

Russell Street School



Reception - Summer 2- Theme: Sunshine and Sunflowers

Literacy

We are going to be learning about plants and animals in our local environment. We will be comparing fiction and non-fiction books. We will be describing characters from the book, writing instructions and creating leaflets all about gardening.

Mathematics

We will continue to practice counting forwards and backwards, subitising numbers and comparing and ordering numbers. We are going to learn how to double numbers. We will move onto sharing objects equally and linking this with odd and even numbers. We will be working on our problem-solving skills and team work to work on a variety of problems. We will also look at maps and plans and try drawing our own.

Physical Development

In P.E. our focus will be outdoor games, athletic skills and dance. We will develop our fine motor skills through a range of activities including: threading, playdough and cutting. The children will have access to large equipment outside.

Communication and Language

We will be retelling our favourite stories in our own words. We will use non-fiction books to find out information about plants. We will be discussing our own ideas and experiences of gardening and plants.



Personal, Social and Emotional Development

We will be learning about changes and thinking about how we have changed. We will be thinking about how we are special and beginning our transition into Year 1.

Expressive Arts and Design

We will be exploring a range of artists this half term, looking at the techniques they use in their work. We will use this to create our own piece of art work in the style of our own chosen artist. In music we will be exploring musical instruments, the sounds they make and what they are called.

We will be using our imagination to design and create our own collage gardens. We will have access to modelling and different materials at all times to explore and be creative.

Understanding the World

We will be looking at plants and labelling their different parts. We will be using what we have learnt about plants and gardens to design and create our own mini garden. We will explore different gardens that can be found in our local area and compare them to other gardens we have seen.

We will be going on a walk around Stony Stratford to spot signs of summer. We will be looking at different types of plants and flowers on hunts around school and Stony Stratford. We will be learning about the lifecycle of a butterfly and observing our own caterpillars.

Phonics 	Read Write Inc Set 1 & 2	Read Write Inc Set 1 & 2	Read Write Inc Set 1 & 2	Read Write Inc Set 1 & 2	Read Write Inc Set 1 & 2	Read Write Inc Set 1 & 2	Read Write Inc Assessment Week
English	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
	Reading Focus	Writing Focus	Reading Focus	Writing Focus	Writing Focus	Reading Focus	Writing Focus
Contexts	Errol's Garden 	Caterpillars and Butterflies 	The Hungry Caterpillar 	What the Ladybird Heard? 	Bees 	Jasper's Beanstalk/ Jack & the Beanstalk 	Tiny Seed/ 10 Seeds 

Set 1

m - a - s - d - t - i - n - p - g - o - c - k - u - b - f - e - l - h
- sh - r - j - v - y - w - th - z - ch - qu - x - ng - nk





Set 2

ay - ee - igh - ow - oo - oo - ar - or - air - ir - ou - oy

Set 3

a-e - ea - i-e - o-e - u-e - aw - are - ur - er - ow - ai - oa -
ew - ire - ear - ure - tious - tion





		I can: Say what is the same, what is different			
4	On the Move Deepening understanding	I can: Solve problems I can: Work as a team	Plan, change, discuss	Solve problems Team work Make adaptations Review strategies	Develop critical thinking skills through extended problem solving
5	On the Move Patterns and relationships	I can: Solve problems I can: Recognise patterns I can: Continue patterns I can: Make my own pattern	Pattern, repeat, copy, continue,	Describe and continue ABBC pattern Compare blocks and rods, how many short blocks is the same as one long block?	Explore and investigate relationships between numbers and shapes Use a widening range of repeating patterns and symmetrical constructions. Look at patterns in stories
6	On the Move Spatial reasoning	I can: Find places on a map I can: Draw a map	Map, plan, view, next to, on, over, between, beside, first, next	Look at a range of maps and plans- talk about what they can see Draw their own map	Know that we can make maps and plans to represent places and use these to see where things are in relation to other things.

Week	Expressive Art & Design (Art) 	Learning Intention/ Success Criteria	Key Vocabulary 	Key Skills 	Key Knowledge 
1	<p>Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate – try to move in time with music.</p> <p>Use the Garden rhymes information sheet to teach a variety of garden-themed rhymes to the children. Encourage the children to talk about the rhymes that they like the best.</p> <p>Set up a listening station for the children to listen to sunshine-themed songs, such as <i>Walking on Sunshine</i>, <i>Sunshine on a Rainy Day</i>, <i>Here Comes the Sun</i> and <i>You Are the Sunshine of My Life</i>.</p>	WALT: perform and move in time with the music	Rhyme Perform	Learn and sing songs and rhymes as part of a larger group.	That music can have a different tempo and beat.
2	<p>Explore artwork made by great artists. Display various pictures of gardens, such as <i>Bauerngarten</i> by Gustav Klimt, <i>The Flowered Garden</i> by Claude Monet, <i>Murnau The Garden II</i> by Wassily Kandinsky or <i>Flower Garden</i> by Emile Nolde. The Royal Academy website has a selection of garden paintings to explore. Invite the children to talk about what they can see in the pictures and which ones they like best. Remind the children of when Errol dreamed of a garden in the story <i>Errol's Garden</i> by Gillian Hibbs. Provide the children with a selection of ready-mixed paint, mixing palettes and brushes. Invite them to paint a dream flower garden using the paintings as inspiration. Create a flower garden gallery with the children's artwork.</p>	WALT: mix colours and talk about my likes and dislikes.	Observe Techniques Media Materials	Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes.	Know what an artist does Know about an artist and the techniques they used
3	<p>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.</p> <p>Display paint colour charts showing different shades of yellow. Provide large pots of yellow ready-mixed paint, mixing palettes, strips of paper, brushes and small pots of blue, red, white, brown and black ready-mixed paint.</p>	Create Think of my idea Select materials Choose colours	Inspired Create Primary Secondary	Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.	The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

	Display the question 'How many shades of yellow can you make?'				
4	<p>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.</p> <p>Provide a range of beads, seeds, petals and lentils in shades of red, yellow and orange. Offer blue paper or card and invite the children to make transient images of the sun. Take photographs of the images.</p>	<p>Design/ Think of my design Select the colours Select the materials</p>	<p>Design Imagination Combining Transient</p>	<p>Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.</p>	<p>Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.</p>
5	<p>Use pictures, interests and experiences to inspire their creations.</p> <p>Explore and create using a wide range of materials and components, including upcycled materials, construction kits, textiles and ingredients.</p> <p>Display the Scarecrow picture card and invite the children to discuss what they think it is and its use. Explain that when seeds are planted, birds like to eat them as food, so people need to scare birds away without hurting them. Display a selection of used CDs and show how they reflect the light as they move. Ask the children how this might help scare birds away. Explain that as the CD spins and the sunlight reflects off, it discourages birds from landing as they are scared by the light. Tell the children that they are going to make a CD mobile to protect their garden. Offer acrylic gems, silver foil, beads, glass pebbles, sequins and glue for the children to add extra sparkle and decoration to their CDs. Thread the finished CDs onto string and use them to create a mobile to hang in the garden.</p>	<p>Design Create design</p>	<p>Reflection Discouragement Protection</p>	<p>Explore significant products. Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.</p>	<p>Some products are significant because they have changed the way people live their lives.</p>
6	<p>Create collaboratively, share ideas and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests or experiences.</p> <p>Display a range of sun hats and talk about how they help keep us safe in the sun. Explain that they will make sun hats and must think about the different features they would like on their hat. Provide each child with a paper plate. Divide the centre of the plate into eight triangles and show the children how to cut along the lines to the rim of the plate and push them out to make the template for their hat. Display a range of cardboard,</p>	<p>Combine materials/ Select materials Carefully place materials Attach with glue</p>	<p>Create Apply Adhesive Natural</p>	<p>Create collaboratively, share ideas and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests or experiences.</p>	<p>A variety of materials can be used to create an end product.</p>





	fabric, pipe cleaners, tissue paper, felt tip pens, staplers, hole punches, scissors and glue for the children to create their sun hats. Act as a technician to support the children when making their hats. Take pictures of the children wearing their completed hats.				
7	Sing a range of well known nursery rhymes and songs. Invite the children to choose their favourite songs from the year. These could be nursery rhymes, songs they have learned through projects or songs they have learned in assembly. Make time to sing different songs and ask the children to talk about why they like them. Record the children singing the songs and play the recording back for them to listen.	Sing a variety of songs	Nursery rhyme Record	Sing well-known songs and nursery rhymes in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.	That songs have a different tempo and beat.

Music planning – see Charanga scheme of work.

Week	Understanding the world: The World and People and Communities 	Learning Intention/ Success Criteria	Key Vocabulary 	Key Skills 	Key Knowledge 
1	<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p> <p>Arrange a visit to a local public garden. Explore the environment and talk about the plants, trees and wildlife that live there. Talk about how the plants are cared for and what they need to grow and survive. Provide each child with a <u>Parks and gardens spotting sheet</u> to encourage them to look for a range of different flora and fauna in the environment. Take photographs of the different areas of the park, the plants and animals that live there and any special features.</p>	<p>Make observations. Look closely Say what you see Compare</p>	<p>Environment Plants Trees Shrubs Flora Fauna</p>	<p>Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.</p>	<p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic.</p>
2	<p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Display photographs from the memorable experience. Invite the children to talk about the things they saw and discovered when they visited the park or garden, using the photographs to help. Support the children to put the pictures onto a large sheet of paper to make a photographic map of the park or garden. As you create the map, encourage the children to use positional language to describe where each park area should go. When the photographic map is complete, provide paper, pens and pencils for the children to draw and colour maps of the park or garden if they choose.</p>	<p>Use positional language. Design maps</p>	<p>Position Next to Behind Near In front of</p>	<p>Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p>	<p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.</p>
3	<p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p> <p>Display photographs of the local environment throughout the year. Invite the children to talk about changes during each season, including the weather, plants and animals. Display the <u>Seasons picture cards</u> and ask the children to sort the pictures into the appropriate season. Support children with the</p>	<p>Identify the different seasons.</p>	<p>Season Change Weather Temperature Spring Summer Autumn Winter</p>	<p>Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter.</p>	<p>The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year.</p>

	grouping activity. When they have grouped the pictures, ask the children to choose a picture to talk about. Encourage them to say what is happening in the picture, what season it belongs to and how they know.				
3	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Display the Flower picture cards and offer a range of wild or garden flowers and various magnifiers for close observation. Provide children with the Parts of a plant picture cards to help the children identify the plants' parts they can see. Encourage them to talk about the flowers and their similarities and differences. Explain that flowers are often brightly coloured to attract insects, who spread pollen to other flowers, helping to grow new plants. Provide paper and colouring pencils for the children to draw one of the flowers and label the different parts. Visit the Gardeners World website.	Make observations/ Look closely Say what you see Compare	Observe Similar Same Different	Begin to name and group plants and trees according to their observable features.	Plants and trees are living things. They can be identified according to their features, such as leaves, seeds and flowers.
4	Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. Provide a kit to raise butterflies and introduce the children to their life cycle. Display the kit with hand lenses, cameras or tablets and little books for the children to record the changes as they happen. Share <i>How Does a Butterfly Grow?</i> by RHS with the children and encourage them to ask questions as you explore the book together.	Make observations	Egg Caterpillar Chrysalis Cocoon Butterfly Change Metamorphosis	Explore the natural world around them and give simple descriptions, following observation, of changes.	Living things change over time. This includes growth and decay.
5	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. Display the Sunflowers picture cards and encourage the children to describe how the plants look. Talk about the different parts of the plant. Share the book <i>I Can Grow a Sunflower</i> by RHS. Explain that sunflowers grow tall and that you are going to have a sunflower growing competition. Offer the children packets of sunflower seeds, compost, pots and trowels. Read the instructions with the children and plant the seeds. Encourage them to explain how they will care for their sunflower, so it grows tall and strong.	Describe Follow instructions	Stem Flower Leaf Petal Stamen Roots	Name and describe basic features of plants and trees.	A sunflower is a type of plant. Parts of a plant include the roots, stem, leaves, flowers and petals. Plants need air, sunlight, warmth, water and



					nutrients from soil to grow.
6	<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants</p> <p>Memorable experience:</p> <p>Arrange a visit to a local farm where the children can observe the animals that live there, discover which crops are grown and find out about the machines that help farmers do their work. Give the children time to notice the sights, sounds and smells of the farm. Before the visit, find out questions the children would like to ask. Take photographs of the children during the visit to create a photobook.</p>	Observe	<p>Habitat</p> <p>Woodland</p> <p>Pond</p> <p>Tractor</p> <p>Animal names</p>	Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.	<p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic.</p> <p>A farm is an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals.</p>
7	<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Take the children on a scavenger hunt in the school grounds. Before you go, invite the children to choose a friend to work with. Provide each pair with the <u>Scavenger hunt cut outs</u> a basket to collect objects and a tablet or camera to record their finds. Part of the hunt asks the children to look for textured objects. Read the sentences with the children and introduce them to the vocabulary to check that they understand what they are looking for. When the children return, invite them to share what they found. Compare the pictures and objects and talk about the objects' similarities and differences.</p>	Compare	<p>Wet</p> <p>Dry</p> <p>Hard</p> <p>Soft</p> <p>Rough</p> <p>Smooth</p> <p>Spiky</p> <p>Wavy</p>	With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.	Objects, materials and living things can be looked at and compared.

Week	Physical Development 	Learning Intention/ Success Criteria	Key Vocabulary 	Key Skills 	Key Knowledge 
1	Safely negotiating space Children show good control and coordination in large and small movements. Athletics	Identify and use athletics equipment/ Listen to the instructions Take turns Move in different ways Use different equipment	Equipment Instruction Travel Direction Coordination Control	Agility, coordination, flexibility, gross motor skills	Vocabulary of the names of P.E. equipment and ways of moving, importance of exercise as part of a healthy lifestyle
2	Safely negotiating space Children show good control and coordination in large and small movements. Athletics	Identify and use athletics equipment/ Listen to the instructions Take turns Move in different ways Use different equipment	Equipment Instruction Travel Direction Coordination Control	Agility, coordination, flexibility, gross motor skills	Vocabulary of the names of P.E. equipment and ways of moving. importance of exercise as part of a healthy lifestyle
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	Athletics	Listen to the instructions Take turns Move in different ways Use different equipment	Direction Coordination Control		equipment and ways of moving. importance of exercise as part of a healthy lifestyle
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NB. In addition, fine motor skills are taught and practised in Expressive Arts & Design, English, Handwriting and specific activities available in continuous provision (inside & outside). Gross motor skills also developed daily, through use of the large outdoor equipment .

Health and Self-care taught and supported daily through circle times, meal times and books. Parents encouraged to help children to develop self-care skills at home, as communicated through weekly parent updates.

Week	PSED 	Learning Intention/Success Criteria	Key Vocabulary 	Key Skills 	Key Knowledge 
1	My Body. I can name parts of the body.	I can label parts of the body.	arms legs head feet shoulders knees etc	Knowing the different body parts.	All of the parts of our bodies have different names.
2	Respecting my body. I can tell you things I can do. I know what to eat to stay healthy.	I can tell you things I can do. I know what to eat to stay healthy.	respect healthy choices	Understanding that we can all make choices.	Everything we do is a choice. We can manage our choices.
3	Growing Up. I can understand that we grow from babies to adults.	I can understand that we grow from babies to adults.	grow develop age	Understanding that we will change as we get older.	Bodies change as we get older. You are not the same now as you were when you were a baby.
4	Fun and Fears I can express how I feel about moving up to Year 1 Link to colour monster and daily circles.	I can express how I feel about moving up to Year 1	change stages new excited emotional	Know that it is ok to feel nervous and worried.	Everyone starts school in reception and then each year moves to a new year group.
5	Fun and Fears I can talk about what I am looking forward to in Year 1.	I can express how I feel about moving up to Year 1	change stages new excited emotional	Know that it is ok to feel nervous and worried.	Everyone starts school in reception and then each year moves to a new year group.
6	Celebration I can share my memories about the best parts of Reception.	I can share my memories about the best parts of Reception.	memory reflect thinking	Know how to reflect on life events.	Every year you will have good memories to reflect on.

NB. In addition, daily circles, daily 'check-in', support to develop friendships, restorative practice and turn taking games.

Week	Communication and Language	Learning Intention/ Success Criteria	Key Vocabulary	Key Skills	Key Knowledge
					
1	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate</p> <p>Arrange a walk in your local environment or visit a local park. During the walk, talk about how the environment has changed throughout the year and point out how the trees have changed and look at the flowers that are blooming. Explain that the local environment is home to lots of living things, including plants and trees, and see if they can spot any animals, such as bumblebees, butterflies or ladybirds. Provide each child with a container to collect 'treasures' on their walk. Take lots of pictures of the children during the walk.</p>	Talk about change.	Environment Change Bloom	Begin to observe and talk about living things in the local environment.	A habitat is a place where living things live. Living things, including plants and animals, live in the local environment.
2	<p>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 modelling and support from their teacher.</p> <p>Display the <u>Outdoor fun picture cards</u>. Invite the children to discuss what is happening in the pictures and encourage them to talk about activities they enjoy outside. Provide opportunities for each child to share their thoughts and ideas and encourage them to listen to each other. Provide paper and pens for the children to draw a picture of them doing their favourite outdoor activity. Offer sound mats and word banks to add labels and sentences to their picture if they choose.</p>	Express our ideas	Activity Opportunity	Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences and describe events using some detail.	How to write a sentence.
3	<p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Display white carnations or celery sticks with leaves. Invite the children to talk about what would happen to the plants if they didn't have any water. Then ask how they think the plants take in water. When the children have had the chance to discuss their ideas, explain that plants draw water through their roots, which travels up their stems and into the leaves and petals. Provide clear plastic cups containing red, yellow and blue food colouring, diluted with water. Add a stick of celery or a white carnation to each cup. Ask the children what they think might happen to the celery or flowers. Provide magnifying glasses for the children to observe the changes throughout the day and during the following days, and take photos at different points to record the changes. Subsequently, challenge the children to use what they have</p>	Explain occurrences	Roots Leaves Petals	Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary, such as, because, then and next.	Plants draw up water through their roots.

	observed to try different colours. Offer paper, pens and pencils for the children to draw the celery or carnations if they choose.				
4	<p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Set up a florists' role play area using the Florist display banner and Florist picture cards. Provide a till, notepads, pens, phones, toy money, buckets, artificial flowers, tissue paper, brown paper, cellophane, ribbon and string. Model how to use the materials to order and buy flowers, write messages, wrap and deliver.</p> <p>The children can make flowers using tissue paper and art straws. This activity is great for developing children's maths skills, and it also provides a great opportunity for developing language and writing.</p>	Use new vocabulary in our role-play.	Florist Arrangement	Learn new vocabulary and social phrases and use them throughout the day in small group discussions and during play activities.	Florists sell flowers. How to order and buy flowers. How to wrap flowers.
5	<p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.</p> <p>Enjoys looking at books and sharing stories.</p> <p>Create a perfume-making station in a Tuff Tub. Provide boxes of flower petals, grass clippings, herbs, pestle and mortar, funnels, pipettes, water and small clear plastic bottles. Offer labels and pens for the children to name their scents and clipboards and paper to write the recipes.</p>	Use new vocabulary in our play.	Perfume Scent Pestle Mortar Funnel Pipette	Show an understanding of the meanings of new words by using them in discussion and role play situations.	Perfume can be made using flowers and water. A recipe is something you use for making things eg perfumes and food.
6	<p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Display slices of various summer fruits, including strawberries, watermelon, orange and peach in zip-lock bags for the children to investigate by touch or observation. Put slices of the same fruits in sealed plastic pots. Punch holes in the top of the pots and ask children to smell through the holes and identify the fruits.</p>	Ask questions	Sense Smell Touch Look Who What Why When	Ask a relevant scientific question to find out more, explain how things work and why they might happen.	Question words include who why, what, when, where and how.

			How		
7.	<p>Transition week.</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.</p> <p>Ask questions about their new class/teacher etc.</p>	Ask questions	<p>Who</p> <p>What</p> <p>Why</p> <p>When</p> <p>How</p>	<p>Ask a relevant question to find out more, explain how things work and why they might happen.</p>	<p>Question words include who why, what, when, where and how.</p>