

**COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE**

Engage in non-fiction texts about Minibeasts, plants and the season of spring, learning and using new vocabulary in discussions

Ask how and why questions about minibeasts What do we already know? What do we want to know?

**LITERACY**

Reading non-fiction texts about minibeasts Write sentences about minibeasts

Read, learn, and recite some poems from ‘Mad about Minibeasts’ poetry book

Share the story, **The Very Hungry Caterpillar’**  Sequence pictures from the story.

Write about the lifecycle of a Butterfly, using ‘The Very Hungry Caterpillar’ text as stimulus

Label the parts of a plant

Write instructions for growing a sunflower

Write a recount of our trip to the farm

**PSED**

Discuss how to keep our bodies healthy and strong through the food choices we make. Discuss and learn about the benefits of fruit and vegetables. Link to the stories, Oliver’s vegetables, Oliver’s fruit, Daisy eat your peas.

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St Paul’s CE Primary School **Reception Knowledge Organiser**

Topics: Minibeasts and Spring

Summer One

**Parents as Partners in Learning**

*Enjoy story time with your child, read the sharing book sent home. Listen to your child read their home reading book.*

*Help your child to learn to read the tricky words sent home.*

*Take your child on a ‘Spring Walk’, observe and talk about the signs of spring.*

**PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Make minibeasts from salt dough

Use our whole bodies to create spring dances

Move like minibeasts on the gym equipment: crawling, sliding, slithering, jumping frogs

**EXPRESSIVE ARTS AND DESIGN**

Paint pictures of flowers

Produce a tissue paper snail based on work of artist Matisse

Symmetrical Butterfly painting

Collage plants

Collage Hungry Caterpillar scene in style of Eric Carl’s illustrations

Make minibeasts models from salt dough

Design and make a Giant Magic Seed Packet!

Create music to perform to Vivaldi’s Spring

Role-Play Bug Investigation Laboratory

DEFINITIONS

**Metamorphosis**

Metamorphosis is a process some animals go through to become adults. Metamorphosis is common in insects.

Many insects go through four stages of metamorphosis: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. An insect hatches from an egg into a wormlike larva. Caterpillars and maggots are insect larvae. The larva eats a lot. As it grows, the larva sheds its outer covering. To begin the pupa stage, the larva builds itself a protective covering, such as a cocoon. Inside this covering the pupa develops wings and adult body parts. It comes out of its covering as an adult.

**Roots**: A root is a part of a plant hidden underground. Roots hold the plant in place and keep it upright. They take water and food from the soil and store food for the plant. **Stem:** The **stem** carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant. It supports the plant to keep it upright.

**Petal:** A **petal** is a**coloured part of a flower**. Their bright colours and scent, attract insects and birds to pollinate the flowers

**Leaf:** The **leaf** is one of the most important parts of a plant. Leaves produce food for the plant through a process called photosynthesis.

**UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD**

Use non-fiction books and the internet to find out about minibeasts and the season of spring

Sketch signs of spring on a spring walk

Hunt for and observe minibeasts with magnifying glasses, identifying key features

Make a ‘bug hotel’ using natural resources

Grow vegetables and flowers Class trips to Sugar Brook Farm to discover how and where our food is produced

Observe the metamorphosis of caterpillars into butterflies

Discuss the importance of looking after our environment