





Class: Apples Teacher: K Burrow Term and Year: Summer 2025

PRIMARY PROVOCATION 'We don't need minibeasts!'

- What are the different types of minibeast?
- How do they grow and change, where do they live, what do they eat?
- What role do minibeasts have and why are some particularly important?
- Which plants can we grow to attract bees and butterflies?

THE ROOTS OF TEACHING FOR LEARNING

These are the prerequisites of Teaching for Learning

constant feedback from all adults

sustained shared thinking between adults and children, between children

continuous questioning and hypothesising

high expectations for all

valuing every person and every contribution

learning from mistakes

recognising and celebrating achievements

willingness to be brave

INDEPENDENCE

Teaching for Learning is rooted in our values. In WE ARE SCIENTISTS we are focusing on the following values.

PERSEVERANCE	INDEPENDENCE
Children will learn to grapple with problems and persevere to	Children will be encouraged to think for themselves when
find a solution. They will know that mistakes are part of learning and that solving a problem is more important than the outcome. They will adopt an attitude of "don't give up."	tackling problems, deciding on resources and actions and in creating opinions. They will be supported to learn new skills and gently encouraged to attempt them for themselves, such as dressing, finding activities and resources and planning an activity.

Medium Term Planning: Teaching for Learning

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POSITI

PERSEVERANCE

RESPECT

COMPASSION

THE TRUNK OF TEACHING FOR LEARNING

Teaching for Learning Objectives	Activities to Suppor	to Support Teaching for Learning	
	What are the adults doing?	What are the children doing?	
 SCIENCE OBJECTIVES To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. To make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. Specific knowledge will include the seasons changing from spring to summer, minibeasts and their life cycles, the importance of some minibeasts to farming, how even 'pests' have a role in nature and the effects humans have 	 transfer of knowledge revisiting learning vocab identification identifying purpose of learning classroom organisation subject knowledge Introduce different types of minibeast by naming them. Order caterpillars stick insects and lady bird larvae for observation. Provide resources for the collection of other minibeasts such as a wormery, pooters and lidded travs. 	following routines active listening being prepared and organised ready for learning engaged in the process commitment to the learning Mind map a list of minibeasts and express opinions on them. Discuss what is a pest and what is useful? Observe the growth of the minibeasts in the classroom and engage in collecting others from the outdoor area, researching and making homes.	
on habitats. DT OBJECTIVES Materials • Different types of media and materials and how they can be used – paper, card, junk, feathers, pom poms and various collage materials Construction • Identify different construction kits such as Lego, Clixi, Mobilo and how to fit pieces together. • Different ways to join construction materials (eg glue, tape)	 Provide resources for investigation such as magnifying glasses. Set up a library of fiction and non-fiction books. Set up related core provision such as Incy Wincy in the water tray with water pipes, desert minibeasts in the sand tray, garden centre, planting activities, role play Tropical World area. Invite a farmer/gardener to video an input about the importance of some minibeasts and the impact of humans – positive and negative. 	Make detailed observations of minibeasts and of their change over time. Find out which plants encourage minibeasts to thei garden and plant some of them in outdoor area. Make a minibeast hotel.	

SCIENCE VOCABULARY		
Minibeasts, life cycle, egg, larvae, change		
Body, legs, wings, sting, eyes, antennae		
Plants and growing – seed, root, shoot, leaf, stem, bud,		
flower.		
Explore, try, test, observe		
Challenge, question		
Think, know, remember, forget, idea, make sense, plan,		
learn, find out		
Predict		
What else?		
Why?		
How?		
I wonder		
DT VOCABULARY		
 materials – card, paper, wood, metal, fabric 		
 tools – scissors, glue sticks, stapler, rolling pin, clay 		
moulding tools		
 shaping techniques – cut, fold, roll, bend, twist 		
 joining techniques – stick, tape, glue, staple 		
 texture – rough, smooth, bumpy, soft, hard 		
 function – stiff, flexible, move 		
design, ideas, plan, test, change		
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GROWING

Teaching for Learning Objectives	Activities to Support	Teaching for Learning
	What are the adults doing?	What are the children doing?
What are		
minibeasts?	 Read stories including the different beasts. 	 Search for and identify different minibeasts studying them closely
SCIENCE OBJECTIVES	 Look at non-fiction books and use the internet to discover more about them, 	 Observe the beasts in class daily, commenting on appearance and
To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things	eg why they have 6 legs, what the antennae do.Provide actual minibeasts to observe	 changes Create representations of minibeasts using materials in the workshop
To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	and the resources such as habitats, magnifying glasses, food.Ordered are caterpillars, baby stick	Role play being minibeasts huntersCreate small world environments
They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.	insects and lady bird larvae – provide opportunities every day to make and record observations of change.	 Role play 'Tropical World' centre wit shop Investigate the differences between minibeasts in different environments
Specific knowledge relating to insects, spiders, slugs and snails etc including observations of their body parts.	 Allow the children to hunt for other minibeasts to observe in their habitat and bring back to the classroom eg, 	
VOCABULARY Body, legs, wings, antennae, eyes Why? How? I wonder	 woodlice, worms, snails Provide word mats for recording Develop small world resources for further exploration 	

Medium Term Planning: Teaching for Learning

 DT OBJECTIVES Materials Different types of media and materials and how they can be used – paper, card, junk, feathers, pom poms and various collage materials VOCABULARY materials – card, paper, wood, metal, fabric tools – scissors, glue sticks, stapler, rolling pin, clay moulding tools shaping techniques – cut, fold, roll, bend, twist 	

 How do minibeasts grow? SCIENCE OBJECTIVES To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. To make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. Specific knowledge will include growing and life cycles Vocabulary Egg, larvae, legs, wings, chrysalis Grow, feed, emerge Challenge, question Think, know, remember, forget, idea, make sense, plan, learn, find out Predict What else? Why? How? I wonder 	 Provide a selection of larvae to keep in class to observe Provide time each day to examine and look for changes Provide writing frames and word mats to record their findings 	 Observe and record changes Create models and representations of the different stages eg. caterpillar
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What do minibeasts need to survive?

SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

To know about similarities and differences in relation to living things

To make observations of animals (humans) and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Specific knowledge will include growing plants to support a minibeast area and investigating what minibeasts eat – useful plants or other minibeasts

VOCABULARY

Flower, nectar, fruit, prey, predator – related vocab Dark/light, wet/dry, rough/smooth Explore, try, test Challenge, question Think, know, remember, forget, idea, make sense, plan, learn, find out Predict What else? Why? How? I wonder...

DT OBJECTIVES

Materials

 Different types of media and materials and how they can be used – paper, card, junk, feathers, pom poms and various collage materials
 Construction

- Investigate with the children which plants and flowers encourage minibeasts to the garden
- Set up tests to find which are most popular, including other nutrients such as rotting fruit and sugar water.
- Set up tests discovering preferred habitats eg slugs, snails and woodlice in dark/light, damp/dry, rough/ smooth
- Find examples of minibeast hotels
- Support in planning a class hotel and designing/making their own
- Create minibeast feeding stations
- Plant minibeast friendly plants

- Investigate and observe what minibeasts like to eat and their preferred habitats
- Design and collect resources for class minibeast hotel
- Design and set up a feeding station
- Observe visitors to outdoor area, school garden, field
- Use this information to design their own minibeast hotel or feeding station to take home
- Collect resources and construct, alter, adapt and test
- Role play minibeast life
- Role play being a keeper at Tropical world
- Role play being an entomologist
- Small world habitats for different types of minibeasts including those from jungle/rainforest/desert

 Identify different construction kits such as Lego, Clixi, Mobilo and how to fit pieces together. Different ways to join construction materials (eg glue, tape) 	
VOCABULARY	
 materials – card, paper, wood, metal, fabric tools – scissors, glue sticks, stapler, rolling pin, clay moulding tools 	
 shaping techniques – cut, fold, roll, bend, twist design, ideas, plan, test, change 	

Why are minibeasts important? SCIENCE OBJECTIVES To know about similarities and differences in relation to living things To make observations of animals and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. Specific knowledge will include how they help farmers and the environment through pollination, soil quality, clearing up rotting vegetation and wood, population control of pesky species VOCABULARY Feed, pollinate, rot, mix, soil, grow, fertilise Farm, environment DT OBJECTIVES Food and Nutrition • Begin to identify different food groups • Understand the changes which can be made by preparing and cooking • Know how to work safely and hygienically (wash hands and clean surfaces) VOCABULARY • food – wash, cut, chop, peel, mix, cook	 Invite a farmer to talk about how eg bees and worms help on the farm Observe a wormery Set up various cooking activities related to minibeasts eg. Fruit salad for us and for the butterflies, spider and fly biscuits, edible flowers, bread making/honey sandwiches Investigate bee charities and what we can do to help 	 Understand that many minibeasts are essential in the natural world Observe rotting fruit and wood Observe how worms mix the soil Role play being a farmer Small world farms Engage with bee charities and plan ideas to fundraise
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BLOSSOMING

The child is engaged and enjoying the learning and able to apply the necessary skills and knowledge in order to demonstrate their understanding of the learning. They confidently meet the objectives and demonstrate a full ability to use the vocabulary correctly and in context. They are confident when making links and explaining their method to others. They are encouraged to explore and experiment whilst the adult sets challenges, hypothesises and explores misconceptions with them.

Teaching for Learning Objectives	Activities to Support Teaching for Learning	
	What are the adults doing?	What are the children doing?
What are	 Scaffold making links between different 	 Making models and pictures of
minibeasts?	types of minibeasts, observing similarities and differences	minibeasts focusing on accuracy eg. Number of legs, position of wings,
SCIENCE OBJECTIVES	 Provide opportunities in core provision to make representations of different 	types of eyeRelate the similarities and differences
To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things	 minibeasts Provide opportunities in core provision to make representations of habitats 	discovered to different types eg types of insect, snails and slugs, arachnids – observe and comment on these
To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.	 Provide time to engage in shared thinking about minibeasts 	 Record findings in various ways – pictures, models, photos, shared thinking
They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.		• Express opinions on different types – are we right to fear spiders? Can wasps be helpful?
Specific knowledge relating to insects, spiders, slugs and snails etc including observations of their body parts.		 Begin to produce a fact file on a chosen area of minibeasts
VOCABULARY Body, legs, wings, antennae, eyes Similar/different Why? How? I wonder		

Medium Term Planning: Teaching for Learning

DT OBJECTIVES Materials	
• Different types of media and materials and how they can be used – paper, card, junk, feathers, pom poms and various collage materials	
 VOCABULARY materials - card, paper, wood, metal, fabric tools - scissors, glue sticks, stapler, rolling pin, clay moulding tools shaping techniques - cut, fold, roll, bend, twist 	

How do minibeasts grow?

To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things

To talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.

To make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Specific knowledge will include growing and life cycles

Vocabulary

Egg, larvae, legs, wings, chrysalis Grow, feed, emerge, life cycle Challenge, question Think, know, remember, forget, idea, make sense, plan, learn, find out Predict What else? Why? How? I wonder...

- Provide examples of minibeasts to observe – caterpillars, ladybirds and stick insects
- Provide books, writing frames and word mats to aid recording
- Ensure time dedicated to close observation and sustained shared thinking
- Scaffold making links to other minibeasts and their life cycles

- Making close observations and recording over time
- Engage in sustained shared thinking
- Enjoy books and stories eg Hungry caterpillar and begin to write their own
- AWE AND WONDER!

What do minibeasts need to survive?

SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

To know about similarities and differences in relation to living things

To make observations of animals (humans) and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Specific knowledge will include growing plants to support a minibeast area and investigating what minibeasts eat – useful plants or other minibeasts

VOCABULARY

Flower, nectar, fruit, prey, predator – related vocab Dark/light, wet/dry, rough/smooth Explore, try, test Challenge, question Think, know, remember, forget, idea, make sense, plan, learn, find out Predict What else? Why? How? I wonder...

DT OBJECTIVES

Materials

 Different types of media and materials and how they can be used – paper, card, junk, feathers, pom poms and various collage materials
 Construction

- Scaffold observing in the outdoor areas
- Set up scientific investigations into preferred food and environment
- Engage in sustained shared thinking
- Question "why?" and encourage deeper thought about where to find minibeasts by making links in their learning
- Investigate, test and question what a variety of minibeasts prefer to eat and where they like to live – think about questions such as why a slug prefers moist areas
- Begin to have opinions on whether some minibeasts really are pests eg. A wasp eats rotten fruit and wood, a spider eats flies
- Design and make minibeast hotels or feeding stations – test and have opinions on what worked and how they can adapt, take this learning into their own play where they can use core provision to make further constructions based on learning
- Make links to the visitors they might see at home and relate observations

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 Identify different construction kits such as Lego, Clixi, Mobilo and how to fit pieces together. Different ways to join construction materials (eg glue, tape) 	
 VOCABULARY materials - card, paper, wood, metal, fabric tools - scissors, glue sticks, stapler, rolling pin, clay moulding tools shaping techniques - cut, fold, roll, bend, twist design, ideas, plan, test, change 	

Why are minibeasts important?

SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

To know about similarities and differences in relation to living things

To make observations of animals and explain why some things occur and talk about changes.

Specific knowledge will include how they help farmers and the environment through pollination, soil quality, clearing up rotting vegetation and wood, population control of pesky species

VOCABULARY

Feed, pollinate, rot, mix, soil, grow, fertilise Farm, environment

DT OBJECTIVES

Food and Nutrition

- Begin to identify different food groups
- Understand the changes which can be made by preparing and cooking
- Know how to work safely and hygienically (wash hands and clean surfaces)

VOCABULARY

• food – wash, cut, chop, peel, mix, cook

- Scaffold understanding of the role each creature has in nature
- Engage in sustained shared thinking about these roles, why some are more important than others
- Provide opportunities to sample some of the products sustained by minibeasts through cooking eg. Potatoes, fruits, honey
- Question what is useful and what is a pest can minibeasts be both?
- Through role play and visits understand how farmers rely on some minibeasts for crops
- Prepare, cook and sample some products express opinions on textures, changes, flavours
- Role play farming
- Small world farming
- Role play cooking

FLOURISHING

The child is exhibiting a depth of learning and enthusiasm relating to the objectives. They can select knowledge and understanding for different contexts and justify their choice when using their repertoire of skills. They are able to revise, review and reflect on what they know and create their own solutions to situations, justifying the rationale for what they are demonstrating. They are able to, and indeed want to, 'show off' with what they know and what they can do; they want to share that they are flourishing and how they know they are flourishing. Adults are present for affirmation and organisation.

Teaching for Learning Objectives	Activities to Support Teaching for Learning	
	What are the adults doing?	What are the children doing?
Teaching for Learning Objectives		



WE ARE EXPLORERS



Class: Apples Teacher: Miss Burrow Term/Year: Summer 2025

