

# Main Curriculum Subject Links- Spring 1 Reception



## Understanding the World (Geography and Science)

### People and Communities (History)

- To talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members.
- To know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

### The World (Science)

- Working Scientifically
- To talk about why things happen and how things work
- To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials
- To look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change

## Expressive Art and design (Art and DT)

### Exploring media and materials Being imaginative

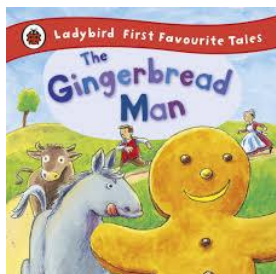
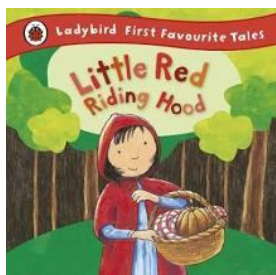
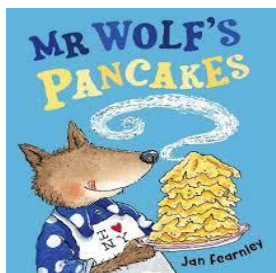
- To construct with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources.
- To use simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately.
- To use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role play and stories

## EYFS 2 Knowledge Organiser – Traditional Tales

Term: Spring 1



### Quality texts:



Three Little Pigs book

### First Hand / Real Life Learning Experiences

*UW (Science)(Geography)*

*Experimenting with placing gingerbreads in different liquids*

*To make roofs for the 3 pigs house out of different materials*

*To create maps to get to grandma's house*

*Making boats out of different materials to stay afloat.*

### **UW Science – Which materials would make the best roof for the three pigs?**

- Looking at different materials and making predictions whether they could stand the wind and the rain!
- Predicting what would happen if rooves are made out if these materials.

### **Important Facts:**

- That That some liquid will make something dissolve
- That different materials will work well to float and stay waterproof
- That traditional tales have been passed down through generations; their grandmas and grandads will have heard them when they were little
- That sometimes these stories have changed over time (different versions)

### Key Vocabulary

**Once upon a time, happily ever after, float, sink, and dissolve**

### Key Questions

- How does a traditional tale usually begin?
- How does a traditional tale usually end?
- If something stays on top of the water, what is it called? (floating)
- If an object goes under the waters, what is it called? (sinking)
- If something turns into a liquid, what is it called? (dissolving)

### **Physical**

- To handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.
- Acting out role play and retelling and adapting traditional tales.

# Main Curriculum Subject Links- Spring 1 Reception



## Understanding the World (Geography and Science)

### The World (Geography)

- To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.
- To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

### The World (Science)

- Working Scientifically
- To talk about why things happen and how things work
- To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials
- To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.
- To look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change

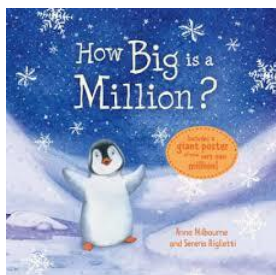
## Expressive Art and design (Art and DT)

### Exploring media and materials Being imaginative

- To construct with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources.
- To use simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately.
- To select the appropriate resources and adapt work where necessary.
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## Quality texts:



## Winter non fiction book

## First Hand / Real Life Learning Experiences

*UW (Science)*

*Experimenting with freezing and, melting and looking at the changes that occur*

*If it snows going outside to experience snow play and describing snow*

## UW Geography – Where are the coldest places on earth?

- Looking at maps/google earth at where in the words cold places are
- Discovering some of the animals that live in cold places and how they adapt to their surroundings

## Important Facts:

- That the North and South Pole are the coldest places in our world; it is always cold.
- That when it is winter in our country it is cold in other countries winter is warm
- The names of some polar animals; penguin, polar bear, arctic wolf etc.
- That water when below a certain temperature can freeze and above can melt.

## Key Vocabulary

**Unique, arctic, frozen, freeze, melt, liquid, solid**

## Key Questions

- What is the weather like in our country in winter?
- Which animals like to live in cold places?
- What is it like in the north and South Pole?
- Why does water freeze? Melt?

## EAD (Art) (DT)

- To draw different representation of arctic animals

## PSED (RE)

- Talking about how environments differ from one another. Describing features of own environment and how this might differ from another environment.