





Early Years & Primary Sensory Curriculum

Summer 2

<u>Engagement Scales</u>	<u>Staff Role</u>	<u>Motivation</u>	<u>Repetition and Variation</u>	<u>Language</u>
<p>1. Rejection: The learner is present in the session, but only because they have to be. There is an active rejection of another person’s presence in their social space.</p> <p>2. Encounter: The learner is present in the session without any obvious awareness of its progression. It is sufficient that there is a willingness to tolerate a shared social atmosphere.</p> <p>3. Awareness: The learner appears to notice, or fleetingly focus on an object, person or event involved in the session. On the whole however, there is still self-absorption.</p> <p>4. Attention and Response: The learner begins to respond, though not consistently, to what is happening in a session, by for example, showing signs of surprise or enjoyment.</p> <p>5. Engagement: The learner gives sustained and consistent attention to the supporting adult by for example, looking, listening, following events with their eyes etc.</p> <p>6. Participation: The learner is fully involved in the session for the whole period and occasionally but not consistently, actively responds to the adult's lead. They may show enjoyment of the process through smiles and laughter.</p> <p>7. Learner Initiation: The learner is fully involved in the session for the whole period and is clearly aware of what is expected. They may well follow some of the sequences of the music and actions and will consistently offer as much pro-active movement as she physically can.</p> <p>8. Imitation: The learner is fully involved in the interaction for the whole period though they may still be accepting physical support. The learner will however, show clear signs of anticipation and an eagerness to fulfil all or part of the movements independently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General calmness • Sensitivity in relation to vulnerabilities and nurturing needs. • Strong emphasis on routines, with regular provision of information about what would be next, especially when that veered from routine. • Careful modulation of the degree of direction given, responding to the child’s need for balance between clarity and choice. • Anticipation of specific needs, in respect of health, safety and comfort. • Creating and responding to opportunities for fun, pleasure and enjoyment. • Affirmation and associated engendering of children’s sense of their own achievements; • Sharing in the experiences of children and young people. • Openness to opportunities, and having the courage to allow activities to develop without necessarily knowing how they will unfold; • Total engagement with children and young people in their activities. • Sensitivity to the preferences of children and young people. (Crombie et al, 2014, p13, original emphasis) 	<p>What is that interests, moves, excites, engages your individual learners?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having the desire to communicate with another person is not always obvious in some learners and the challenge is for staff to find out what motivates learners to want to communicate. Remember that motivations can often change over time, so try everything at least 10 times before you discard it as not motivational. • What is particularly important here is who interests, moves, excites, engages your individual learners? • Set up a means of communication that allows the learner to engage with their favourite person (or people) whenever they want to? If learners are motivated by people, this is a fantastic way to establish cause and effect (contingency responding and contingency awareness) Once cause and effect is established you may then pull back on the immediate satisfaction of the demand. 	<p>Whilst there is always room for creativity, we need to keep in mind that for someone with communication needs the most important element to their education is repetition. These learners will probably have to repeat something hundreds or even thousands of times before it is remembered and we, therefore, have to be mindful to not give the learner too much variation.</p> <p>If following a rolling cycle of ‘learning opportunities’ or when thinking about age-appropriate sessions, we might want to offer the learners opportunities for variation. We must be sure however that this ‘breadth’ doesn’t become tokenistic and meaningless to the learner.</p> <p>If a particular learner gains a lot of enjoyment from a familiar story, nursery rhyme or activity and can anticipate, participate, communicate preferences and make requests during the session, do not end the activity just because he/she has been exposed to it for too many years or because we feel that it is not age appropriate.</p>	<p>Language is an enormously powerful tool.</p> <p>When it is used thoughtlessly, language can dominate and exclude those who do not have it or do not have access to it. It then stops becoming a communicative tool and becomes instead, a significant barrier to learning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We must use language carefully; • We must use language that is appropriate to the situation and the learner; • We must use language repetitively so that learners have many opportunities to understand meanings in real and concrete ways. • Reminding each other not to talk unless it’s in relation to the lesson.

Core Areas of Learning & Development

My Communication	My Physical	My Social and Emotional Development	My Literacy	My Maths
EYFS: Communication & Language SEND code: Communication and Interaction	EYFS: Physical Development SEND code: Physical & Sensory	EYFS: Personal, Social & Emotional Development SEND code: Social, Emotional and Mental Health	EYFS: Literacy SEND code: Cognition & Learning	EYFS: Maths SEND code: Cognition & Learning
<p>Attention Autism: Stage 1- The Bucket to focus attention Stage 2- To build attention Stage 3- The interactive game to build turn taking.</p> <p>Attention Autism to link to the stories/themes of the week to consolidate and embed learning.</p> <p>Sensory cookery: The ingredients should be introduced one by one. Items should be poured from a height. This should be a slow process allowing each learner to explore the individual ingredients before mixing and it is not necessary that the relative amounts are strictly adhered to because the important thing is that each learner has the opportunity and time to touch, taste, smell, play with, mix and feel the changes in texture.</p> <p>Week 1: Sandwiches Week 2: Brownies Week 3: Bread Week 4: Cakes Week 5: Toffee and marshmallow crispies Week 6: Cornflake tart Week 7: Ice cream</p> <p>ECAT- Every Childs A Talker Messy play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Porridge role play with bowls (Goldilocks and the three bears) - Rainbow pasta - Jelly - Finger painting - Bubble bath water and toys - Sand - Water play - Mud play - Rainbow ice play <p>Outdoor activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Washing the bikes and toys - Role play beach - Water play with sprinkle pad - Setup a potion table to explore different textures and smells. 	<p>Sensory circuits: A circuit runs in three sections based on theories of sensory processing and sensory integration.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alerting- provides vestibular stimulation. Alerting activities include skipping, trampette bouncing, using a bouncing sphere and jumping jacks. 2. Organising- requires multi-sensory processing and balance. Organising activities including climbing, hopping, balancing, and throwing. 3. Calming- supports the children to complete the circuit feeling calm and focussed. Calming activities include press-ups, crawling through a tunnel, or an exercise ball squash. <p>Fine motor Hand strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making homemade playdough / theraband / tearing paper/ pegs/ water spray / water guns/ squeezing water out of sponges. <p>Pinch strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pom poms with tweezers • Finding objects in sand – beach • Popping bubble wrap • Playdough <p>Wrist strength:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage writing, as much as possible, on a vertical surface as this can help your child to achieve a good wrist position. • Use an easel, blackboard, or tape some paper to a wall • Paint sticks large paper • Dough disco activities <p>Tri-pod grip:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind-up toys • Building with construction toys • Give the children lots of opportunities to grasp objects which are about an inch wide such as small blocks, chunky pegs, empty cotton reels, finger foods • Colander and pipe cleaner threading <p>Gross motor Hand eye co-ordination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skittles - Sensory circuits - Trampoline 	<p>SCERTS: SCERTs focuses on building competence in Social Communication, Emotional Regulation and Transactional Support. Children have individual SCERTs plans with targets in place</p> <p>Zones of regulation Framework to support children to develop awareness of feelings, energy and alertness level while exploring a variety of tools and strategies for regulation, prosocial skills, self-care and over-all wellness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to be able to identify how they are feeling - Children to be able to accept/ identify strategies to further support them in learning <p>Lego therapy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To be able to ask for help or clarification in a structured task when required. - To be able to give an instruction including colour, size, shape and position with adult prompts. - To be able to work within a group taking on identified roles. <p>Splash in the water Benefits: Motor coordination and social skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is therapeutic. Playing in the water can calm and soothe your child's nerves. <p>Peek-a-boo Benefits: Motor coordination and social skills</p> <p>Emotion activity Some children often struggle to express or identify emotions. Use this simple activity to help them learn what each emotion is. These games and activities not only help engage your kids but also encourage them to be spontaneous and enjoy themselves.</p> <p>Help children learn and use the names for feelings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotion coaching • Name how you think they are feeling e.g. "Sam is happy" or "I can see you are a bit sad" Model talking about feelings by labelling your feelings e.g. "I am happy playing in the sand with you" • Play games with puppets etc. Puppet might feel sad, happy, angry, scared etc. 	<p>Sensory story: A sensory story needs to have a clear beginning and ending. A simple drum rhythm, repeated over a two- or three-minute period as a starter can be useful for gaining attention and leading into the story. The story must connect all learners in some way. It is important to use repetition throughout the story. Be aware of moving the story on at an appropriate pace to keep the learner's attention. Remember to use all forms of communication throughout (Makaton, symbols, facial expressions, props and actions). Building in many opportunities for participation.</p> <p>Begin the session by singing- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0oul4ZMEdl5.</p> <p>Use a range of resources able to stimulate each sense (touch, sound, smell, sight). Give children the opportunity to explore the range of resources. Use this as an opportunity to develop language. Adult to model the noises that each item might make e.g., swish of the grass. End the session with a simple drum rhythm.</p> <p>The Enormous Crocodile (2 weeks) The Whales on the bus (2 weeks) Sharing a Shell (2 weeks) The Frog Olympics (1 week)</p> <p>Write Dance: follow handbook</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements in your space • Movements on a writing surface • Using both hands • Consolidating • Experience and emotions • Repetition and routine • To nursery rhymes such as, the wheels on the bus (draw circles) the wipers on the bus (draw zig zags) The children on the bus (draw up and down). 	<p>Sensory maths: Number hunt – range of number digits within sand. Children to use a range of resources to seek out the digits.</p>  <p>Finger number painting – sensory number maths painting</p>  <p>Shape sorting – sensory bin with shape sorting inside. Children to use a range of resources to match up the shapes.</p>  <p>Colour sorting- use a range of different resources to sort into colour types.</p>  <p>Outdoor School: Number hunt - – range of number digits within sand/water. Children to use a range of resources to seek out the digits.</p>

Intensive interaction

The fundamentals of communication are

1. Attention and concentration span
2. Enjoying interaction or being with another person
3. Turn taking in behaviour exchanges
4. Sharing personal space
5. Using and understanding touch or physical contact
6. Using facial expressions
7. Using vocalisations with meaning
8. Understanding/using eye contact
9. Using non-verbal communication
10. Regulating arousal levels.

Use a range of intensive interaction techniques at appropriate time to support communication:

- Physical contact
- Eye contact
- Vocal echoing
- Exchanging non-verbal communication, including eye contact and facial expression
- Behavioural mirroring
- Turn taking
- Running commentaries
- Joint focus activity

Wellcomm:

Follow Wellcomm SALT programme based on individual needs.

Chatty Bats:

Follow Chatty Bats programme based on individual needs.

Makaton:

Singing hands – Good morning, Days of the week, down in the jungle, 5 Little Monkey’s swinging in the tree, the little green frog, Simple Songs – Washing Hands, 5 little speckled frogs.

SCERTS:

SCERTS focuses on building competence in Social Communication, Emotional Regulation and Transactional Support. Children have individual SCERTS plans with targets in place.

Breakfast café

Have opportunity to spread their own butter/jam and be involve social time. Develop choice between fruit & toast. Communication boards to be used functionally.

- Throwing bean bags into hoops/buckets
- Throwing and rolling a ball with an adult
- Crawling through tunnels

Balance:

- Bubble pop – children to step on the bubbles to pop them
- Musical statues
- Tightrope Walking- Make a taped line on the floor or tape yarn/string to the floor. Use balance beams.
- Obstacle Course Stepping- Indoors or outside, set up an obstacle course with barriers for children to step over as they walk. Start with small objects and then progress to larger things as kids gain confidence.
- Balancing on a wobble cushion

Core strength:

- Tummy time drawing
- Rolling
- Yoga
- Sensory circuits
- Action songs e.g. hop little bunnies, dingle dangle scarecrow, heads shoulders knees and toes.

Sensory experiences:

- Parachute games
- Chick and duck cuddle
- Dancing with ribbons
- Moving with pom poms

Extra-curricular

- Music exploration
- Chick and duck cuddle
- Water exploration: water sprinkler

- Use mirrors for experimenting with different expressions whilst playing. Looking at books together mention feelings, expressions.

Environmental strategies

- An environment that allows for different moods e.g. quiet spaces and spaces for being energetic
- Clear consistent routines supported by a visual timetable
- Adults who follow their lead and notice their interests, their needs and their likes and dislikes.
- Opportunities to make choices

Giving Effective Praise:

- Praise immediately
- Use ‘Praise for Being’ and ‘Praise for Doing’
- Give your undivided attention
- Move close to the child – bend, or get down to their level, seek eye contact o Look pleased, smile use a warm, genuine tone of voice and gestures e.g. thumb up
- Be specific – describe what you like or admire – ‘label’ your praise, eg ‘Well done for putting your shoes on’
- Give praise for trying
- Seek the child’s opinion o Give pride to the child: “You deserve to feel proud of yourself”
- Praise as much as you can but be genuine. Recognise small steps. Praise increases self-esteem.
- Use praise consistently

Relaxation

Play quiet music

Choose music that is steady and generally mellow. Music has a natural ability to filter out noises and set the mood for the environment.

Create a small, quiet area

Sometimes children need their own personal space where they can block out the extra noise and visual distractions. Try something like a small tent or create a small book area that children can easily retreat to when it is time for them to have a break.

Go for a walk

Taking a walk can help to release some of the extra energy that has been building up, especially if he/she needs a break from an activity. A change in scenery and fresh air is helpful.

Turn out the lights

A range of opportunities for children to take part in big write using a range of different resources.

- Chunky crayons
- Paint
- Water
- Chalk
- Pencils

Synthetic phonics:

- Children follow Little Wandle SEND scheme at appropriate level based on individual need.
- One week on each sound, teacher show the sound and explore sensory resources beginning with the letter.

Aspect one

Drum Outdoors

Tuning into Sounds - To develop children’s listening skills and awareness of sounds in the environment. Give each child a beater or make drumsticks, for example, from short pieces of dowel. Encourage the children to explore the outdoor area and discover how different sounds are made by tapping or stroking, with their beaters, a wooden door, a wire fence, a metal slide, and a few other items, such as pipes and upturned pots you have ‘planted’. An adult or a child act as conductor and raises a beater high in the air to signal the children to play loudly and lowers it to signal playing softly.

Sing the animal sound song

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BfUoopDpmmY>

Resources: Animal objects

Teacher to sing the animal sounds song, children to listen to the sound and match the animal.

Question: Which animal makes the sound?

Children to match the correct animal from the selection. Repeat with different animals.

Early reading skills

Interest in stories

- Reading for pleasure opportunites



Filling and emptying- containers of different sizes in coloured water with focus on informal mathematical language.

Travelling system- problem solving to gather water down the pipe.

Number matching – Children to match resources to number digits.



Ice – Children to use a range of resources to seek out the digits.



Can you jump...times?

Can you find ...leaves?

Throwing and catching/rolling – to encourage hand eye coordination and social interaction.

Number songs:

- HelpKidzLearn
- Number song sack
- 5 Little Speckled Frogs, 5 naughty monkeys, 1,2,3,4,5.

White Rose Maths (Nursery) is used where appropriate for individuals.

*Use fingers to count to 5 and beyond.

Encourage this through number songs and counting objects. When outside ask children to count up to 5 and beyond in jumps or skipping. Ask them to fill up the water with 5 or more cups of water. Use every opportunity to

		<p>There are times that a child could be sensitive to light. In some cases, if a child is stressed or overwhelmed, turning out the lights or going into a darkened space can help bring a sense of calm and security.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing fiction stories • Finding out about areas of interest through non-fiction • Browsing the library or book boxes • Matching labels, familiar logos and signs to the world around them 	<p>reinforce counting so it becomes part of everyday practice.</p> <p>*Use the environment to reinforce numbers. Have a pot labelled 5 and show the chn they must count out 5 pencils into the pot, etc. Encourage chn to count and record when playing games. How many bean bags can we get in the hoop? Record amount and see who wins.</p> <p>*Encourage children in their own ways of recording and beginning using symbols. E.g do a tally chart for how many balls they managed to throw through the hoop. Show numerals in different ways, e.g., outside use wooden ones. If they need to put 3 scoops of mud in their pot, can they find the number 3 on the outside line.</p> <p>*Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5, both inside and out. Set up provocations that will really help the children think mathematically, how many animals has the farmer go to feed? Expand one more one less, estimation how many have we got in the pot, how heavy do we think the corn is?</p> <p>*Talk about and explore 2D. Use it in everyday practice, my door is a rectangular shape, this table is square, etc.</p>
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Curriculum Areas of Learning & Development

<u>My Independence</u>	<u>My Thinking & Cognition</u>	<u>My Sensory Exploration</u>	<u>My Expressive Arts</u>	<u>My World Around Me</u>
EYFS: Characteristic of Effective Learning SEND code: Communication and Interaction Preparation for adulthood.	EYFS: Characteristic of Effective Learning SEND code: Cognition and Learning	EYFS: Communication and Language SEND code: Sensory & Physical	EYFS: Expressive Art and Design SEND code: Cognition and Learning	EYFS: Understanding the World SEND code: Cognition and Learning Preparation for adulthood.

Independent living & Employment

Explore different dressing skills such as:

- Zips
- Laces
- Dressing puzzles
- Putting shoes on
- Putting coat on
- Role play cooking & dinner time

Understanding-Students will respond in differentiated ways, developing their understanding of self-help skills.

Morning routine and song (signing song). Talk about how they are feeling today.

Problem solving:

- Magnetic shapes
- Large brown bricks inside making structures
- Putting pom poms/orbeez in numicon
- Shape sorters



Memory games:

- Hiding their favourite toy in 1 of 3 clear boxes.
- .



- Use orange underneath children to find the orange.

Community Inclusion

Forest school

Printing with leaves and painting sticks.
Making mud pies in the mud kitchen.

Characteristics of effective learning:

Playing and Exploring

Realise that their actions have an effect on the world, so they want to keep repeating them.

- Offer open-ended resources like large smooth shells and pebbles, blocks and lengths of fabric for children to play freely with, outdoors and inside.

Active Learning

Begin to predict sequences because they know routines.

- Offer a consistent routine
- Use appropriate methods to communicate the routine (Makaton, visual timetable, object of reference).
- Friendly sabotage
- Choice boards

Creative and Critical Thinking

Take part in simple pretend play. For example, they might use an object like a brush to pretend to brush their hair, or 'drink' from a pretend cup.

- Role play with dolls and dinosaurs
- Opportunities to have a tea party
- Washing and feeding the babies
- Brushing the pretend teeth
- Putting the babies to sleep

Awareness:

Key stimuli should be chosen for each activity. Choose stimuli based on what is known about the student's sensory needs
– look for stimuli to which the student clearly responds. Present objects within the student's perceptual field for short periods of time and assess response. Repeat after a few moments' pause. Repeat the same stimulus several times before varying it. Use items which appeal to one sense at a time.

- Sensory stories
- Dance
- Sensology
- Sensory trays- have a range of tactile resources in a tray for children to explore (e.g. mud/ cotton wool/ grass/ leaves/ rice).

Exploration

Key routines should follow as consistent and predictable a pattern as is possible within the constraints of school life and include a high level of repetition. Adults are

Sensory exploration & messy play

Individualised Sensory Environment (ISE)

ISE operates on the principle that if the learner wants (an object) enough they will be very motivated to indicate 'more' in some way when the object is removed. The object (a tray of dried pasta for example) is presented to the learner, who is then encouraged to interact with it. They may touch, or taste or smell the pasta with (initial) support or not, for a period of time – say 30 seconds or so. When the tray is withdrawn, the presenter will observe the learner's reaction, assuming that interest will be supported by a look or a reach or a vocalisation to indicate that the learner wants more. The tray is re-presented to the learner, and this may be repeated two or three times more.

Resources:

-Cornflour



-Shaving foam



-Sand and diggers

Building structures

Use a range of different building materials to create different structures that are familiar to the children.

- Using bricks to build farm
- Small world blocks for creative a farm
- Junk modelling

Colourful ice painting art

Benefits: Colour recognition, observation skills



This is a fun and simple sensory activity that you can introduce. Fill an ice tray with acrylic paints and allow it to freeze in the refrigerator. You can take the paints out once frozen and let your child draw beautiful patterns with them on a sheet of paper. The sensory stimulation from using the cold ice paint will develop engagement.

Create a textured sensory collage

Benefits: Fine motor skills, coordination, problem-solving

Create a sensory collage with items of distinct textures and shapes. These items could include anything from fabric, glitter, or paint to even leaves, mud or sand. Give a sheet of paper or cardboard on which he can stick these items to form a collage. This activity will offer a tactile and visual experience that will keep them engaged.

Charanga- music

Greeting
Select a greeting song of your choice
Coordination
Wake Up Nod-stamp-tap-move

The Enormous Crocodile (2 weeks)

5 cheeky monkeys swinging in the tree act out.



The Whales on the bus (2 weeks)

Sharing a Shell (2 weeks)



The Frog Olympics (1 week)



Health

Eating and Drinking—Students will be supported to develop their own eating and drinking skills with support from medical professionals and Speech and Language Therapists.

Physical Participation—Students will be supported to develop their physical participation in a range of activities to develop self-help skills (sensory circuits)

Moving in different ways

- Rocking, bouncing, swaying gently to music.
- Body movements or imitation (Yoga, sensory circuits)
- Making eye contact and pulling faces (use mirrors)

Being Independent to access activities of interest

- Shows how to make smell swatches and touch boards. Children experiment with smell and touch to explore the world around them.

The arts: Music and Art

- Open ended tasks with a few choices
- Moving to music and expressing physically the emotions/response they feel
- Large pieces of work that allow for bigger movements
- Stepping through a process, rather than offering a model.
- Limiting the choice of tool, but opening the interpretation.

Independent communication

- Now and next boards
- Visual timetable
- Use of symbol prompts
- PECs boards
- Choice Boards
- Self registration

looking for cues on how students react to touch of a variety of stimuli.

- Attention Autism
- Choice time through play
- Songs to cue transitions

Control and Early Problem Solving

Objects are chosen within each routine which are inherently stimulating to the senses which the student is able to use. Encourage the student to attend to a wider range of objects within each activity.

- Exposure to appropriate story books
- Sensory cooking
- Texture trays (range of different materials relating to touch).
- Mark making
- Yoga

Sequence and Pattern

Cause and effect toys:

- Blowing bubbles
- Balloons
- Cars down a ramp
- Pouring station with potions
- Windmills
- (ready, steady go..)

Sorting below



Choosing time

Snack time

- Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.

Magnetic play (see website)

- Example Magnetic fishing
- Magnetic painting
- Magnetic marble painting
- Magnetic sculptures
- Magnetic cars



- discovering likes and dislikes
- structuring the environment to provide meaningful forms of stimulation to foster purposeful responses
- using sensory stimuli to encourage the learner to engage in purposeful, rather than non-purposeful, behaviours.

Sensology:

I can see:

I can touch:

I can hear:

I can smell:

I can taste:

- Week 1 and 2: Picnic
- Week 3 and 4: Swimming
- Week 5 and 6: Beach
- Week 7: Summer/garden

Bubble play

Benefits: Motor-coordination and social skills

- Eye-to-eye contact
- Communicate verbally using a sound or a word
- Motor development

Foam and car play



Taking Turns

Solo Time

Goodbye

Select a goodbye song of your choice

Musical exploration with instruments

- Copying pattern and beats
- Making louder and quieter sounds
- Banging faster and slower
- Help kids learn songs

Repeat weekly:

- Rice in instruments in a tuff tray
- Use pots and pans to make music



Give each child an opportunity to explore the instruments whilst the music is playing.

Singing

Nursery Rhymes:

- Dingle, Dangle Scarecrow
- Little Bunnys
- Wind the Bobbin Up
- Row, Row, Row Your Boat
- Follow interests

If they like a particular song repeat it.

Action songs:

- Elephants Have Wrinkles
- Shake My Sillies
- Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear

Action songs develop:

- Eye contact
- Shared attention



Put on a show puppet show

Benefits: Imagination, emotional intelligence and social skills.

Puppets, soft toys and dolls give an opportunity for children to understand abstract concepts, involve in imaginative play and practise spontaneity. Play a game where you line up the puppets and act out a scene. You can be vivid and expressive and encourage the children to follow suit. This way, the child can learn to identify emotions.

Children to use a range of creative resource to make sock puppets of different animals.

Road Safety

Set up a road and teach road safety skills through play.

Painting the classroom

Using large paper around the room.

<https://www.teachingexpertise.com/classroom-ideas/magnet-activities/>

Teamwork and cause and affect



Sensory playdough



- Motivation
- Choice
- Anticipation
- interaction
- FUN!

Making vocalisations

- Playing with vehicles, make car and aeroplane noises. -Cooking, make the frying pan say "ssss"
- Pouring sound as you pretend to pour out drinks.
- Making loud animal sounds with the objects and acting it out.

Talking

- Running commentary, rhymes, names in wordplay.

- Hand games** – Clapping, waving, shaking hands

Pets

To take care of pets, feeding, stroking, walking.

Simple pictorial instructions

- How to make short bread biscuits (explore the resources)
- Mark making copying patterns
- Junk modelling a bus

Explore natural materials, indoors and outside with different properties

- Explore hard and soft materials.
- Explore bumpy and smooth.
- Explore metal and wood.

Be expressive and animated when exploring and modelling the different materials.

Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips ()

Make connections between the features of their family and other families

- Explore pictures of their family and paint them. Look at other families and name daddy, mummy, sister & Brother.

Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.

- Playdough with different smells and colours.
- Clay with wooden sticks and water to manipulate it.

Explore how things work.

- Develop problem solving skills by exploring the Montessori resources.

Plant seeds and care for growing plants

- Children to explore cress seeds and compost, plant them in a plastic cup and water them (have a picture of themselves on the plastic cup). Then they can take them home and see them grow.

Explore the natural world around them.

- Touching different natural resources such as; twigs, leaves and mud.
- Smelling different flowers.

Aspiration:

- Notice differences between people.

