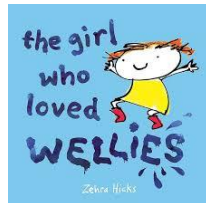
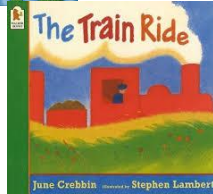
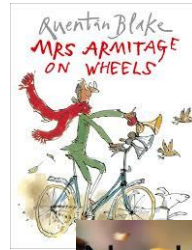
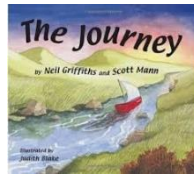
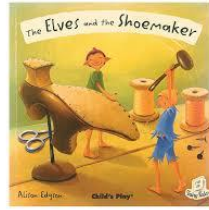




This half term in EYFS reception we will be reading:



Key knowledge and skills	Key vocabulary
<p>English- Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Rhyming words have the same ending and NOT the same beginning · Words have different parts called syllables · Each letter/ group of letters is represented with a sound or 'phoneme' · Some phonemes use 2 letters to make one sound and this is called a digraph · Sounds can be 'segmented' to hear each individual sound (phoneme) so that we can write them down and spell them · We know that some words are 'tricky' and we have to learn them by remembering what they look like · We can read all these words: me, of, into, he, no, I, put, is, full, pull, his, go, as, her, has, she, we, to, the, be, all, you, was, sure, by, pure, my, are · We need to use different words which mean the same thing to extend our vocabulary e.g. big, huge, massive, giant · We know that lots of traditional stories start with 'Once upon a time' · We know that stories have a beginning , middle and ending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Beginning · Middle · Ending · Title · Author · Syllables · Phoneme · Blend · Segment · Digraph
<p>English- Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Letters are formed in a particular way. We need to use this when we write · The letters we write when we are listening to the phonemes are called graphemes · We start to write most letters at the top · We don't remove our pencil until the letter is finished (in most cases) · We write capital letters at the beginning of names and sentences · We use lower case letters within words · We can write sentences by joining words in the correct order to make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Words · Grapheme · Capital · Lower case · Sentence · Full stop · Finger space



<p>sense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· We can use phonics to write the words we want to use in sentences· We can spell some words correctly because they are tricky words which we can't 'sound talk' (see list above)· When we write a sentence we must separate the words with a finger space, start the sentence with a capital letter and finish the sentence with a full stop.	
<p>Maths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· We can recognise a group of 5 objects without needing to count them individually· Numbers go in a specific sequence and we can use that sequence to count beyond 10· When we count, we always say the numbers in the same order when counting forwards - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.· When we count objects, the last number we say is the total and tells you how many objects there are (This is called cardinal principle)· We can use our fingers to show numbers to 5 (on one hand) and 10 (on two hands) -the number of fingers will always be the same for the same given number· We can use numerals to show an amount - we count objects and match them to the correct numeral (up to 10 and beyond 10)· We can write numbers by using symbols called numerals - we always use the same symbol for the same amount and we always form it correctly· We can talk about 2D and 3D shapes using the same language and vocabulary - each shape has a name and this name doesn't change· We know that we can combine shapes to make new shapes. (eg- 3 squares in a line make a rectangle)· We can look at or count to compare groups of objects using numbers to 10· We use special vocabulary to talk about position, size, length, weight and capacity· A pattern is when a sequence is repeated· Patterns can be represented in movement, objects, nature and sound· Zero is a number and it always means the same amount- nothing, 1 less than 1, none etc.· Different numbers can be combined to make a total. 4 and 1 or 2 and 3 make 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Next· More than· Less than· Sides· Corners· Straight· Flat· Round· Circle· Rectangle· Triangle· Square· Cube· Cone· Cylinder· Cuboid· Sphere· Heavier than· Lighter than· More· Less· Exactly· Subitise· Composition·



Understanding the world

- The weather and the world around us changes as the seasons change
- The world is made of lots of different countries and we can talk about things which are the same or different
- We are all different
- Families are all different
- Easter is a Christian celebration which takes place in the Spring
- Easter is important for Christians because Jesus died and rose again
- Easter represents new life and new beginnings
- A map is something we use to help us find our way
- A journey is when we travel from one place to another
- We know that some places are special to different people (e.g. church)
- We have visited a special place to celebrate Easter (and previously Christmas.)
- Transport means a way of travelling. This can be on foot, bicycle, car, plane, boat or rocket.

- Before
- Country
- Globe
- Map
- World
- Atlas
- Journey
- Transport
- Jesus
- Easter
- Church

Key Dates and other information

21st January- visit to the theatre

6th March- World Book Day- Stay and get reading

27th March- Stay and get learning

28th March- non-uniform easter egg donation for PTFA Easter Bingo

2/3rd April- Easter Bingo

4th April -Reception children visit Delamere Forest

4th April- finish for Easter holiday.

The children will continue to need a PE in school. PE is on Wednesday but may take place on other days so they must have their kit in school every day.

The children need to continue to read at least 4x a week at home.