



EYFS Long Term Plan 2023 Cycle A

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Themes/ Topics	<p>What do I know about me?</p> <p>Autumn/Harvest Halloween</p>	<p>Who are the famous characters inside my fairy tales?</p> <p>Bonfire night Diwali/Hanukka Christmas</p>	<p>Who can help us?</p> <p>Chinese New year</p>	<p>Who lives in the Wild Garden?</p> <p>Mother’s Day, Passover Pancake Day, Easter Ramadan</p>	<p>What type of castles did the knights of the past live in?</p> <p>Vesak</p>	<p>What does the seaside look like around the world?</p> <p>Shavuot Father’s Day</p>
Literacy Nursery	<p>Enjoy songs and rhymes, develop their ability to tune in and pay attention Notice print and logos in the environment</p>		<p>Throughout the year children will: Be provided with mark making opportunities throughout all aspects of the indoors and outdoors environment Give meaning to marks made/drawings and develop forming recognisable marks Show an interest in a range of books, using illustrations and story telling language to re-tell these stories Use daily phonics to engage children in letters and sounds, listening games, music and rhyme</p>		<p>Engage in extended conversations about stories, helping to learn and develop new vocabulary Use some of their print or letter knowledge in early writing Be encouraged to spot and continue rhymes</p>	
Birth to three outcomes	<p>Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention. • Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo. • Say some of the words in songs and rhymes. • Copy finger movements and other gestures. • Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing. • Enjoy sharing books with an adult. • Pay attention and respond to the pictures or the words. • Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone. • Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. • Ask questions about the book. Makes comments and shares their own ideas. • Develop play around favourite stories using props. • Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. • Enjoy drawing freely. • Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: “That says mummy.” • Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.</p>					
3 and 4 year- old outcomes	<p>Understand the five key concepts about print: - print has meaning - the names of the different parts of a book - print can have different purposes - page sequencing - we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom • Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: - spot and suggest rhymes - count or clap syllables in a word - recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing ‘m’ for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately.</p>					

Reception outcomes	<p>Throughout the year children will: Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. • Read a few common exception words matched to the school’s phonic programme. • Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. • Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. • Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. 			
	<p>ELGS Comprehension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate 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, nonfiction, rhymes and poems and during role play. 	<p>ELGS Word Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>ELGS Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Phonics	<p>In our school we follow TWINKL phonics</p>			
Reading Spine Nursery	<p>The Gruffalo</p> <p>Guess How Much I love you</p>	<p>Going on a Bear Hunt</p> <p>Handful of Honey</p>	<p>A Quiet Night in</p>	<p>Owl Babies</p>
Reading Spine Reception	<p>Piece at Last</p> <p>Monkey Puzzle</p>	<p>Zog</p> <p>Handa’s Hen</p>	<p>Harry and the Dinosaurs Go on Holiday</p>	<p>Elmer</p>

Core reading (unit)	<p>When dragon went to school I don't want to go to school My teacher is a monster A funny thing happened when I went to school The pigeon has to go to school. Who's in my family? Monkey puzzle A family is a family is a family and tango makes three My family, your family</p>	<p>Little Red Riding Hood The Three Little Pigs Naughty Bus On the way home Little Red Hen Suddenly. The Ghanaian Goldilocks The wolf and the seven wolves Hansel and Gretel The Bremen town musicians The Emperor's new clothes Father Christmas needs a wee Bear stays up for Christmas The Nativity Story Norman the slug who saved Christmas</p>	<p>People who help us series: Police Officer, firefighters, doctor/nurse, paramedic, vet, dentist, RNLI What the ladybird heard Barn on fire Zog and the flying doctors The Wolf who wouldn't go to bed I want a pet Just going to the dentist The lighthouse keepers rescue</p>	<p>The very lazy ladybird The very greedy bee Snail Trail Billy Beetle The Bulgiest Bug Norman the Slug The Crunching Munching Caterpillar Doug the Bug The very busy spider The bad-tempered ladybird Aarrggghhh Spider! Mr Wolfs Pancakes The Runaway Wok</p>	<p>How to Catch a Dragon Meg's Castle The Knight who couldn't fight The Dragon and the Nibblesome Knight Good Night Bad Knight The Knight and the Dragon The Great Dragon Bake off Sir Charlie Stinky Socks and the Big Adventure Small Knight and George The Paper Bag Princess Knight and Dragons Unite King Jack and the Dragon Sir Scallywag and the Golden Underpants Knight in Training</p>	<p>Sally and the Limpet A house for a hermit crab Mister Seahorse Clumsy Crab Puffin Peter Claude on Holiday Sandcastle Wave The Storm Whale There was an old lady who swallowed the sea Billy's Bucket Magic beach Mrs Armitage and the big wave Brilliant Boats</p>
Non-Fiction	<p>Children are introduced to a range of non-fiction texts to match the topics that we cover throughout the year. We also regularly explore poems and rhymes throughout our learning.</p>					

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Maths Birth to three outcomes	<p>Children will enjoy taking part in finger rhymes with numbers and props</p> <p>Children will explore reacting to changes of amounts with number rhymes and songs.</p> <p>Combine objects and put them inside each other</p>	<p>In play, develop counting like behaviour, such as making sounds and pointing</p> <p>Completing jigsaw puzzles (set 1)</p> <p>Compare size and weight in cooking activities</p> <p>Combine objects and put them inside each other</p>	<p>In play, develop counting like behaviour, such as making sounds and pointing</p> <p>Compare amounts saying, lots, more or same when building with a range of resources</p>	<p>In group games, develop counting like behaviour, such as pointing and saying some numbers</p> <p>Completing jigsaw puzzles (set 2)</p> <p>Notice patterns</p>	<p>In group games, develop counting like behaviour, such as pointing and saying some numbers</p> <p>Compare size and weight in cooking activities</p> <p>Compare amounts saying, lots, more or same when building with a range of resources</p>	<p>In adult initiated tasks, develop counting like behaviour, such as pointing and saying some numbers in sequence</p> <p>Completing jigsaw puzzles (set 3)</p> <p>Notice patterns and arrange patterns of their own.</p>
Maths Three and four- year- old outcomes	<p>Children to recite numbers in order to 5 using a range of number songs</p> <p>Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising')</p> <p>To show an interest in numbers in the environment</p> <p>To show an interest in shapes in the environment and use these during play</p>	<p>Children to recite numbers to 10</p> <p>Children to begin to count objects</p> <p>Children to use the language of every day shapes- big/small/tall</p> <p>Children to begin to learn names of shapes during focussed activities</p> <p>Compare size and weight in cooking activities</p>	<p>To begin to recognise numbers 1-5 and practice these regularly</p> <p>Children to construct a bridge using a variety of different shapes, investigating which shapes work and which did not work</p> <p>Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.</p>	<p>Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.</p> <p>Children to begin to notice similarities and differences in shapes of a flower and insects. using informal and mathematical language to describe shapes</p>	<p>To begin to recognise numbers 6-10</p> <p>To be secure in numbers 1-5</p> <p>Compare amounts</p> <p>Compare size and weight in cooking activities</p> <p>Describe a familiar route. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.</p>	<p>To recognise numbers 1-10 confidently and match quantity of objects.</p> <p>Compare amounts</p> <p>Children to create a piece of artwork using a variety of different shapes for a purpose- picture of the seaside.</p> <p>Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc.</p> <p>Talk about and identify the patterns around them</p>
Birth to three	<p>Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups. Put objects inside others and take them out again. • Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. • React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. • Compare amounts, saying 'lots', 'more' or 'same'. • Develop counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence. • Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers - '1-2-3-5.' • Climb and squeeze themselves into different types of spaces. • Build with a range of resources. • Complete inset puzzles. • Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - 'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', 'heavy'. • Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns.</p>					

Three and four-year-old outcomes	<p>Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising'). • Recite numbers past 5. • Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5. • Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle'). • Show 'finger numbers' up to 5. • Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5. • Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. • Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5. • Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'. • Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'. • Understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table," – with no pointing. • Describe a familiar route. • Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. • Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. • Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc. • Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc. • Talk about and identifies the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc. • Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf. • Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern. • Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then...'</p>					
Maths	<p>Recognising and using numbers to 5 Count objects, actions and sounds Repeating patterns Numicon Ordering 3/4 objects by length/weight/capacity Months of the year 1-5</p>	<p>Recognising and using numbers 5 to 10 Combining and comparing sets Half and quarter Seasons Months of the year 5 - 10 Counting back Naming 2d and 3d shapes, rotating and manipulating these.</p>	<p>Recognising and using numbers 10 to 15 Estimation 1 less and more Addition language and notation Subtraction language and notation Months of the year 10 - 12</p>	<p>Recognising and using numbers 15 to 20 Weighing - nonstandard units Language of weight - least, most Compare length, weight and capacity. Addition by counting on Counting back Subtraction by counting back</p>	<p>Verbally count to 20 and beyond Odd and even numbers 3D Shape properties Halving Counting irregular arrangements Ordering numbers Missing numbers Addition by counting on Counting back Subtraction problems Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10</p>	<p>Verbally count to 20 and beyond Capacity Sharing Counting on Odd and even Number Bonds to 5 Doubling Halving Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10</p>
<p>Throughout the year children will: Count objects, actions and sounds. • Subitise. • Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. • Count beyond ten. • Compare numbers. • Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers. • Explore the composition of numbers to 10. • Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10. • Select, rotate and manipulate shapes to develop spatial reasoning skills. • Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can. • Continue, copy and create repeating patterns. • Compare length, weight and capacity.</p>						

ELGS Number

• Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number. • Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5. • Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.

ELGS Numerical Patterns

• Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. • Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity. • Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.

Personal, social and emotional development
Nursery

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	<p>Get children familiar with the environment</p> <p>Learn routines and begin to follow these</p> <p>Big emphasis on tidy up time- use the song to encourage this.</p> <p>Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person.</p> <p>Find ways of managing transitions.</p>	<p>Begin to develop their sense of self.</p> <p>Begin to express preferences and decisions. With support from their key worked children will also try new things.</p> <p>Engage with others through gestures and talk.</p> <p>Develop friendships with other children. Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.</p>	<p>Engage with others through talk.</p> <p>Use that engagement to achieve a goal.</p> <p>Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions</p> <p>Develop friendships with other children. Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.</p>	<p>Play with increasing confidence on their own and with others</p> <p>Feel confident when taken out around the local neighbourhood, and enjoy exploring new places with their key person.</p> <p>Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions</p> <p>Develop friendships with other children. Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.</p>	<p>Notice and ask questions about differences.</p> <p>Grow in independence, rejecting help (“me do it”).</p> <p>Be increasingly able to talk about and manage their emotions.</p> <p>Develop friendships with other children.</p>	<p>Notice and ask questions about differences.</p> <p>Feel confident when taken out around the local neighbourhood, and enjoy exploring new areas/</p> <p>Are talking about their feelings in more elaborated ways:</p> <p>Develop friendships with other children.</p>
	<p>Make relationships with staff and children in the class</p> <p>Understand the boundaries within the classroom and become familiar with our behaviour policy through modelled behaviour</p> <p>Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed.</p> <p>Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community.</p>	<p>Children will learn all about a range of feelings and emotions during circle time- use ‘Feeling’s Fred’ to teach these</p> <p>Children will also learn about sharing, being put into small groups to teach and model this.</p> <p>Big emphasis on tidy up time- use the song to encourage this.</p>	<p>Children to understand and accept the needs of others through the use of group sharing activities and listening games</p> <p>Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries</p> <p>Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important.</p>	<p>Children will be responsible for their own plant to look after.</p> <p>Children to talk about their achievements with their flower/plant</p> <p>Children to develop the skill of problem solving independently, when going on mini-beast hunt. Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. Begin to understand feelings of others. Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important.</p>	<p>Children to learn about safety when going out of school. Children to adapt their behaviour in response to this.</p> <p>Children to recount their experiences to each other, listening and responding appropriately.</p> <p>Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community. Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them</p>	<p>Changes- transition into Reception</p> <p>Children to share feelings about the transition, and to talk about these throughout.</p> <p>Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community.</p> <p>Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them</p>

	<p>Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person. • Establish their sense of self. • Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy. • Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk. • Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink. • Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. • Thrive as they develop self-assurance. • Look back as they crawl or walk away from their key person. Look for clues about how to respond to something interesting. • Play with increasing confidence on their own and with other children, because they know their key person is nearby and available. • Feel confident when taken out around the local neighbourhood, and enjoy exploring new places with their key person. • Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions. • Grow in independence, rejecting help (“me do it”). Sometimes this leads to feelings of frustration and tantrums. • Begin to show ‘effortful control’. For example, waiting for a turn and resisting the strong impulse to grab what they want or push their way to the front. • Be increasingly able to talk about and manage their emotions. • Notice and ask questions about differences, such as skin colour, types of hair, gender, special needs and disabilities, and so on. • Develop friendships with other children. • Safely explore emotions beyond their normal range through play and stories. • Are talking about their feelings in more elaborated ways: “I’m sad because...” or “I love it when ...”. • Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.</p>
<p>Three and four-year-old outcomes</p>	<p>Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. • Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community. • Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting. • Show more confidence in new social situations. • Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. • Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas. • Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important. • Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them. • Develop appropriate ways of being assertive. • Talk with others to solve conflicts. • Talk about their feelings using words like ‘happy’, ‘sad’, ‘angry’ or ‘worried’. • Understand gradually how others might be feeling. • Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g., brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly. • Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.</p>
<p>Personal, social and emotional development Reception</p>	<p><u>Throughout the year children will be given opportunities to:</u> Act out key stories in groups using props and pictures Act out stories without props and pictures Use talk partners Access role play areas that are changed regularly to reflect the interests of children. Explore their own use of language while playing imaginatively in areas of the classroom.</p> <p>We follow the Jigsaw scheme of word to support progress in personal, social and emotional development.</p> <p><u>Throughout the year children will:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See themselves as a valuable individual. • Build constructive and respectful relationships. • Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. • Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. • Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. • Think about the perspectives of others. • Manage their own needs. - personal hygiene • 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

	<p><u>ELGS self-Regulation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 focused 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	<p><u>ELGS Managing Self</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.	<p><u>ELGS Building Relationships</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Communication and Language	<p>Generally focus on an activity of their own choice.</p> <p>Listen to other people’s talk with interest, but can easily be distracted by other things.</p> <p>Make themselves understood, and can become frustrated when they cannot.</p> <p>Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions.</p> <p>Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic.</p> <p>Develop pretend play, supported by practitioners: ‘putting the baby to sleep’ or ‘driving the car to the shops’.</p> <p>Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures.</p>	<p>Throughout the year children will:</p> <p>Learn to speak with confidence during circle/carpet times</p> <p>Learn to listen and respond appropriately with relevant comments, questions or actions</p> <p>Have opportunities to have conversations and develop vocal sound formation in doing this</p> <p>To respond to instructions and directions through adult initiated/led and child led activities</p> <p>Sing a range of songs and rhymes.</p> <p>Be supported to start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns</p> <p>Be supported to use talk in their play.</p>		<p>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.</p> <p>Develop and use a wider range of vocabulary. Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as “Get your coat and wait at the door”. Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?”</p> <p>Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story.</p> <p>Develop their communication.</p> <p>Develop their pronunciation</p> <p>Use longer sentences of four to six words.</p> <p>Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.</p>		
Birth to three outcomes	<p>• Generally focus on an activity of their own choice and find it difficult to be directed by an adult. • Listen to other people’s talk with interest, but can easily be distracted by other things. • Make themselves understood, and can become frustrated when they cannot. • Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions. • Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic. • Develop pretend play: ‘putting the baby to sleep’ or ‘driving the car to the shops’. • Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w. • Pronounce: - l/r/w/y - s/sh/ch/dz/j - f/th - multi-syllabic words such as ‘banana’ and ‘computer’ • Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures. • Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described. For example: ‘Katie’s coat’, ‘blue car’, ‘shiny apple’. • Understand and act on longer sentences like ‘make teddy jump’ or ‘find your coat’. • Understand simple questions about ‘who’, ‘what’ and ‘where’ (but generally not ‘why’).</p>					
Three and four- year- old outcomes	<p>Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. • Pay attention to more than one thing at a time, which can be difficult. • Use a wider range of vocabulary. • Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as “Get your coat and wait at the door”. • Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?” • Sing a large repertoire of songs. • Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. • Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as ‘runned’ for ‘ran’, ‘swimmed’ for ‘swam’. • Develop their pronunciation but may have problems saying: - some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh - multisyllabic words such as ‘pterodactyl’, ‘planetarium’ or ‘hippopotamus’ • Use longer sentences of four to six words. • Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions. • Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. • Use talk to organise themselves and their play: “Let’s go on a bus... you sit there... I’ll be the driver.”</p>					

Throughout the year children will be given opportunities to:

- Act out key stories in groups using props and pictures
- Act out stories without props and pictures
- Use talk partners
- Access role play areas that are changed regularly to reflect the interests of children
- Play a listening and attention games with the children. Place a number of themed objects on a tray and cover with a blanket. Ask the children to guess how many there are, then double check by counting. Then remove one of the objects, can they say which one has been removed?
- Explore their own use of language while playing imaginatively in areas of the classroom.

Throughout the year children will:

- Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.
- Learn new vocabulary.
- Use new vocabulary through the day.
- Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.
- Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.
- Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.
- Describe events in some detail.
- Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen.
- Develop social phrases.
- Engage in story times.
- Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.
- Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words.
- Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
- Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.
- Learn rhymes, poems and songs.
- Engage in non-fiction books.
- Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary

ELGS Listening, Attention and Understanding

- 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.
- Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers.

ELGS Speaking

- 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, nonfiction, 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 modelling and support from their teacher.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Physical development Nursery	<p>Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls.</p> <p>Build independently with a range of appropriate resources.</p> <p>Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently.</p> <p>Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings • Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle.</p> <p>Use large and small motor skills to do things independently</p> <p>Learn how to use a knife and fork.</p> <p>Explore different materials and tools</p>		<p>Throughout the year children will:</p> <p>Move confidently in a range of different ways on different levels at varying speeds during multi-skills and outdoor provision</p> <p>Build up confidence when balancing during gymnastics and outdoor provision</p> <p>Develop manipulation and control of large and small objects both in the indoor provision and outdoor provision.</p> <p>Develop their ability to move along with music.</p> <p>Be encouraged to choose the appropriate resources for the task they are completing.</p>		<p>Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet.</p> <p>Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose.</p> <p>Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams.</p> <p>Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. For example, they decide whether to crawl, walk or run across a plank, depending on its length and width.</p> <p>Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks.</p> <p>Use one-handed tools and equipment.</p> <p>Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. Show a preference for a dominant hand.</p> <p>Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed.</p>	
Birth to three outcomes	<p>Lift their head while lying on their front. • Push their chest up with straight arms. • Roll over: from front to back, then back to front. • Enjoy moving when outdoors and inside. • Sit without support. • Begin to crawl in different ways and directions. • Pull themselves upright and bouncing in preparation for walking. • Reach out for objects as co-ordination develops. • Pass things from one hand to the other. Let go of things and hands them to another person, or drops them. • Gradually gain control of their whole body through continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking. • Clap and stamp to music. • Fit themselves into spaces, like tunnels, dens and large boxes, and move around in them. • Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls. • Build independently with a range of appropriate resources. • Begin to walk independently – choosing appropriate props to support at first. • Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently. • Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for example, tyre swings). • Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle. • Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. • Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress. • Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork. • Develop manipulation and control. • Explore different materials and tools.</p>					
Three and four-year-old outcomes	<p>Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills. • Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. • Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues. • Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. • Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams. • Increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm. • Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. For example, they decide whether to crawl, walk or run across a plank, depending on its length and width. • Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. For example, choosing a spade to enlarge a small hole they dug with a trowel. • Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks. • Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. • Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. • Show a preference for a dominant hand. • Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats on and doing up zips.</p>					

Physical development Reception	<p>Fundamental movement skills: Dance Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. 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. Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully.</p>	<p>Fundamental movement skills: Gymnastics Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. 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. Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully.</p>	<p>Move with Max 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. Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. 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. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.</p>	<p>Move with Max 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. Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. 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. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.</p>	<p>Athletics 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. Hold a pencil effectively in preparation 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.</p>	<p>Games 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. Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases. Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery.</p>	
	<p>Throughout the year children will: Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping - climbing • Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. • 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 spoons. • Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. • 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. • Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. • 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. • Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. • Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing – mealtimes</p>						
	<p>ELGS Gross Motor Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 			<p>ELGS Fine Motor Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a pencil effectively in preparation 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. 			

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	<p>We observe changes in the seasons throughout the year. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p>					
Birth to three outcomes	<p>Repeat actions that have an effect. • Explore materials with different properties. • Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. • Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. • Make connections between the features of their family and other families. • Notice differences between people.</p>					
Three and four- year- old outcomes	<p>Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family’s history. • Show interest in different occupations. • Explore how things work. • Plant seeds and care for growing plants. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. • Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. • Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.</p>					

Understanding the world
Reception

<p>Which stories are special and why? Walking in West Pelton Talk about what the children pass on the way to school, what are the best places in the village Taste fruit and veg Comparing during cookery Use Millie’s Mouse Skills and Millie’s Keyboard skills Talk about what makes them unique Name and describe people who are familiar to them. Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.</p>	<p>Which people are special and why? What is a fairy-tale? Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p>	<p>What places are special and why? Chinese New Year cultures and traditions. Find out how babies from other countries are welcomed. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Looking at local maps. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside</p>	<p>What times are special and why? Mothers Day around the world. Explore the natural world around them. Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments Describe their immediate environment Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country</p>	<p>Being special: where do we belong? Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p>	<p>Being special: What is special? At the seaside in the past. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Look at similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p>
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Throughout the year children will:
Talk about members of their immediate family and community. • Name and describe people who are familiar to them. • Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. • Draw information from a simple map. • Understand that some places are special to members of their community. • Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them

ELGS Past and Present

• Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. • Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.

ELGS People, Culture and Communities

• Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. • Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.

ELGS The Natural World

• Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
	We follow the Charanga music scheme in school.						
essive arts and Design Nursery	<p>Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face.</p> <p>Start to make marks intentionally.</p> <p>Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools.</p> <p>Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make. Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials.</p> <p>Make simple models which express their ideas.</p>	<p>Throughout the year children will:</p> <p>Sing a variety of nursery rhymes and become familiar with these.</p> <p>To move to music and play instruments to a variety of different songs.</p> <p>Experiment with colours, blocks and materials.</p> <p>Have access to a range of craft materials to use and join as they would like. With varying levels of adult support.</p> <p>Have access to an instrument trolley to explore creating their own music and change the sounds produced by instruments through experimenting with these.</p>			<p>Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.</p> <p>Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises.</p> <p>Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc.</p> <p>Explore colour and colour-mixing.</p> <p>Listen with increased attention to sounds. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings.</p>		
Birth to three outcomes	<p>Show attention to sounds and music. • Respond emotionally and physically to music when it changes. • Move and dance to music. • Anticipate phrases and actions in rhymes and songs, like 'Peepo'. • Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds. • Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds. • Make rhythmical and repetitive sounds. • Explore a range of soundmakers and instruments and play them in different ways. • Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face. • Start to make marks intentionally. • Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools. • Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make. • Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star'. • Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one object represents another. For example, a child holds a wooden block to her ear and pretends it's a phone. • Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials. • Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials. • Make simple models which express their ideas.</p>						
Three and four- year- old outcomes	<p>• Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. • Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc. • Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. • Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. • Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. • Join different materials and explore different textures. • Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. • Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. • Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. • Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc. • Explore colour and colour-mixing. • Listen with increased attention to sounds. • Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. • Remember and sing entire songs. • Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person ('pitch match'). • Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. • Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know. • Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.</p>						

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Expressive arts and design Reception</p>	<p>Observational drawing of exotic fruits Autumn leaves sewing/printing/creations Use magnifying glasses to look closely at a range of objects, natural and manmade – fruit, veg, pine cones</p>	<p>Firework pictures Designing a house using different materials Drawing pictures for sequencing stories Creating characters Huff and puff pictures – paint blowing with straws Bean patterns Magic beans growing into the clouds pictures Vegetable printing – enormous turnip Collage pictures of characters to describing</p>	<p>Chinese New Year crafts Use dragon masks to act out the dragon’s shapes. Make a ‘baby’ with movable arms. Have a range of junk modelling materials available for children to create their own emergency vehicles. Have a variety of building materials in the construction area for children to build their own vehicles and buildings. Encourage the children to paint pictures of different people who help us.</p>	<p>Observational drawings of flowers. Using seeds to make pictures. Building model flowers. Encourage the children to make some temporary minibeast models using natural materials. Challenge them to make models and sculptures and record their work by taking photos of their finished creations. Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.</p>	<p>Design and build a castle. Make a knights amour and design their own coat of arms. Encourage the children to make some temporary minibeast models using natural materials. Challenge them to make models and sculptures and record their work by taking photos of their finished creations. Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.</p>	<p>Design and make flags for sand castles. Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.</p>
<p>Throughout the year children will: Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. • Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. • Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. • Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. • Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. • Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. • Develop storylines in their pretend play. • Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups.</p>						
<p>ELGS Creating with Materials • Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. • Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. • Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.</p>			<p>ELGS Being Imaginative and Expressive • Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher. • Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs. • Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.</p>			

Our long term plan is a simple structure that we follow to ensure that we have covered the EYFS framework throughout the year. Our weekly learning opportunities vary to follow the interests of our children. We assess children regularly using Tapestry and personalise the learning journey for our children by identifying their next steps so we can use these in our weekly planning.

Enhancement opportunities

- We regularly plan visits that will support or enhance what the children have been learning in school.**
- We provide children with the chance to taste and create new dishes during our cookery sessions every week.**
- Throughout the year children are provided with the opportunity to work with coaches to support their physical development.**
- We use Tapestry to share children's experiences from home and build on these in our classroom.**
- We hold stay and play sessions every term where parents and carers have the opportunity to complete tasks with their child.**