

Reception Curriculum Overview

Area of Learning	Children will be learning to:	Educational Programme	Reception goals
Communication Language	Autumn 1 Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Engage in story times. Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Engage in non-fiction books. Autumn 2 Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Develop social phrases Learn new vocabulary Learn rhymes, poems and songs Spring 1 Use new vocabulary through the day Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them Describe events in some detail Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop and deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary Spring 2 Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities explain how things work and why they might happen Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some s exact repetition and some in their own words Use new vocabulary in different contexts Summer 1 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. Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary. Summer 2 Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, 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.	The development of children's spoken language underpins all seven areas of learning and development. Children's back-and-forth interactions from an early age form the foundations for language and cognitive development. The number and quality of the conversations they have with adults and peers throughout the day in a languagerich environment is crucial. By commenting on what children are interested in or doing, and echoing back what they say with new vocabulary added, practitioners will build children's language effectively. Reading frequently to children, and engaging them actively in stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems, and then providing them with extensive opportunities to use and embed new words in a range of contexts, will give children the opportunity to thrive. Through conversation, storytelling and role play, where children share their ideas with support and modelling from their teacher, and sensitive questioning that invites them to elaborate, children become comfortable using a rich range of vocabulary and language structures.	Retell and engage in stories using new vocabulary Communicate using talk to articulate ideas Listen carefully to others and express feelings



Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Autumn 1 See themselves as an individual Manage their own needs	PSED is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives, and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children, they learn how to make good friendships, cooperate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life.	Become more independent of own needs and others Settle into the school environment and show resilience Be kind and show empathy towards others
	Autumn 2 Build constructive and respectful relationships Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others Spring 1 Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally Spring 2 Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge Think about the perspective of others Summer 1 Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others Summer 2 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 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 Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs		



Physical Development	Autumn 1 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 Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing - mealtimes - personal hygiene Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming Autumn 2 Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping - climbing 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. Spring 1 Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. Spring 2 Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. Combine different movements with ease and fluency. Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball. Summer 1 Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery Summer 2 Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases	Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional wellbeing. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practise of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence.	Ride a balance bike with increased control Write a simple phrase Draw your own house and label Zip your coat and undress independently Move and balance across different obstacles 
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Literacy

Autumn 1
Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them
Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them

Autumn 2
Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up on known letter-sound correspondences

Spring 1
Read a few common exception words matched to the schools phonic programme
Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s.

Spring 2
Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known-lettersound correspondence and, where necessary, a few exception words
Write short sentence 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

Summer 1
Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary
Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound blending Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed

Summer 2
Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play
Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs
Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words 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

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).

Read and write a simple sentence

Draw and describe a character

Explore a range of reading books/texts



Mathematics	Autumn 1 Count objects, actions and sounds Subitise Continue, copy and create repeating patterns Autumn 2 Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills Spring 1 Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers Explore the composition of numbers to 10 Compare length, weight and capacity Spring 2 Count beyond 10 Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-10 Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can Summer 1 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 Summer 2 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.	Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and ten-frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes.	Count confidently beyond 10 Show confidence in subitising Recognise and name shapes in your surroundings 
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Understanding the World	Autumn 1 Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Name and describe people who are familiar to them. Autumn 2 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 Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside Spring 1 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. Spring 2 Understand that some places are special to members of their community. 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. Summer 1 Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. 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. Summer 2 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. 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.	Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society, such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.	Explore the world around you and show curiosity Understand changes in seasons and give explanations Recognise familiar places and contrasting communities 
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Expressive Arts	Autumn 1 Develop storylines in their pretend play Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in a group Autumn 2 Explore, use and refine using a variety of artistic effect to express ideas and feelings Return to and build on prior learning, refining ideas and developing the ability to represent them Spring 1 Sing in a group or on their own, increasing matching the pitch and following the melody Spring 2 Listen attentively, move and talk about music, expressing feelings and responses Summer 1 Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing ideas and feelings Summer 2 Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills	The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe.	Learn a new song and create your own dance Use a range of materials to enhance your imagination Follow a recipe to bake a bread  Howden-le-Wear Primary School
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