Frodsham CE Primary School Long Term Plan 2023/2024 Nursery

Love each other, as God loves us.

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|  | **Autumn** | | | **Spring** | | | | **Summer** | | |
| **Christian**  **Values** | **Love** | **Respect** | | **Kindness** | | **Community** | | **Faith** | | **Resilience** |
| **RE**  **(Year A)** | **Creation**  How did God make the world?  I can talk about how God made the world  **Incarnation**  What happens in the Christmas story?  I can begin to talk about Jesus, Mary and Joseph in the Christmas story. | | | **The Good Samaritan**  What happens in the story of the Good Samaritan?  I can begin to talk about a story Jesus told and how it teaches us to love others.  **Easter**  What happened in the Easter story?  I can retell the main parts of the Easter story | | | | **Noah’s Ark**  What happens in the Old Testament story of Noah?  I can begin to talk about a story from the Old Testament and how it teaches us that God wants us to obey him because he loves us.  **The Lost Sheep**  What does the New Testament story of The Lost Sheep teach us?  I can begin to talk about a parable from the New Testament and how it teaches us that God and Jesus will always be with us. | | |
| **World faith Celebrations –** teach as they occur across the year - What do other people believe? Is it the same or different to Christianity? | | | | | | | | | |
| **RE**  **(Year B)** | **Love ash other as God loves us**  Why did God make the world?  I can talk about God making the world to show his love for us.  **Incarnation**  What happens in the Christmas story?  I can begin to talk about Jesus, Mary and Joseph in the Christmas story. | | | **The Good Samaritan**  What happens in the story of the Good Samaritan?  I can begin to talk about a story Jesus told and how it teaches us to love others.  **Easter**  What happened in the Easter story?  I can retell the main parts of the Easter story | | | | **Noah’s Ark**  What happens in the Old Testament story of Noah?  I can begin to talk about a story from the Old Testament and how it teaches us that God wants us to obey him because he loves us.  **The Lost Sheep**  What does the New Testament story of The Lost Sheep teach us?  I can begin to talk about a parable from the New Testament and how it teaches us that God and Jesus will always be with us. | | |
| **World faith Celebrations –** teach as they occur across the year - What do other people believe? Is it the same or different to Christianity? | | | | | | | | | |
| **General Themes**  *These themes may be adapted at various points to allow for children’s interests to flow through the provision.* | **Marvellous Me**  I am unique  My senses  My family  Different types of families  Settling in  Establishing rules  Autumn  Harvest | | **Let’s tell a Story** Autumn  Traditional Tales Helicopter Stories  Toys past and present  Celebrations – Christmas, Diwali, Hanukkah, | | **Changes**  Winter  Animals around the world  Climates / Hibernation  Staying healthy / Food  Easter  Chinese New Year | | **Time to Grow**  Spring  Spring Plants  Planting seeds/beans  Frogspawn  Weather / seasons Materials | | **Our Wonderful World**  Summer  Weather  Mini beasts  Our own caterpillars  Beside the seaside Pirates and treasure Under the sea | **Once Upon a Time**  Where do we live? Around the town – how do we get there?  Off on holiday / clothes  Vehicles past and present  Fly me to the moon Design your own vehicle |
| **Possible Texts and Old Favourites** | Owl Babies  Peace at Last  The Family Book  The Colour Monster  The Enormous Turnip  Where’s Spot  Brown Bear  Rosie’s Walk  Room on the broom  Funny bones | | The Three Little Pigs  The Little Red Hen  Goldilocks and the Three Bears  Spot’s Christmas | | The Big Pancake  Mr Wolf’s Pancakes  Polar Bear, Polar Bear  Dear Zoo  The Easter Story  Over in the Grasslands  Handa’s surprise | | Jasper’s Beanstalk  Jack and The Beanstalk  The Teeny Tiny Tadpole  The seed  Oliver’s vegetables  Sunflowers | | The Very Hungry Caterpillar  Mad About Minibeasts  The night pirates  Pirates love underpants  Commotion in the ocean | On the moon  Winnie in Space Whatever Next  The Invisible String  What is the moon? Lost and found  How to catch a star  The train ride |
| **Characteristics of Effective Learning**  **Over Arching Principles**  **Play** | **Playing and exploring**: - Children investigate and experience things, and ‘have a go’. Children who actively participate in their own play develop a larger store of information and experiences to draw on which positively supports their learning.  **Active learning**: - Children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties. They are proud of their own achievements. For children to develop into self-regulating, lifelong learners they are required to take ownership, accept challenges, and learn persistence. **Creating and thinking critically**: - Children develop their own ideas and make links between these ideas. They think flexibly and rationally, drawing on previous experiences which help them to solve problems and reach conclusions.  **Unique Child**: Every child is unique and has the potential to be resilient, capable, confident and self-assured.  **Positive Relationships**: Children flourish with warm, strong & positive partnerships between all staff and parents/carers. This promotes independence across the EYFS curriculum.  **Enabling environments**: Children learn and develop well in safe and secure environments where routines are established and where adults respond to their individual needs and help them to build upon their learning over time.  **Learning and Development:** Children develop and learn at different rates. We will support all children no matter where they are in their learning journey.  **PLAY:** In Nursery, our children will have an abundance of opportunities to learn through play. We will ensure that learning will be fun, engaging and we will challenge and support all children wherever their starting point. As an EYFS team and effective role models, we will provide high quality interactions in order to develop and deepen the children’s learning opportunities. We will deliver our curriculum through a balance of adult led and child initiated activities based on the EYFS Framework 21’ & children’s interests. | | | | | | | | | |

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|  | **Autumn 1** | **Autumn 2** | **Spring 1** | **Spring 2** | **Summer 1** | **Summer 2** |
| **General Themes** | **Marvellous Me** | **Let’s Tell a Story** | **Changes** | **Time to Grow** | **Our Wonderful World** | **On the Move** |
| **Communication and Language**  *Whole EYFS Focus – C&L is developed throughout the year through high quality interactions, daily group discussions, PSHE times, stories, singing, Helicopter Stories, assemblies.* | 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, story-telling 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. | | | | | |
| **Listening, attention and understanding**  **Speaking** | Settling in activities Making friends Children talking about experiences that are familiar to them  Rhyming and alliteration  Familiar Print  Sharing facts about me  Model talk routines through the day. For example, arriving in school: “Good morning, how are you?”  Set up class routines – carpet time etc. Dinner register | Settling in activities Develop vocabulary Tell me a story - retelling stories  Story language Helicopter Stories Listening and responding to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Following instructions  Small world/role play Model new vocabulary through the day.  Choose books that will develop their vocabulary. | Using language well Understand ‘why’ questions  Retell a story with story language  Story invention  Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. Describe events in some detail.  Use longer sentences Learn rhymes, poems and songs. | Settling in activities Describe events in detail – time connectives Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.  Use picture cue cards to talk about an object: “What colour is it? Where would you find it?  Non-fiction instructions Sustained focus when listening to a story. | Settling in activities Reread some books so children learn the language necessary to talk about what is happening in each illustration and relate it to their own lives Helicopter Stories Develop their communication – recast what the children say using correct pronunciation Past and future tenses | Sharing news. Read aloud books to children that will extend their knowledge of the world and illustrate a current topic.  Select books containing photographs and pictures, for example, places in different weather conditions and seasons.  Use longer sentences of four to six words Be able to express a point of view. |
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| **Personal, Social and Emotional Development** | 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.** | | | | | |
| **Managing Self**  **Self-Regulation**  **Building relationships** | Settling in  See themselves as a valuable individual.  Class Rules and Routines  Select and use activities and resources with help when needed. Supporting children to build relationships Free flow play Independence within the environment modelling play and using the resources.  Tidying up routines Express likes/ dislikes | Recognise and name feelings  Support to regulate big feelings.  Help to find solutions to conflicts.  Self - Confidence Build constructive and respectful relationships.  Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community – give children tasks to carry out. | Learning about qualities and differences Celebrating differences  Identify and moderate own feelings.  Think about their own feelings and those of others use explicit examples of how others might feel in particular scenarios  Help to find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. – through discussion, stories and role play. Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people in a safe setting. | Relationships –Play with one or more other children  What makes a good friend?  Ways to be healthy Random acts of Kindness  Looking after pets Looking After our Planet  Self- regulation strategies.  Safe place  Taking turns, wait politely.  Tidy up after ourselves  Show more confidence in new social situations | Looking after others Friendships  Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. Why we take turns, wait politely, tidy up after ourselves.  Begin to understand how others might be feeling.  Think of other perspectives | Winning and losing Changing me.  Look how far I've come!  Conscious discipline making good choices Model positive behaviour.  Manage own needs. See themselves as valuable individuals. Greater independence – not always needing an adult to remind them of a rule – explain why we have rules |
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| **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.** | | | | | |
| **Fine motor**  *Daily opportunities for Fine Motor Activities*  **Funky fingers Activities**  **Dough disco** | Threading, cutting, weaving, manipulate objects, use playdough.  Fine Motor activities. Draw lines and circles using gross motor movements.  Hold pencil/paint brush beyond whole hand grasp  Pencil Grip  Funky fingers challenges | Threading, cutting, weaving,  Playdough.  Fine Motor activities.  Develop muscle tone to put pencil  pressure on paper. Use tools to  effect changes to materials.  Show preference for dominant hand.  Provide a range of resources.  Using a knife and fork. | Threading, cutting, weaving,  Playdough.  Fine Motor activities.  Handle tools, objects,  construction and malleable materials with increasing control.  Encourage children to draw freely.  Pincer grip holding small items buttons/clothing.  Cutting with Scissors | Threading, cutting, weaving,  Playdough.  Fine Motor activities.  Hold pencil effectively with  comfortable grip. Form some recognisable letters  Funky fingers | Threading, cutting, weaving, playdough, Fine Motor activities. Develop pencil grip Use one hand consistently.  Cut along a straight line with scissors / Start to cut along a curved line. | Threading, cutting, weaving, playdough, Fine Motor activities. Form some letters correctly  Begin to draw diagonal lines, like in a triangle.  Start to colour inside the lines of a picture. Start to draw pictures that are recognisable / Build things with smaller linking blocks, such as Duplo or Lego |
| **Gross motor**  *Free flow leading to outdoor play*  **Squiggle** | Climbing – outdoor equipment  Different ways of moving to be explored with children. Encourage independence dressing – putting coat on etc | Ball skills-throwing and catching.  Crates play- climbing. Dance related activities  Provide a range of wheeled resources for children to balance, sit or ride on, or pull and push. Two wheeled balance bikes, scooters wheelbarrows, prams | Ball skills- aiming, dribbling, pushing, throwing & catching, patting, kicking. Provide a wide range of activities to support a broad range of abilities. Dance / moving to music | Balance- children moving with confidence  dance related activities  Provide opportunities for children to, spin, rock, tilt, fall, slide and bounce.  Look at the importance of the different aspects of a healthy lifestyle. | Obstacle activities children moving over, under, through and around equipment Encourage children to be highly active. Provide opportunities for children to, spin, rock, tilt, fall, slide and bounce.  Dance / moving to music | Races / team games involving gross motor movements dance related activities |
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| **Literacy** | 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) | | | | | |
| **Word Reading**  *Developing a passion for*  *Reading*  **Comprehension** | Joining in with rhymes and showing an interest in stories with repeated refrains. Environment print. Having a favourite story/rhyme. Understand the five key concepts about print: - print has meaning - print can have different purposes - we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom - the names of the different parts of a book,  Recognising own name.  Focus on learning new vocabulary | Retell stories related to events through acting/role play. Letters/lists.  Nursery rhymes, familiar stories.  Begin to learn the key concepts about print Phonological awareness. Recognising own name/familiar words  Focus on learning new vocabulary, Conversations about stories,  Listen for rhymes in words. | Making up stories to act out Range of books, fiction and nonfiction. Five key concepts about print – name each part of a book Phonological awareness. Recognising own name Focus on learning new vocabulary. Conversations about stories. Listen for rhymes in words | Information leaflets about animals in the garden/plants and growing.  Weather chart. Understand the five key concepts about print – show children a wide range of print with different function. Recognising own name. Focus on learning new vocabulary. Conversations about stories. Listen for rhymes in words. | Stories from other cultures and traditions.  Storytelling. Understand the five key concepts about print.  What is a word? What is a sentence? Recognising own name Change words in a rhyme or story.  Focus on learning new vocabulary. Conversations about stories.  Listen for rhymes in words | Can draw pictures of characters/ event / setting in a story.  Map making and reading  Understand the five key concepts about print.  Recognising own name  Focus on learning new vocabulary Conversations about stories  Listen for rhymes in words |
| **Writing** | Dominant hand, tripod grip, mark making, giving meaning to marks  Squiggle and big writing on the carpet (tummy writing) Physical skills development – large muscle co-ordination Funky fingers to build up strength  Start to form letters from their name, Provision of clipboards, notebooks, calendars, whiteboards | Dominant hand, tripod grip, mark making, giving meaning to marks  Squiggle and big writing on the carpet (tummy writing)  Funky fingers to build up strength – small muscle co-ordination Start to form letters from their name – on paintings, pictures, writing etc.  Story scribing | Dominant hand, tripod grip, mark making, giving meaning to marks.  Squiggle and big writing.  Funky fingers to build up strength  Start to form letters from their name  Story scribing.  Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing | Dominant hand, tripod grip, mark making, giving meaning to marks  Squiggle and Big writing.  Finger fun to build up strength Start to form letters from their name Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing | Write some of all of their name Handwriting activities  Modelling letter formation,  Write letter strings  Model forming letters correctly. | Write some or all of their name  Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing  Shopping lists, drawing and labelling maps  Model forming letters correctly |
| **Phonics (Phase 1)** | **Aspect 1 – General sound discrimination – environmental**  raise awareness of the sounds around them and develop their listening skills through listening walk, drumming on different items outside and comparing the sounds, playing sounds lotto games and making shakers. | **Aspect 2 – General sound discrimination – instrumental sounds**  develop awareness of sounds made by various instruments and noise makers through comparing and matching sound makers, playing instruments alongside a story and making loud and quiet sounds. | **Aspect 3 – General sound discrimination – body percussion**  develop awareness of sounds and rhythms. singing songs and action rhymes, listening to music and developing a sounds vocabulary. | **Aspect 4 – Rhythm and rhyme**  develop appreciation and experiences of rhythm and rhyme in speech. Activities include rhyming stories, rhyming bingo, clapping out the syllables in words and odd one out. | **Aspect 5 – Alliteration**  The focus is on initial sounds of words, with activities including I-Spy type games and matching objects which begin with the same sound. | **Aspect 6 – Voice sounds**  to distinguish between different vocal sounds and to begin oral blending and segmenting. Using Metal Mike  **Aspect 7 – Oral blending and segmenting**  develop oral blending and segmenting skills. |
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| **Mathematics (White Rose Maths)** | 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. | | | | | |
| Number rhymes, stories and puzzles  Fast recognition of up to 3 objects without counting (subitising)  Recite numbers to 5 Focus on 1,2,3  Free play with blocks, shapes, multilink, numicon  Number Blocks resources  Register numbers – counting and recognising numerals.  Photos on the 5 frame to register.  Recognising, naming and matching colours  Sorting by various attributes.  Continuing AB pattern. | Number rhymes, stories and puzzles  Fast recognition of up to 3 objects without counting (subitising) recite numbers past 5. Recap 1,2,3 – Focus on 4, 5  Say one number name for each item.  Show fingers up to 5 Experiment with own symbols and marks – provide numerals for reference.  Link numerals and amounts up to 5  Daily number routines including photos on the 5 frame  Use the language of size  Compare amounts of objects.  Talk about and identifies the patterns around them – look at different patterns – materials and wallpaper | Number rhymes, stories and puzzles  Fast recognition of up to 3 objects without counting (subitising) recite numbers to 10 and beyond.  Recap numbers 1-5 Know the last number tells you how many when counting – ‘1,2,3 – 3 cars’  Link numerals and amounts to 5 and beyond – labels in environment, tidy up time.  Talk about 2D shapes  Combine shapes to make new ones – provide blocks and interlocking shapes. | Number rhymes, stories and puzzles  Fast recognition of up to 3 objects without counting (subitising)  Show finger numbers up to 10 – use number fans.  Link numerals and amounts up to 10. Count up to 10 objects, saying one number name for each object.  Focus on numbers 6, 7  Create and copy patterns using a selection of resources.  Extend and create ABAB patterns – use unifix, beads, painting etc. Workshop with a range of construction materials. | Number rhymes, stories and puzzles  Fast recognition of up to 6 objects without counting (subitising) Count up to 10 objects and beyond. Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5 – snack café, register numbers Focus on numbers 6,7,8 Select shapes appropriately: blocks and interlocking shapes.  Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes –use informal language.  Properties of shape  Describe sequences in real life and in stories. ‘first, next,’ Daily calendar, songs and rhymes of days of the week.  Count down to events on a calendar, refer to days of the week and months. Use vocabulary yesterday and tomorrow. | Number rhymes, stories and puzzles  Fast recognition of up to 6 objects without counting (subitising) Regularly say counting sequence up to 10 – inside and out, forwards and backwards  Count up to 10 objects.  Focus of 8,9,10 Correct and error in a repeating pattern. Use natural and everyday objects as well as blocks and shapes  Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.  Design maps and obstacle courses.  Language related to position and direction - on, under, behind, next to etc.  Describe a familiar route – small world play and obstacle courses. Train tracks and stories about journeys |

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| **Additional UTW Themes** | **Marvellous Me** | **Let’s Tell a Story** | **Changes** | **Time to Grow** | **Our Wonderful World** | **On the Move** |
| **Understanding the World**  **People, Culture & Communities**  **The Natural World** | Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children’s personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children’s vocabulary will support later reading comprehension. | | | | | |
| Begin to make sense of their own life story and family history – spend time with children talking about photos, memories. Talk about past events – stories and memories. How are we the same/different?  Help children to learn each other’s names, modelling correct pronunciation.  Use all their senses in hands on exploration of natural materials –Autumn.  Use outdoor area for children to explore freely. Mud kitchen. | Continue to develop positive attitudes about the differences between people. The diversity of British life. Talk positively about different appearances – skin colours and hair types.  Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties – make collections of natural materials: bark, leaves and seeds, conkers, shells and pebbles. Provide magnifying glasses etc.  Celebrate and value cultural, religious and community events and experiences. Diwali and Christmas stories | Show interest in different occupations.  People who help us – role play and small world play.  Stories of everyday superheroes.  What do you want to be when you grow up?  What kind of person do you want to be. Different material and the changes they notice.  Cooking, melting ice Model observational and investigational skills: ‘I wonder if…’ Using our senses to explore Winter | Plant seeds and care for growing plants Show and explain the concepts of growth, change and decay with natural materials.  Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Introduce new vocabulary related to their exploration. Encourage children to refer to books, wall displays and online resources. Using our senses to explore Spring | Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.  Help children to care for animals and to talk part in first hand scientific explorations of animal life cycles such as tadpoles, chick eggs or caterpillars.  Talk about what they see using a wide vocabulary.  Looking at maps and making own maps. Using our senses to explore Summer. | Know that there are different countries in the world - use maps, books, postcards, globe.  Moving on – induction into Reception.  Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Magnetic attraction and repulsion. Sinking and floating Explore how things work. Provide mechanical equipment for children to play with and investigate – wind up toys, pulleys. BeeBot, record player, iPad, cameras, telephones (past and present.) New buildings in our local area. Transport to and from school. |
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| **Expressive arts and design**  *Children to explain their work to others. Children will have opportunities to learn and perform songs, nursery rhymes and poetry linked to their work / interests and passions.*  **Creating with Materials**  **Being imaginative and expressive** | The development of children’s artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe. Give children an insight into new musical worlds. Invite musicians in to play music to children and talk about it. Encourage children to listen attentively to music. Discuss changes and patterns as a piece of music develops. | | | | | |
| Join in with songs; beginning to mix colours, join in with role play games and use resources available for props; build models using construction equipment.  Sing call-and-response songs, so that children can echo phrases of songs you sing.  Self-portraits.  Provide opportunities to work together to develop and realise creative ideas. | Listen to music and make their own dances in response. Castle models, small world stories. Nativity songs | Explore colour and colour mixing techniques –talk about differences between colours. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. | Make different textures; make patterns using different colours. Home Corner role play Encourage children to draw from their imagination and observation of plants.  Provide a wide range of props for play which encourage imagination. | Exploration of other countries –dressing up in different costumes.  Retelling familiar stories Provide children with a range of materials for children to construct with.  Children choose what they want to create. Music from other countries. Look at artists from across times and cultures | Puppet shows: Provide a wide range of props for play which encourage imagination. Design and make vehicles. Remember and sing entire songs. |
| **Outdoor Learning** | **Forest School:**  Signs of Autumn  Exploring the school grounds  Forest school safety  Autumn number scavenger hunt  Listening walks and sounds of Autumn  Mud painting  Leaf hunt  Seasonal and weather changes | | **Forest School:**  Signs of Spring  Witches potions  Stanley’s stick  Stick rattle  Log dogs  Fires for cooking – marshmallows, hot squash  Planting seeds, beans and bulbs  Seasonal and weather changes | | **Forest School:**  Signs of Summer  Bug hunting  Clay bugs  Tadpoles  Butterflies  Making a toad abode/ bug hotel  Fires for cooking – popcorn, bananas  Seasonal and weather changes | |
|  | **Autumn Term** | | **Spring Term** | | **Summer Term** | |
| **Enrichments** | Harvest Festival  Health and Wellbeing Week  Dentist and Nurse Visit  Diwali  Bonfire Night  Children in Need Day  Remembrance Sunday  Anti-bullying Week  Advent  Hanukkah  Christmas | | Mothering Sunday  Science Week  Internet Safety Week  Luna New Year  Shrove Tuesday/Ash Wednesday  Cooking pancakes  Lent  World book day  Harmony/Diversity Week  Holi  Sports/Comic Relief Day  Palm Sunday | | Pentecost  Eid al-Fitr  Father’s Day  Pond Dipping  Enterprise or Aspirations Week  Sports Day  Transition into Reception | |