

Medium Term Overview of Planned Experiences

Year-group: YR

Teacher: LD/EJ/LL/ RC

Term: Summer 1 Explorers

		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	DATE w/c	15.4.24 INSET 15.04.23	22.5.24 Earth Week	29.5.24	06 05 24 Bank holiday 06 05 24 Deaf awareness day 07 05 24	13.5.24	20 05 24 Walk to school week
PRIME AREAS OF LEARNING	Personal, Social & Emotional Development	Value: Gratitude Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. Manage their own needs.	Value: Gratitude Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.	Value: Gratitude Think about the perspectives of others. Build constructive and respectful relationships.	Value: Gratitude See themselves as a valuable individual.	Value: Gratitude Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.	Value: Gratitude Identifying when they do and don't need help.
	Communication and Language	Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Learn new vocabulary. Use new vocabulary through the day. Describe events in some detail. Develop social phrases. Use new vocabulary in different contexts.	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.	Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs. Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities to explain how things work and why they might happen.	Engage in non-fiction books. Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.	Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives.	Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.

Physical Development

Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired.

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.

Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.



Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace.

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.
Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.



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. Develop the foundations of a

handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.



Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor.

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.
Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.



Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing.

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.
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.

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.
Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.

EARNING	Literacy Reading Tier 2 Vocabulary: Full stop Capital Letter Finger space Phoneme Grapheme Digraph Segment	Reading Skills: Farmer Duck 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	Reading Skills: Farmer Duck Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s	Reading Skills: Julian is a Mermaid Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter—sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words	T4W: How to Catch a Star Reading Skills: Julian is a Mermaid Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment Write short sentences with words with known sound-	T4W: How to Catch a Star Reading Skills: On the Way Home Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme. Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense	T4W: How to Catch a Star- innovate Reading Skills: On the Way Home Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme. Re-read what they have written to check that it
SPECIFIC AREAS OF LEARNING	Grapheme Digraph	so that they can read short	, , ,	correspondences and, where		,	

Mathematics White Rose Maths:	White Rose Maths: Counting	White Rose Maths: Spatial	White Rose Maths: Adding	White Rose Maths: Taking	Spatial Reasoning –
Building Numbers Beyond	Patterns Beyond 10	Reasoning – Match, Rotate,	More	Away	Compose and Decompose
10		Manipulate			
	- Count beyond 10 learning		- Use real objects to add	- Use real objects to take	- Understand that shapes can
- Build and identify	the number names in order	- Select and rotate shapes to fill a	more	items away	be combined and separated
numbers to 20 (and		given space			to make new shapes
beyond) using a range of	- Count forwards and		- Start by re-counting all	- Begin by counting the	
resources	backwards to and from 20	- Explain why they chose	objects to add amounts 1, 2,	objects out, taking away the	- Explore how shapes can be
	1	particular shapes and why other	34, 5, 6	required amount and then	combined or partitioned to
- Using resources such as	- Match numbers to	shapes might not fit		counting what is left	make other shapes
10 frames, bead strings,	quantities and symbols		- Develop onto subitising to		
numicon etc to begin	Has be souled as of soc	- Match arrangements of shapes	count on e.g 34, 5, 6	- Develop onto subitising the	- Investigate how many
seeing larger numbers are	- Use knowledge of one-	the control of the co	Country of the control of	number they are taking away	different ways a given shape
one full 10 and part of	more and one-less to order	- Use positional language to	- Create number stories	from then taking away the	can be built using smaller
another 10 (Can be	and compare numbers	describe where shapes are in	using 10 frames, number tracks and fingers	required amount and then	ones
extended to 2 full tens and	- Represent numbers to 20 in	relation to each other	tracks and imgers	counting what is left	
3 full tens)	•	- Select shapes to complete			- Explore the different
	different ways (ten square,	picture boards or tangram		- Create number stories	shapes that can be made by
- Recognise that the	numicon, objects, cubes etc)	outlines		using 10 frames, number	combining a given set of
numbers 1-9 repeat after	- Use representations that	outilles		tracks and their fingers	shapes
every full 10	show one full ten and a part				
	of ten (building on last week)				
	-Spot mistakes/missing				
	numbers in number				
	sequences beyond 10				
	sequences beyond to				

Understanding the world

Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Key Historical figure:King

Draw information from a simple map (beebots).

Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.

Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.

Tier 2 Vocabulary
explore
observe
investigate
Discover
experiment
describe
examine
try

Solar System

What planet do we live on? Earth. Earth is the only planet that has water on its service. The Earth orbits the Sun. We live on Earth. The sun is a hot star at the centre of the solar system. Space travel- You can travel to space in a rocket. If you travel to space you are called an astronaut - Watch rocket launches online. Tim Peake's Rocket Launch

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bSfYdr8Oj9w

- Who is Neil Armstrong? https://www.youtube.com /watch?v=cwZb2mqIdOA (First moon landing)

Look at the moon landing and discuss that the moon is much smaller than the Earth and has no gravity. What is gravity? A force that pulls towards the centre of the Earth.

What would you wear to go to space? How it is different from being on Earth? What can the children remember?

Do the children know any other planets?

Mercury to the children and key facts:

It is the closest to the sun, can be seen from Earth, it is the smallest planet and only a bit bigger than the moon. A year on Mercury is 88 days long.

Venus- no star, one day on Venus is as long as 117 days on Earth. Similar size to Earth.

Mars- two moons, called the red planet, similar seasons to Earth, has the tallest mountain in the solar system.

Solar system- collection of 8 planets and their moons in orbit around the sun.

Mentos rocket experimentadd ingredients to curiosity cube What planets are in the solar system? Which one is the closest/ furthest from the sun?

Jupiter- 50 moons, largest planet, rock core, 4 of its moons are the same size as planets.

Saturn- surrounded by rings

which are made up of millions of ice crystals.

Can you put the planets in order?

Astronaut food – changes by removing and adding water.

- To know what living things need in order to survive. Can you breathe in space?

Planet song:

 $\frac{https://www.youtube.com/watc}{h?v=mQrlgH97v94}$

Under the Sea Focus
What do the children already
know about the sea/ocean?
How many animals can they
name? Have they ever
visited a seaside?

Sea- smaller than an ocean but mostly connected to an ocean.

Ocean- large space in sea, 5 oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Artic and Southern. Ocean song-

https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=X6BE4VcYngQ Look at Google Earth at the oceans.

Coastline- part of the country where the land



meets the sea.

Beach- an area of the coast usually covered in sand/stones.

Under the Sea Focus Recap on the names of the 5 oceans and key vocabulary. What would you need to wear/ take to explore the oceans?

Wave: Usually caused by wind creating a disturbance in the water.

Tide- the rise and fall of the sea level.

Pollution: When harmful liquids or objects are put in the sea.

Habitat: the place or type of place where animals live/grow.

Frozen buckets of water with shells/ blue colouring?

Under the Sea Focus What zones are there in the ocean?

Sunlight Zone: the top layer of the ocean where most animals live.

Twilight zone: low levels of sunlight, no plants can grow here but animals such as shrimps and swordfish live here

Midnight zone: No sunlight here so it is very dark Very few animals live here. What animals would you find in each zone?

