different ways

own actions. Show

children think and

to them.

				Use language to negotiate, play and organise.		

Early Learning Goals

- Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.
- Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.
 - Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs
- Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.
 - Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.
- Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices
 - . Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly.
 - Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate.
- Give focussed attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.

Physical Development

Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional well-being. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination, which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practice of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence.

| Manipulate objects with | Develop muscle tope to | Begin to form letters | Hold pencil effectively | Develop pencil grip and | Form letters correctly |

Fine Motor	Manipulate objects with good fine motor skills Draw lines and circles using gross motor movements Hold pencil/paint brush beyond whole hand grasp Pencil Grip Pre writing shapes Teach and model correct letter formation.	Develop muscle tone to put pencil pressure on paper Use tools to effect changes to materials. Show preference for dominant hand Engage children in structured activities: guide them in what to draw, write or copy. Teach and model correct letter formation. Make snips with scissors	Begin to form letters correctly. Handle tools, objects, construction and malleable materials with increasing control. Encourage children to draw freely. Holding Small Items / Button Clothing Cut along a straight line with scissors.	Hold pencil effectively with comfortable grip. Forms recognisable letters most correctly formed. Start to cut along a curved line, like a circle. Start to draw pictures that are recognisable.	Develop pencil grip and letter formation continually. Use one hand consistently for fine motor tasks. Draw pictures with recognisable features. Cut a square	Form letters correctly using a tripod grip in most cases. Begin to draw diagonal lines, like in a triangle Start to colour inside the lines of a picture. Build things with smaller linking blocks. Begin to cut more complex shapes.
Gross Motor	Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: lining up and queuing, mealtimes, personal hygiene.	Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: rolling, crawling, walking, jumping, running, hopping, skipping, climbing	Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming. Develop confidence, competence, precision, and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball	Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: regular physical activity, healthy eating, toothbrushing, sensible amounts of 'screen time', having a good sleep routine, being a safe pedestrian.	Combine different movements with ease and fluency.	Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group
PE Units	Fundamental Movement Skills 1	Dance -Pirates	Basic Gymnastics Skills	Fundamental Movement Skills 2	Invasion Games Skills	Athletics

Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance, and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport, and swimming. Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely, and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks, and spoon. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination, and agility

Early Learning Goals

- Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.
 - Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing
- . Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing. old a pencil effectively in preparations for fluent writing- using the tripod grip in almost all cases.
 - Use a range of small tools including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.

Literacy Programme of Education

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing)

Children will know:	How to hold a book,
	the correct way up an
	turn pages from right
	to left following text
	where applicable.
	How to talk about and
	retell stories they
	know, and which are
	their favourites
	stories/books and whi
	How to read individud
	letters by saying the
	sounds for them.
	How to form taught
	letters correctly.
	How to write some or
	all of their name.

Know most set 1

programme.

sounds of the RWI

1 syllable words.

How to Fred talk simple

How to talk about a book they have chosen to read & explain why theu have chosen it. How to blend sounds to read some simple words. How to read some red words: I, the, no How to seament sounds to be able to write some simple words. Know what a sentence is and their key features such as capital letters and full stops. Be able to talk about the characters, settings, authors, illustrators in books. Know some letter names, using these as appropriate. Know all RWI set 1 sounds

How to read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. How to read a some RWI 'red words' put, the, I, no, of, my, me, he, she, said, your How stories are structured. How to segment and blend to read and write simple words and captions. How to write for different purposes and to communicate meaning. Orally compose a simple sentence / caption and hold it in memory before attempting to write it.

Read short ditty stories

How to read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter-sound correspondences and 'red words' consistently. How to re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. How to read some simple captions/sentences and understand what they have read – answering appropriate questions. How to write to share ideas and thoughts. How to write a simple caption.

Read red story books

How to begin to use some punctuation (full stops and capital letters). How to develop the use of adjectives. What conjunctions are and to begin to use them (and) How to sound out more complex words in independent reading and writing. Know set 2 RWI sounds Read red words: I, the, no, of, my, me, he, she, said, your, go, are, you How to begin to write captions and simple sentences with growing accuracy and independence that may include capital letters

and full stops.

Read green story books

How to write captions and sentences using some punctuation. How to develop narrative writing skills How to confidently use adjectives in writing. How to re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. Know all set 2 RWI sounds Begin to know some Set 3 RWI sounds

Read purple story books

Early Learning Goals Comprehension

• Demonstrate an understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.

- Anticipate where appropriate key events in stories
- Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.

Word Reading

- Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs
- Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound blending
- Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

Writing

- Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed
- Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters
 - Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others

Mathematics Programme of Education

Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and tens frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes

Children in Reception will know

How to identify when a set can be subitised and when counting is needed. How to hear and join in with counting sequences. The importance of counting skills and knowledge, including that the last number in the count tells us 'how manu' (cardinalitu) How to compare sets of objects by matching the names and properties of 2D shapes

How to hear and join in with the counting sequence, and connect this to the 'staircase' pattern of the counting numbers, seeing that each number is made of one more than the previous number. How to develop counting skills and knowledge, including: that the last number in the count tells us 'how many' (cardinality); to be accurate in counting, each thing must be counted once and once only and in any order; The need for 1:1 correspondence; understanding that anything can be counted, including actions and sounds How to begin to develop the language of 'whole' when talking

How to continue to develop their subitising skills for numbers within and beyond 5, and increasingly connect quantities to numerals How to begin to identify missing parts for numbers within 5 How to explore the structure of the numbers 6 and 7 as '5 and a bit' and connect this to finger patterns and the ten number frame how to focus on egual and unequal groups when comparing numbers How to use and understand positional language effectively. vocabulary relating to size and measurements and be able to identify longest, shortest, heaviest, lightest.

That two equal groups can be called a 'double' and connect this to finger patterns How to sort odd and even numbers according to their 'shape' How to continue to develop their understanding of the counting sequence and link cardinality and ordinality through the 'staircase' pattern How to order numbers and play track games -How to join in with verbal counts beyond 20, hearing the repeated pattern within the counting numbers the names and properties of 2D and 3shapes.

Continue to develop their counting skills, counting larger sets as well as counting actions and sounds. Explore a range of representations of numbers, including the 10-frame, and see how doubles can be arranged in a 10-frame Compare quantities and numbers, including sets of objects which have different attributes How to order objects by size, length and weight, using appropriate vocabulary effectively

How to continue to develop a sense of magnitude, e.a. knowing that 8 is quite a lot more than 2, but 4 is only a little bit more than 2 Begin to generalise about 'one more than' and 'one less than' numbers within 10 Continue to identify when sets can be subitised and when counting is necessary Develop conceptual subitisina skills including when using a rekenrek How to use shape knowledge to support them in all areas of their learning. How to measure objects using standard and non-standard forms of measurements

		about objects which				
		have parts.				
		How to recognise,				
		continue and create				
		repeating patterns.				
			Early Learning Goals		•	
			Number:			
		• Have a deep understanding	of number to 10, including the	e composition of each number.		
		-	ognise quantities without cou			
Automatically	recall (without reference to rh	nymes, counting or other aids)	= -	=	ne number bonds to 10. includi	ng double facts.
,	,	,, ,	Numerical Patterns:	g,,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0
		 Verbally count beyon 	d 20, recognising the pattern	of the counting system.		
	Compare quantities up to	o 10 in different contexts, reco			same as the other quantity.	
		atterns within numbers up to 1				
	- Explore and represent po		ng The World Programme		s can be distributed equally	
Understanding the world	involves quiding children	to make sense of their phys	sical world and their comm	nunity. The frequency and	range of children's person	al experiences increases
their knowledge and sone	se of the world around the	m – from visiting parks, lib	raries and museums to me	eting important members of	of society such as police of	ficers nurses and
firefighters In addition 1	istening to a broad selection	on of stories, non-fiction, rh	numes and noems will fost	er their understanding of o	our culturally, socially, tech	unologically and
		rtant knowledge, this exter				
	l support later reading con		tas their jantitiarity with v	vorus triat support unaerst	dituitig deross domaitis. Er	intenting and widening
Children will know	History (past and	History (past and present)	History (past and present)	History (past and present)		History (past and present)
Critical erit with Kitow	present) Children will talk about members of their immediate family and the relationship to them. Children will know about their own life story and will talk about how they have changed. Children will know there are similarities and differences between themselves and others.	Children will know and talk about some similarities and differences between things in the past and now from using books and sources such as photographs. Children will know who Florence Nightingale is and why she is important Children will know that Remembrance day is to remember soldiers who died in the war. Children will know why we celebrate bonfire night and know who Guy Fawkes is. Children will compare fire engines in the past to fire engines today — identifying similarities and differences. Children will use the language of time when talking about past/present	Children will talk about the lives of people around them. Children will look at transport from the past and compare similarities and differences to how we travel today. Children will know who Amelia Earhart is and why she is important	Children will know about settings and characters. Children will use resource local area has changed ov Children will find out about how we celebrate Children will know who Rosimportant.	es to identify how the ver time. out St George's day and	Children will know who Grace Darling is and why she is important. Children will compare holidays today and in the past commenting on similarities and differences.

Geography (Peop culture and communities): Che will know about the features of the immenvironment.	culture and communities):	Geography (people, culture and communities): Children will know what a globe is and how to identify the land and sea. Children will know we live in a country called England. Children will know there are other countries around the world and these can be identified on a map / globe. Children will know the town that they live in. Children will be able to compare where they live to other parts of the world (Africa and Antarctica) and talk about similatities and differences. Children will create a 'messy' map of the outdoor area and begin to be able to draw information from a simple map	Geography (people, culture and communities): Children will know that we can only grow certain fruit/vegetables in England. Children will draw information from a simple map and identify landmarks of local area walk link with seasons and identifying Spring) Children will talk about the features of the local area.	Geography (people, culture and communities): Children will identify typical weather in Summer. Children will know the features of a seaside town and compare to the town we live in. Children will draw information from a simple map.
Science (The nature world): Children wunderstand the tern 'same' and 'different Children will know names of body part shoulders, elbows, I ankles. Children will know keep themselves healthy and unhealt foods / the importance exercise. Children will know know about oral hy Children will know senses. Children will know this time of year is Autumn.	world) S Children will explore and ask questions about the natural world around them. Children will know the time of year is Autumn and explain how they know. Children will know they know. Children will know that some animals are nocturnal and what this means.	Science (The natural world) Children will talk about features of the environment they are in and learn about the different environments (Antarctica / Africa) Children will be able to name animals that are not native to England – Lion, Zebra, Giraffe, polar bear, penguin etc Children will know the season is winter and be able to identify typical weather in Winter. Children will explore freezing and melting.	Science (The natural world) Children will explore magnetic not magnetic materials. Children will explore floating and sinking Children will idenfity the season as Spring and talk about how they know. Children will observe changes and growth of caterpillars Children will know and explain the life cycle of a caterpillar. Children will know the names of and be able to identify a selection of minibeasts Children will be able to describe habitats and some microhabitats Children will know about recycling - what it is and why it is important. Children will explore different materials and know the names of the materials.	Science (The natural world) Children will observe how a tree has changed over the 4 seasons. Children will know that this time of year is Summer. Children will know how to keep themselves safe in the sun. Children will know the correct basic scientific vocabulary to describe parts of plants. Know what plants need to survive and grow healthily. Know that plants grow from a seed Children will know and

						explain the lifecycle of a sunflower Children will know how to care for a plant
RE	Creation	Remembrance	Christmas	Prayer	Easter	Pentecost
		People Who Care For	Baptism	Lent		Prayer
		Us Advent		Holy Week		People Who Help Us
Computing (purple		Busy bodies	Winter warmers			
mash / barefoot						
comuputing)						
History Vocabulary	present, past, now, t	hen, yesterday, today, time	e, day, week, month, y	ear, remember, same,	different, similar, lege	nd, family tree, relative,
(including but not	relative names					
limited to)						
Geography	polar region, desert,	rainforest, jungle, beach, p	oark, village, town, city	country, world, globe	e, earth, map, path, str	eet, road, bridge, building, sea,
Vocabulary (including	river, lake, stream, fo	orest, wood, weather, seas	ons			
but not limited to)						
Science Vocabulary	question, answer, explore, test, experiment, investigate, predict, sort, group, record, compare, describe, force, magnetic, non-magnetic, freeze,					
(including but not	melt, boil, change, si	nk, float, plant, grow, flowe	er, tree, soil, roots, ste	m, stalk, leaves, petals	s, trunk, branches, seed	d, bud, blossom, life-cycle,
limited to)	body parts, baby, ad	ult, human, wood, metal, p	lastic, glass, rock, hard	, rough, smooth		
			Early Learning Goal	S		
		•	•			een things in the past and now,
drawing on their exp	periences and what has	s been read in class; - Unde		sh settings, characters	and events encountered	ed in books read in class and
			storytelling.			
• •				-	-	iction texts and maps; - Know
		_		•	•	what has been read in class; -
Explain some simil	arities and differences	between life in this country	•		wledge from stories, no	on-fiction texts and – when
			appropriate – maps			
	•			<u> </u>	•	ne similarities and differences
between the natural		_	_			Understand some important
	processes and o	changes in the natural worl			nanging states of matte	er
The development of child	dren's artistic and culture		rts and Design Program		children have regular on	portunities to engage with the
						in is crucial for developing their
understanding, self-expr	ession, vocabulary and c	ibility to communicate throu	gh the arts. The frequen	cy, repetition and depth	of their experiences are	fundamental to their progress in
					te musicians in to play n	nusic to children and talk about
		sic. Discuss changes and patt		develop		

Artist focus:

Arcimboldo

Kandinsky – Circles

portaits / Giuseppe

Van Gogh – self

Artist focus: Yayoi

kasuma – pumpkins

Artist focus: Andy Goldsworthy – nature art

Henri Matisse – Snail

Van Gogh - sunflowers

Art and Design	allowing the opportunity to on solo work. Throughout t	explore, experiment and deve he year the children will have	lop their own creativity. They the opportunity to return to	ll have daily, continuous acces y will have the opportunity to a and build on their previous lea e year to ensure skill and know	reate collaboratively sharing rning, refining ideas and dev	Ideas and resources as well	
	Focus: Drawing –	Focus: Painting and	Focus: Printing	Focus: Painting – Mixed	d media		
	marvellous marks.	mixed media – paint					
	Wax crayons rubbing,	my world. Lesson 4:					
	self-portraits,	Collage and transient					
	collages. Self portrait	art. Lesson 5:					
		Landscape collages.					
		Lesson 6: Group art.					
		Collage					
		Colour mixing					
Planned experiences	Self portaits	Painting poppy	Ice painting	Nature Art		Father's day cards	
	Loose part self	pictures for	Easter cards	Observational drawin	g		
	portaits	Remembrance	Mother's Day cards	Sunflowers			
		Diwali lamp					
		Christmas craft					
DT	Junk Modelling		Mechanisms – wheel a	and axles	Textiles - puppets		
	Cooking – Making soup	and baking bread					
Music	The children will learn songs and rhymes and will cover objectives through the teaching of music and within the continuous provision where the						
	children will have access to both adult-led and child-initiated activities. Children will clap short, rhythmic patterns, make different sounds (high						
	and low – pitch; loud and quiet – dynamics; fast and slow – tempo; quality of the sound – smooth, crisp, scratchy, rattling, tinkling etc timbre)						
	and choose sounds to represent different things (the thunder, sea etc). The children will be given the opportunities to create their own music						
	and songs, or improvise a song around one they know. Children will be encouraged to keep a steady beat, this may be whilst singing and tapping						
	their knees, dancing to music, or making their own music with instruments and sound maker. In addition to the daily experiences and						
	opportunities offered in EYFS the children will have specific musical development sessions using Kapow scheme.						
	The children will perfrom in the Nativity in the Autumn term, have opportunities to perform to an audience over the school year. Children will						
	watch other performances througout the year both in school and from visitors. This will give them the opportunity to watch and talk about live						
	dance and performance	e art, expressing their fee	elings and responses.				
Nursery rhyme and	Incy wincy spider	Variations of songs	Counting songs:	More complex	Songs from other cult	ures / other meaning	
songs focus	Wind the bobbin up	from Autumn 1	10 green bottles	language:	Frere Jacques		
(including but not	Head shoulders knees	Incy wincy spider	10 fat sausages	Mary Mary quite	Ring, a ring of roses		
limited to)	and toes	climbs up a tree	1,2 buckle my shoe	contrary	Hot cross buns		
	I'm a little teapot	5 little monkeys	This old man	The big ship sails	Are you sleeping, Are	you sleeping	
	5 little ducks	swinging from a tree	1 potato, 2 potato	Dr Foster went to	Oranges and Lemons		
	5 currant buns	Baa pink sheep	Ten in a bed	Gloucester	London bridge is fallin		
	1,2,3,4,5	Twinkle twinkle		The Hokey Cokey	The animals went in to	-	
	Miss Polly had a dolly	chococolate bar		I know an old lady	When I was one (coun	ting song linked to	
	Baa baa black sheep			who swallowed a fly	topic)		
	The grand old duke of			Here we go round the			
	York			mulberry bush			

	When Goldilocks went to the house of the bears
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