

## Broadwood Primary School Yearly Overview - **Nursery**



	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Get Growing! What keeps us healthy?  Land Ahoy! Who might live on an island?  Father's Day Others;  Sports Day End of Year Celebration End of year trip	
Theme	Marvellous Me! Are we all the same?	We're going on a journey! Where would you like to go and how would you get there?		
		Once Upon A Time What does the key open?		
Key Celebrations	Halloween Harvest Festival Diwali Bonfire Night Remembrance Day Children in Need Christmas	Chinese New Year Valentine's Day Pancake Day Mother's Day World Book Day Ramadan Eid Al Fitr		
Reading Spine	Super Duper You The Colour Monster Brown Bear, Brown Bear Giraffes Can't Dance Owl Babies Sparks in the Sky The Christmas Story.	Rosie's Walk Gruffallo We're going on bear hunt The Train Ride Goldilocks and the Three Bears The Gingerbread Man Once Upon a Time Each Peach Pear Plum	Jasper's Beanstalk Enormous Turnip Oliver's Vegetables The Hungry Caterpillar The Crunching Munching Caterpilla Come on Daisy! Billy's Bucket	

Literacy	EYFS Objectives linked to Literacy for 3 – 4 year olds:				
·	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	e in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend s	hopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing		
	'm' for mummy.  • Write some or all of their name.				
	Write some letters accurately.				
	Print has meaning	Count or clap syllables in a word	Count or clap syllables in a word		
	Print has different purposes	Names of different parts of a book	Spot or suggest rhymes		
	Early mark making (large and small)	Sequencing a story	Recognise words with same initial sound		
	Nursery rhymes/nursery songs	Develop mark making – may be including some	Sequencing a story		
		letters.	Writing some/all of their name		
	Little Wandle Phonics –		Writing some letters accurately.		
	<b>Autumn 1</b> – Aspect 1-5 of phase 1 phonics.	Little Wandle Phonics –	Little Wandle Phonics –		
	Autumn 2 – S-a-t-p-i-n-m sounds.	Spring 1 – d-g-o-c-k-e			
		Spring 2 — u-r-h-b-f-l	Summer 1 – j-v-w-y-z-qu-ch		
			Summer 2 – ck-x-sh-th-ng-nk		
Maths	• 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.				
		unting a small set of objects tells you how many there a	are in total ('cardinal principle').		
	• Show 'finger numbers' up to 5.				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	owing the right number of objects to match the numera	al, up to 5.		
	Experiment with their own symbols and mar				
	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'.				
	<ul> <li>Make comparisons between objects relating</li> </ul>	to size, length, weight and capacity.			

	<ul> <li>Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for but</li> <li>Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, at</li> <li>Talk about and identifies the patterns around the spotty', 'blobs', etc.</li> <li>Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, sometimes of the strength of the</li></ul>	a bigger triangle, etc. hem. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs ar stick, leaf. ern.	nd wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy',		
Understanding		EYFS Objectives linked to Science for 3 – 4 year olds:			
the World	·	al materials (provided throughout continuous provision	·		
	• Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties and begin to learn new vocabulary introduced by the adult.				
Science	Talk about what they see – use a wide vocabula	ary.			
	• Explore how things work.				
	Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.  Paris to an electron data are sent and are for the arctical area and all living this are life.				
	Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.  Find on the above the second talk of a second talk of				
	<ul> <li>Explore the changes they notice and talk about what is happening.</li> <li>Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.</li> </ul>				
	Discuss the changes that they see in the	Explore the outdoor environment looking at what is	Watch the live life cycle of an animal		
	environment linked to Autumn/weather.	happening to the weather in the context of snow	(caterpillars).		
	environment inikeu to Autumin weather.	and ice.	(Caterpinars).		
	Learn about how they might be different to	and ice.	With adult help plant seeds and care for growing		
	others – hair colour, eye colour, skin colour,	(Push and a pull) – context of natural forces such as	plants.		
	height etc.	the wind as well as investigating through play			
		activities (magnets etc).	How can I help to feed the birds?		
	What happens to chocolate when it is heated -	. 5	·		
	(making snowflake crispy cakes).	How can I make my toy move?	What makes a good boat? Enquiry – How can teddy cross the river? (in a boat that doesn't		
	Incidental ice and snow opportunities	Cooking eggs for pancake day (comparing uncooked	sink). Exploring objects that float and objects		
	(dependent on the weather).	and hardboiled eggs in a Humpty Dumpty investigation).	that sink.		
		Cooking - make Gingerbread men.	Make rockets by choosing the materials they want to use and the tools to join them together.		

Understanding	EYFS Objectives linked to History and Religious Education for 3 – 4 year olds:				
the World	Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history.				
	• Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.				
	Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.				
History	Take family photos on stay and play visits to	Begin to make sense of their family's history by	Use language of past relating to things they have		
&	enable talk about who is in my family.	referring back to photos and the family tree.	done – in school or at home.		
Religious		Who is in my family? Who lives in my house? Who is			
	Display photos on family tree. Thinking about	special to me?	Reflect on their year in nursery looking at		
Education	'when I was little'. Comparing pictures (then as		pictures as prompts;		
	a baby and now)	Have a range of old artefacts in provision to prompt children to ask questions – old telephones etc.	'When I came to Nursery I was Now I can'		
	Talk about their past experiences;		Have a range of old artefacts in provision to		
	Halloween, Bonfire Night.	Explore how people celebrate in different festivals/	prompt children to ask questions – old		
		faiths; Ramadan, Eid Al Fitr, Easter, Chinese New	telephones etc.		
	Explore how some people celebrate different	Year			
	festivals/faiths; Diwali, Christmas				
		Use the language of the past by revisiting activities			
	Explore how people celebrate past events;	or events – yesterday, last week etc.			
	Remembrance.				
	Have a range of old artefacts in provision to				
	prompt children to ask questions – old				
	telephones etc.				
Understanding		EYFS Objectives linked to Geography for 3-4 year olds	s;		
the World	Know that there are different countries in the v	world and talk about the differences they have experience	ced or seen in photos.		
	<ul> <li>Continue developing positive attitudes about the</li> </ul>	ne differences between people.			
Geography	Show interest in different occupations.				
Knowledge and	•	are for the natural environment and all living things.			
Skills	• Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.				
	Knowing where things belong in nursery.	Linear mapping with adult support – a journey I	Encourage children to talk about each other's		
		make for example how we get to the sandpit.	families and ask questions.		
	Through adult modelling, children to				
	understand and use vocabulary relating to	Continue developing positive attitudes about	With support, children look at and talk about		
	where things are in the classroom (tidy up time	differences between people - consider opportunities	similarities and differences between places in th		
	locations).	to challenge gender and stereotypes.	world and people and animals that live there.		

	With help children use the language of location/direction for example up the stairs when travelling around school.	Begin to understand different settings people live in (woods, houses etc).  Show interest in different occupations	With help, begin to know there are different places that people live in/different countries. Children, using photos and pictures talk about the places they have been or holidays they have	
	Begin to notice differences between them and their friends; hair colour, eye colour, boy/girl,	(Invite people from a range of occupations such as a plumber, a farmer, a vet, a member of the	been on.	
	likes/dislikes etc.	emergency services or an author).	When talking about different places, with help children can say how some places are the same	
	Talk about the type of home they live in.	Children with support can talk about different appearances, skin colours and hair types or clothing)	and some places are different.	
	Explore physical maps to start to recognise that the world is made up of water and land.	can be the same or different.	Explore digital maps (iPads) to start to recognise that the world is made up of water and land.	
	Using a large map to show where different families heritage is.		Linear mapping in relation to stories.	
Computing	Computing is not a strand of the EYFS framework – however to help develop key skills in early computing in preparation for further learning in ks1 – thi is what we cover;			
	Explore items to see cause and effect.	Know how items/toys work e.g. through pressing, pull	ing lifting.	
	Follow a simple instruction. Know that they can turn on and off, know how to turn devices on and off.			
	Know that toys/items can be turned on and off.	Know that the Internet can be used to find information	n.	
	Know how to turn devices on and off.	Know that adults are needed to keep them safe. Navig	ate touch screens.	
	Begin to navigate touch screens.	Begin to use specific functions like the camera on an if		
	EVEC O	bjectives linked to Expressive Arts and Design for 3-4 y	par olds:	
		•		
Art	Take part in simple pretend play, using an object	t to represent something else even though they are not	similar.	
Art	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> </ul>	ct to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses,	similar. etc.	
Art Design and	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' was</li> </ul>	et to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with diffe	similar. etc.	
Design and	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' w</li> <li>Explore different materials freely, to develop the</li> </ul>	et to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with differ eir ideas about how to use them and what to make.	similar. etc.	
	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' w</li> <li>Explore different materials freely, to develop the</li> <li>Develop their own ideas and then decide which</li> </ul>	ct to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with differeir ideas about how to use them and what to make. materials to use to express them.	similar. etc.	
Design and	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' w</li> <li>Explore different materials freely, to develop the</li> <li>Develop their own ideas and then decide which</li> <li>Join different materials and explore different te</li> </ul>	ct to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with differeir ideas about how to use them and what to make. materials to use to express them. xtures.	similar. etc.	
Design and Technology	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' w</li> <li>Explore different materials freely, to develop th</li> <li>Develop their own ideas and then decide which</li> <li>Join different materials and explore different te</li> <li>Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and</li> </ul>	ct to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with differeir ideas about how to use them and what to make. materials to use to express them. extures.  It begin to use these shapes to represent objects.	similar. etc. rent buildings and a park.	
Design and	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' we</li> <li>Explore different materials freely, to develop the</li> <li>Develop their own ideas and then decide which</li> <li>Join different materials and explore different te</li> <li>Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and</li> <li>Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such</li> </ul>	ct to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with differeir ideas about how to use them and what to make. materials to use to express them. extures.  It begin to use these shapes to represent objects. The as representing a face with a circle and including detallocation.	similar. etc. rent buildings and a park.	
Design and Technology	<ul> <li>Take part in simple pretend play, using an object</li> <li>Begin to develop complex stories using small we</li> <li>Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' w</li> <li>Explore different materials freely, to develop th</li> <li>Develop their own ideas and then decide which</li> <li>Join different materials and explore different te</li> <li>Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and</li> </ul>	et to represent something else even though they are not orld equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with differeir ideas about how to use them and what to make. materials to use to express them. extures. It begin to use these shapes to represent objects. It has representing a face with a circle and including detain or loud noises.	similar. etc. rent buildings and a park.	

	Listen with increased attention to sounds.				
	Respond to what they have heard, expressing to	heir thoughts and feelings.			
	Remember and sing entire songs.				
	Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person				
	<ul> <li>Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs.</li> <li>Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know.</li> <li>Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.</li> </ul>				
	Painting: Name colours	Painting: Use a range of tools (including hands) to	<u>Painting</u> : Experiment with mixing colours and		
	<u>Drawing</u> : Use a range of materials to mark	paint.	adding materials to paint to change textures.		
	make	<u>Drawing</u> : Make marks in a range of sizes using small	<u>Drawing</u> : Complete observational drawings.		
	<u>3D/Sculpture</u> : Explore properties of playdough	and large movements.	3D/Sculpture: Make 3D models and begin to		
	and use modelling tools	3D/Sculpture: Explore clay and use fine motor to	describe colour and texture.		
	Craft and design: Practice using scissors to cut	sculpt into minibeasts.	Craft and design: Experiment with threading.		
	a range of materials.	<u>Craft and design:</u> Practice using scissors to cut a range of materials.			
	Through modelled examples:	Through modelled examples and with support:	Independently:		
	<ul> <li>Experiment with joining materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Experiment with joining materials</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Experiment with joining materials</li> </ul>		
	- Name fruit/Veg	<ul> <li>Name fruit/Veg and understand that they</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Name fruit/Veg and understand that</li> </ul>		
	Develop cutting and threading skills	are healthy	they are healthy		
		Develop cutting and threading skills	Develop cutting and threading skills		
	Learn own nursery rhyme and those of the	Learn new songs including some from around the	Remember and sing entire songs		
	other children in Nursery.	world	Sing the melodic shape of familiar songs		
	Learn songs for Christmas time.	Introduce melody (call and response songs)	Create own songs or improvise from a familia		
	Rhythm and keeping to a simple beat	Remember and sing entire songs.	one		
	Listen with increased attention to sounds.	Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person	Play instruments with increasing control to		
	Respond to what they have heard, expressing	('pitch match').	express feelings and ideas		
	their thoughts and feelings.	Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up			
		and down, down and up) of familiar songs.			
ommunication		EYFS objectives for 3-4 year olds;			
&	Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remem	ber much of what happens.			
Language	• Pay attention to more than one thing at a time,	which can be difficult.			
-a9 a.a.p.c	• 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.				

	<ul> <li>Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparat</li> </ul>	us using alternate feet			
Pnysicai Development		ncing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills			
Physical		EYFS objectives for 3-4 year olds;			
	'Including Everyone'	'Looking after my environment'	'I can do it!'		
	'Friends and Family'	'Looking after others'	'I can keep trying'		
	'Me and My Friends'	'Looking after myself'	'What does my body need?'		
	Autumn 2	Spring 2	Summer 2		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,,		
	'My Special People'	Salety maders and databols	'Girls, boys and families'		
	'Marvellous Me'	'Safety indoors and outdoors'	'When I was a baby'		
	'I'm special'. Text: The Colour Monster	'People who help me and keep me safe'	'Growing and changing'		
	SCARF Autumn 1	SCARF Spring 1	SCARF Summer 1		
	·		SCARF		
	<ul> <li>Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g., brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly.</li> <li>Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.</li> </ul>				
	Understand gradually how others might be feeling.				
	• Talk about their feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry' or 'worried'.				
	• Talk with others to solve conflicts.				
	• Develop appropriate ways of being assertive.				
	Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them.				
	<ul> <li>Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas.</li> <li>Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important.</li> </ul>				
	1		Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas		
Skills	Play with one or more other children, extern				
nowledge and	Show more confidence in new social situation	•			
Development	<ul> <li>Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community.</li> <li>Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting.</li> </ul>				
ind Emotional			al they have chosen, or one which is suggested to then		
ersonal, Social		EYFS objectives for 3-4 year olds;			
	<ul> <li>Use talk to organise themselves and their p</li> </ul>	lay: "Let's go on a bus you sit there I'll be the driv	ver."		
	Start a conversation with an adult or a frier	·			
	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ebate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, us	sing words as well as actions.		
	• Use longer sentences of four to six words.				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	pic words such as 'pterodactyl', 'planetarium' or 'hipp	oopotamus'		
	Develop their pronunciation but may have problems saying:				
	Develop their communication, but may con	tinue to have problems with irregular tenses and plu	rais, such as runned for rain, swinnied for swann.		

Know	led	lge	and
S	kil	ls	

- 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.

Show children how to move safely around the environment (both indoors and outdoors) and around the school.

Model and support children in using one handed tools and equipment – making snips in paper.

Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet.

Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.

Lots of fine motor activities to support muscle development in the fingers, hands and arms.

Introduce sticky kids as a group activity. Children learn how to remove socks and shoes and put back on.

Model and support children with pencil grip.

Support children in putting on and fastening coats and encouraging independence with clothing and toilet times – washing/drying hands etc.

Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues.

Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats on and doing up zips.

In PE play some simple games where children need to work in a group, taking turns and sharing equipment.

Practicing for sports day activities.

Discuss how to be healthy with eating and drinking and model and support children with eating their lunch using a knife and fork.

Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams.

Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm.