PSED	Week I	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Remember		How to explain my	What makes me happy	That it is okay to be different	Some calming techniques for	How to share my opinion.
		feelings.	or sad.	to my friends.	when I feel angry.	
Starter		Pass the bear round	Give children a few	TTYP: Tell your partner one	You have been asked to stop	TTYP: What is the best
		answering the question	scenarios of what would	thing that you are good at.	playing your computer game	movie ever? Take 3 or 4
		'How are you feeling	make you happy/sad.		because its dinner time. You	feedbacks, who agrees,
		today?'	Thumbs up for happy,		are getting angry because	who disagrees?
			thumbs down for sad.		you wants to continue	
					playing. How can you calm	
					down?	
l Will Know	What makes me	How to explain my	That it is okay to be	Some calming techniques for	How to share my opinion.	Why sleeping is important.
	happy/sad.	feelings	different to my friends.	when I feel angry.		
Main Teach	Discuss with the children	TTYP: How do you	<u>Why Should We Be</u>	Discuss with children different	Put your hands on your head	After school, I go home,
	that each of us is	feel today?	Happy For Others?	emotions that they have $-$	if you like broccoli. Put your	cook my dinner, do some
	different and what	There are lots of	<u>(Dealing with Jealousy)</u>	sometimes happy, sad, nervous,	hands on your chin if you like	reading or watch a TV
	makes me happy might	different feelings.	<u> The Green-Eyed Monster</u>	excited.	bananas. Etc. Get children to	programme and then I go
	not make you happy.	Sometimes we feel	<u>— YouTube</u>	TTYP: What is something that	look around and see who has	to sleep.
	Go around the circle	happy, or sad.	Watch the clip about a	makes you feel angry?	their hands up. Explain that	TTYP: What do you do
	asking children what	TTYP: How else could	boy feeling jealous of his	When you are angry, sometimes	not everyone likes the same	to help you get ready for
	makes them happy.	we feel?	family successes. TTYP:	that feeling can make you do	things and that is fantastic!	bedtime?
	Encourage them to put	Something that makes	ls what Ari did a nice	things that might not be a good	When we share things that	I like to get lots of sleep so
	it into a full sentence	you feel scared might	thing to do? No, he let	choice, just like Ari in last	we like/dislike, that is called	that I am not tired in the
	e.g. cuddling my mum	not scare me or your	his jealousy turn him into	week's video. It is good to have	an opinion.	morning. Sleeping is
	makes me happy.	friend.	an unkind person. Do you	some ways that can help you to	When we choose a story to	important as it gives you
	Repeat the process with	Watch the video:	think it is okay to feel	calm down when you feel like	read at the end of the day,	energy for the next day
	what makes you sad. Is	https://www.bbc.co.uk	jealous if someone is	this. One way is breathing. Join	we raise our hand for our	and allows your body to
	it okay to feel sad? Of	/bitesize/topics/zms6jh	better at something than	in with the video.	favourite. Some of you	rest after a busy day.
	course! Everybody is	v/articles/zvpbscw	you? Explain that it is	Anger Management for Kids	choose story I and some	TTYP: What would
	allowed to feel sad	Do the quiz afterwards	okay to feel jealous as	<u>(and Adults) — YouTube</u>	choose story 2 and that's	happen to you if you didn't
	sometimes.	and see if children can	long as we don't let it	TTYP: What else could you do	okay as its your opinion on	get enough sleep? Go
		identify the different	make us do unkind things.	to calm down if you are feeling	what you like.	through the effects of little
		feelings.		angry?		sleep with the children e.g.

Focus	Read to the children the 'How would you feel if' scenarios. Discuss the different feelings they come up with.	Explain to children that it is really good to talk about your feelings, especially to an adult who you feel safe with as they can help you/support you.	Say something that you are good at. TTYP: What is something that you are good at? Ask a few children for their answer.	Look at a book, have a little wander outside, do some drawing, use a fidget toy.	This is the same with choosing our lunch — you are sharing your opinion on what you think is the best food choice. TTYP: What is the best toy that you have played with? Did you have the same opinion as your partner or a different one? Everyone can have different opinions and that is great because it makes us unique.	no energy the next day, cannot concentrate on learning, very tired and grumpy, headaches, not wanting to play etc.
Activity	Making emotions signs posters for happy and sad. — writing happy at the top and then drawing a picture of what happy looks like, or writing words that describe the warning signs of someone feeling happy.	Making a basket of resources to support managing emotions — e.g. socks filled with rice, sensory bottles, sand timers etc.	Drawing an outline of a person and filling it with words describing yourself.	Explore the managing emotions basket and seeing what we already have that could be could for frustration/anger, can chn add anything.	Making posters to ask questions to stick around the classroom — could add a tally chart underneath for children to record their choice.	Looking at pictures and sorting them into things that are good to do at bedtime and those that aren't.
CP Possibilities	Emotions stars: drawing a picture representing scenarios that match the emotion.	Sorting activities/visual timetable cards under the emotion stars: what activities make you feel a certain way?	Drawing/painting self portraits	QR codes with breathing/calming videos.	Add a voting station into provision for story time or song time.	QR codes with Iullabies
Key Vocab	Happy, sad, emotion, feeling.	Feelings, emotions, excited, nervous, scared, happy, sad.	Similar, different, unique, skills, jealousy	Angry, calm, breathing.	Thoughts, feelings, opinions, unique.	Sleep, healthy, energy, routine.

Literacy	Week I	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	Owl babies	Someone swallowed Stanley	Mad about minibeasts	Rumble in the Jungle	Bringing the Rain to Kapiti Plain	What the Ladybird Heard
Remember		How to describe a character.	How to write advice.	How to write a poem.	How to write a poem.	How to write a setting description.
Starter		Show a picture of the mother owl, chn in talk partners to come up with words/phrases to describe her.	Each day ask chn a question relating to something that has happened in the story. What is their opinion?	Have a picture of a cat on the IWB. TTYP: What words rhyme with cat?	Have a picture of an underwater scene. What would we be able to hear, see, feel, smell and taste?	Show the children a picture of the beach. TTYP: Describe the setting to your partner.
l Will Know	How to describe a character.	How to write advice.	How to write a poem.	How to write a poem.	How to write a setting description.	How to create my own story.
Main Teach I	17 th	24 th Look at the front cover — children to predict what they think the story is about. Adult to scribe their responses. Talk the children about what Stanley is. Ask the children where we	st	8 th	15 th Read through the story. Explicit vocabulary, plain, pasture, belated, drought. Adjective, noun. Explain that the story is set in Africa.	22 nd Read through the story. Using props and children involvement to retell the story. Create a class story map.

		should be putting plastic bags.			Have blown up pictures of the story on the IWB. Explicit teaching of what it means to describe the setting.	
Main Teach 2	We are describing - explicit teaching of what this means. Looking at the picture of the three owls on the branch. Start to describe the owls 'they have white feathers' 'they have brown eyes' Ask the children to describe the owls. Scribe down the children's responses.	Read the story to the children. Talk the children about how we can look after the environment. Adult to write down their responses.	Read the children the story. Talk to the children about how we are reading/listening to poems about the different animals. Talk about how these poems rhyme, we are looking out for the rhyming words. Have the poems on A3 and highlight the rhyming words as you go.	Read the children the story. Talk to the children about how we are reading/listening to poems about the different animals. Talk about how these poems rhyme, but not all poems have to rhyme. Talk about how you can have a senses poem and read an example of a senses poem about the jungle.	Have a picture from the story on the IWB. Have some sentences on the board which describe the picture and some which don't. Children need to select the correct sentences to describe the setting. TTYP: Can you think of your own sentence to describe the setting? Adult to note down any response.	Children to retell the story using the story map. Create a class story using the What the Ladybird Heard as a model but with alternative characters.
Main Teach 3	Have a picture of one of the owl babies. Ask the children to describe the owl baby. Model writing the children's responses as a sentence. 'The owl has a beak.' Adult to scribe ideas on speech bubbles to put on display.	Show the children the poster you have made. Talk to the children about how we need to encourage others to put their rubbish in the bins to protect the animals.	Show the children a picture of a cat. TTYP: What words rhyme with cat? Adult to scribe responses. Have a picture of the king. TTYP: What words rhyme with king? Adult to scribe responses.	Can the children name our 5 senses? Talk about things we would see, smell, hear, taste and touch in the jungle. Model to the children how to write a senses poem.	Continuing on from yesterday's challenge of sorting the sentences. Today we are going to be writing our own. Focus on sentence structure.	Read the beginning of some children's story's so far. Celebrate amazing language, ideas, drawings etc.

Focus activity	Children to write words/phrases/short sentence about the owl's appearance.	Children to create a poster about putting rubbish in the bin/saving the animals.	Children to write their own rhyming list. Children have a picture of a cat/dog/king and write down rhyming words.	Children to write their own senses poems.	Children to write their own setting descriptions.	Children to create their own version of What the ladybird heard.
CP Possibilities	Picture of owls to describe. Painting owls. Story sack with book and puppets.	Rubbish sorting activity. Save the sea animals activity. Blank posters.	Matching rhyming words. Animal sheets for children to write their own poems. Rhyming houses game.	Pictures of the jungle for the children to describe. Template for a senses poem for children to access.	Pictures of different settings for children to write about.	Mini books/resources for children to make their own books. Familiar books that we have read already.
Key Vocab	Character, appearance, describe, features.	Rubbish, pollution, recycle, harmful, danger, environment.	Poem, rhyming words, short.	Poem, senses, see, touch, smell, taste and hear.	Describing, setting, features, nouns, adjectives.	Ladybird, heard, problem, solve, plan.

Maths	Week I	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Remember I		How to describe 3D	How to compare numbers	How to make an ABB	Number bonds to 10	How to compare length.
		shapes.	to 10.	repeating pattern.	(part-whole).	How to compare capacity.
		How to compare mass.	How to compare two	Using positional language.	How to compare numbers	How to take away.
		Building numbers to 20.	groups.	Matching shapes and	to 8.	
		-	Counting patterns beyond	patterns.	How to add more.	
			Ю.			
Will Know		How to count patterns	How to match shapes and	How to add more.	How to take away.	How to make shapes.
		beyond 10.	patterns.		_	
Main Teach I		Counting up to 20,	Read the book 'The	Practise counting on. Start	Using the first, then, now	Show children 2 identical
		forwards and backwards.	Perfect Fit' Show children	at 4, 5, 6; children to	structure again to take	right-angled triangles, which
		Look at the splat square	pictures of a selection of		away. Encourage children	have been made by cutting a

		https://www.topmarks.c o.uk/learning_to_ count/paint_the_squares Looking at the teen numbers, what is the same? What is different? How can we use this to help us make sure the numbers are in the right place?	2D shapes. Identify the names and describe them. Show pictures of a triangle in different orientations. Are these all triangles? How do you know? They all have 3 sides.	continue. Do this with a few other numbers. Show me 5 fingers. Now show me 2 more. How many fingers now? How do you know there are 7? Did you count them all 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7? Now count on from 5. We know we have 5 so we can count on 2 more.	to count out all of the items at the start, take away the required amount practically and then subitise or recount to see how many are left. First there were 5 people on the bus. Then 2 people got off the bus. Now there are 3 people on the bus.	rectangle in half diagonally. How many new shapes can they make by fitting the triangles together? Can we make a shape with 3 sides? With 4 sides? Can we make a rectangle again? A tall thin triangle? A short fat triangle?
Remember 2	How to make an AAB repeating pattern. How to compare numbers to 8. Subitising to 10.	Number bonds to 10 (ten frames). How to compare capacity. Building numbers to 20.	How to compare length. How to identify one more (within 10) Counting patterns beyond 10.	The names of 3D shapes. The names of 2D shapes. Matching shapes and patterns.	Number bonds to 10 (systematic). How to compose numbers to 8. How to add more.	How to compare height. How to make a pair. How to take away.
Main Teach 2	Use ten frames to model building teen numbers — explain the make up of the number being IO and 4 for example. Reminders of how we know there is IO in the ten frame, because it is full.	Counting up to 20, forwards and backwards. Look at the splat square https://www.topmarks.c o.uk/learning_to_ count/paint_the_squares Remind of what is the same and what is different. Give children cards - put them into the right order.	Show children a tower of cubes consisting of 3 colours. Which picture on the board matches? How do you know?	Use first, then, now board. First there were 2 people on the bus, then 2 more people got on the bus. Now there are 4 people on the bus. Repeat with a few different examples.	Ask the children to show you 5 fingers and then to show you 4. Prompt them to notice that one less is the same as taking away one. Extend to taking away 2 fingers or 3 and noticing how many are left each time.	Using square tiles or pieces of card, how many different squares and rectangles can we build? How many tiles do we need for the smallest possible rectangle? Can we build a long thin rectangle? A short wide rectangle? How many tiles do they need to build a larger square? How do we know it is a square?
Remember 3	The names of 3D shapes.	Number bonds to 10 (numicon). How to make a pair.	How to compare height. How to identify one less (within 10.	How to describe 3D shapes.	How to compare numbers to 10. How to compare mass.	The names of 3D shapes. How to combine 2 groups. How to take away.

	How to compose numbers to 8. Combining 2 groups.	Building numbers to 20.	Counting patterns beyond 10.	Matching shapes and patterns.	How to add more.	
Main Teach 3	Use numicon to build numbers to 20. Remind that it is 10 and another number. Subitising using numicon.	Counting up to 20, forwards and backwards. Look at the splat square https://www.topmarks.c o.uk/learning=to= count/paint=the=squares How do we know they are in the right order? Show chn number lines that are incorrect, can they spot the difference?	Model using the shape pictures. Identify the shapes you need, model moving them and rotating them until they look the same as the picture.	Using cubes, children to build a tower of 2, add one more. How many now? Now start with a tower of 5, add 2 more. How many now? Encourage counting on rather than starting back at the beginning.	Taking away using number tracks — jumping backwards. Show children number track to 20. Count forwards and backwards. Choose a number to start on, circle it. We are going to take away 3, model doing 3 jumps backwards. We are taking away so the numbers are going to get smaller. Do a few different examples	Show children a set of Cuisenaire rods. How many different ways can we arrange the rods to build a square? Can we make another square the same size using different rods? How do we know they are square? What do we notice about the rods as they build?
Focus activity	Children to make numbers beyond 20	Ordering numbers 10-20	Children to make pictures using shapes, matching pictorial instructions.	Children to solve some addition calculations using the method of their choice.	Children to solve some take away calculations using the method of their choice.	Children to make a new shape out of smaller shapes.
CP Possibilities	Matching numerals to pictorial representations. Numicon city Loose parts and ten frames.	Snakes and ladders Towers to 20 Ordering birthday cards	Jigsaws Shape puzzles Tangram Elastic bands and numicon boards	Adding more using loose parts Small world first, then, now	Loose parts and ten frames Skittles QR code songs — 5 currant buns, 10 green bottles Race to zero game	Folded paper to make shapes Numicon and boards Make a star using 2D shapes Tangrams
Key Vocab	1-20, 10 and 1, tens and ones, more.	Patterns, ten and, more, same, different, order, sequence.	Circle, square, triangle, rectangle, sides, corners, same, different, match.	Add, more, counting on, first, then, now.	Take away, left, first, then, now, backwards, smaller.	Circle, square, triangle, rectangle, diagonal, size, wide.

UTW	Week I	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5 Bees	Week 6
Remember		About animal habitats.	About the 5 oceans of the world.	About different sea creatures.	That somethings will float and some will sink.	Native animals to the UK and native animals to Africa.
Starter		Sort the animals into the correct habitats.	Name the 5 oceans. Label the oceans on the map.	Pictures of sea creatures on the IWB. Can children name the animal?	Sort the images into floating and sinking.	TTYP: Where would the animal come from?
l Will Know	About animals habitats.	About the 5 oceans of the world.	About different sea creatures.	Somethings sink and somethings float.	Native animals to the UK and native animals to Africa.	The 4 seasons and weather associated with them
Main Teach	Show children habitat PPT, talk about the different animals that live in the different habitats and why they live there. Explicit vocabulary teaching habitat . Show images of different habitats to the children. TTYP: What animal would live in this habitat.	Look at the oceans of the world PPT. Use a giant map to show the children where the oceans are and get the children to help label them. Listen to the ocean song https://www.youtube.co m /watch?v=xXUY8KP54 u4 Linking to our story of the week - talk about plastic pollution and the effects on the animals and the ocean. TTYP: What ways can we help reduce the plastic in the ocean?	Have images of different sea creatures on the IWB. TTYP: Where do all these animals live? In the sea, correct. Today we are going to be learning more about some of these creatures. Show the children the PPT with facts about the different sea creatures on.	Using the water tray outside have a range of objects. Start putting the objects into the water tray — have some that will float and some that will sink. Something is happening to these items, some are staying on top of the water — they are floating. Some of them are falling to the bottom — these are sinking. Have some objects left over and get the children to predict if it will float or if it will sink.	Explicit vocabulary teaching Native . TTYP: Where do we live? The UK, brilliant. Today we are going to be looking at animals that are native to the UK and comparing them to animals that are native to Africa. Show the children pictures of a range of animals that native to the UK and Africa. Children to place the animals on the map in the correct place.	Watch the clip from the BBC on changing seasons. https://www.bbc.co.uk/tea ch/school-radio/eyfs- playtime-seasons/zvgj4-7h Do we know the names of the 4 seasons? Flashcard the names for all children to say. Which season are we in now? What do we notice about Spring? Longer days, drier/warmer weather, baby animals, new flowers etc. Play an action song where children respond to the season name with the matching actions: Spring-grow slowly into a flower from a ball

						Summer- pretend put on hat and sunglasses Autumn-sweep leaves off the ground Winter-rub your arms and shiver, making a tight ball (music on BBC also if required).
Focus Activity	Sorting animals into their habitats.	Label the oceans.	Children to create artwork of their	Objects for children to test if they sink or float.	Draw an animal native to the UK/Africa.	Creating artwork of a tree to represent Spring,
			chosen sea creature.			Summer, Autumn, Winter
CP Possibilities	Books on habitats.	Globes and maps for	Books about sea	Range of objects for	Pictures of animals to	Sorting pictures of things
	Small world animals for	children to locate the	creatures.	children to test.	sort.	that happen in each season
	sorting into habitats.	oceans on.			Making artwork of	of the year, creating
					animals.	artwork to represent Spring
Key Vocab	Habitat, animal,	Oceans, Pacific, Indian,	Underwater,	Float, sink	England, Africa,	Seasons, Spring, Summer,
	different, similar.	Atlantic, Southern, Arctic	animals, creatures.		differences, similarity, habitat.	Autumn, Winter,

EAD	Week I	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Remember		How to print	How to mono-print	How to use oil pastels	How to create art in the style of Henri Matisse.	The animals came in 2 by 2. Farmers in his den.
Starter		TTYP: What are the different ways of printing that we looked at last week?	Show children the resources you used for last week's mono printing. Can they remind you step by step, how to do it?	TTYP: How do I make a tab join?	TTYP: What are some key features of Henri Matisse's art?	Sing the songs.
l Will Know	How to print	How to mono-print	How to use a tab join.	How to create art in the style of Henri Matisse.	The Animals came in 2 by 2. Farmers in his den.	How to create a dance routine.
Main Teach	TTYP: What colour will we get when we mix blue and yellow? Red and yellow? Blue and red? Explain that today we are going to be exploring different ways of printing. Remind children that we have done printing before. TTYP: What else could we use paint to print with? Model some of the children's suggestions. Explain that we don't always have to use paint, we could use crayons – model. We could also use natural resources, some material and a hammer. Model.	Today we are going to be looking at something called mono-printing. This is where we draw a pattern into some paint and print it onto paper. Talk the children through the tools that are needed and model how to do this on a flat surface. Model doing a mono-print with your finger and the end of a paintbrush? TTYP: Which one is more effective? Why? You can better see the drawing in the print where I used the end of a paintbrush because it is thinner and more precise.	TTYP: What have we used to join things together before? Today I am going to show you another way to join. We are going to make tab joins today. They will make it look like a small wall. Model to the children making a tab join.	Today we are going to be learning about a French Artist called Henri Matisse. Show children a picture of him and some of his artwork. As Matisse became older, he began to work with brightly coloured paper and would 'paint with scissors' to cut out shapes, animals, leaves, dancers and flowers and then arrange them. One of Matisse's most famous works is called <i>The Snail</i> . Does the spiral pattern of shapes remind you of anything? It was made in 1953 and shows Matisse's interest in bright colours. He arranged complementary colours alongside each other to create a vibrant effect. For example, you'll see that by putting green next to red, and blue next to	https://www.bbc.co .uk/teach/school= radio/nursery= rhymes=the=animals= went=in=two-by= two/zr88bdm listen to the song. Get the children to join in with the repeated parts. Use props to show the animals. Go outside or in the hall and sing the song Farmers in his den.	Imoves dance https://platform.imov es.com/subjects/3/su bcategories/492#sche me-1763 Show the children different moves and poses that they can put into their routines. Children to listen to the music and create a short routine of 4/5 moves and poses.

				orange the colours seem to buzz and really attract your attention.		
Focus activity	Children to explore printing in a medium of their choice.	Children to create their own mono-print.	Children to create their own tab joins.	Children to create their own art in the style of Henri Matisse.	N/A	N/A
CP Possibilities	Leaf/flower printing Lego printing Natural printing	Various printing opportunities.	Different paper/card to create their own tab joins.	Materials to create collages with.	Free exploration using musical instruments.	Free exploration using musical instruments.
Key Vocab	Printing, primary, secondary, painting, crayons.	Monoprint, printing, precise.	Oil pastels, blending, layer, effects, primary, secondary.	Artist, style, French, collage.	Song, lyrics.	Dance, routine.