



	Autumn		<u>Spring</u>]	<u>Sur</u>	mer
	Do you want to be Friends? (5 weeks & 2 days)	Starry Night (7 weeks)	People Who Help Us (Me and my community) (6 weeks & 4 days)	Why do Zebras have stripes? (7 weeks)	Sunshine & Sunflowers (6 weeks)	Do Cows Drink Milk? (6 weeks)
Focus texts to enable environment	Simon Sock by Sue Hendra and Paul Linnet (2 weeks) Colin and Lee Carrot and Pea by Morag Hood (I week) I'm Almost Always Kind by Anna Milbourne (I week) Favourte Five Old&Gold – Friends by Eric Carle New&Bold – Max and Bird by Ed Vere or Meesha Makes Friends Tom Percival Popular for a reason – Simon Sock by Sue Hendra Diverse – Be kind by Pat Zietlow Miler Traditional tale – Elves and the shoemaker	Owl Babies by Martin Waddell (3 weeks) Image: Construction of the second provide the second of the second of the second of the second provide the second of the second of the second of the second provide the second of the second of the second of the second provide the second of the sec	The Little Red Hen by Ladybird books (2 weeks) The Three Little Pigs by Nicola Lawrence (3 weeks) People who help us series of non-fiction books (police, firefirefighters, ambulance crew, doctors) (I weeks & 4 days) Favourte Five Old & Gold – Mr Big–Ed Vere New & Bold – When I grow up Popular for a reason-I am too absolutely small for school (Charlie and Lola) Lauren Child Diverse – Dr Ran j – A superhero like you! Traditional Tale – Three Little Pigs – Richard Johnson Other supporting texts:: Clothes line clues for jobs people do Zog and the Flying doctors – Julia Donaldson The Hospital Dog – Julia Donaldson	Handa's Surprise by Eileen Browne (2 weeks) The Tiger who came to Tea by Judith Kerr (2 weeks) Maybe by Chris Haughton (2 weeks) Diverse – Handa's Surprise – Eileen Browne Traditional Tale – The Awongalema Tree Other supporting texts: Arlo, the Lion who couldn't Sleep Tug of War – Naomi Howarth	The Very Hungry Caterpillar by Eric Carle (3 weeks) Jack and the Beanstalk by Mara Alperin (3 weeks) Favourte Five Old & Gold – The Very Hungry Caterpillar – Eric Carle New & Bold – Rosa's Big Sunflower Experiment – Jessica Spanyol Popular for a reason–Slug in Love – Rachel Bright Diverse – Omar, the bees and me – Helen Martimer Traditional Tale – Jack and the Beanstalk Other supporting texts: My Friend Earth	A Squash and a Squeeze by Julia Donalson (2 weeks) The Cow that laid an Egg by Andy Cutbill (2 weeks) Farmyard Hullabaloo by Giles Andreae (2 weeks) Farmyard Hullabaloo by Giles (2 weeks) Farmyard Hullabaloo by Gil



Prime area: Personal, Social and Emotional Development	 Making Relationships: Represents and recreates what they have learnt about social interactions from their relationships with close adults. Develops particular friendships with other children. Sense of Self: Recognises that they belong to different communities and social groups and communicates freely about own home and community. Understanding Emotions: Understands their own and other people's feelings offering empathy and comfort. 	Making Relationships: -Develops particular friendships with other children which help them to understand different points of view. - Returns to the secure base of a familiar adult to recharge and gain emotional support and practical help in difficult situations. Sense of Self: - Is more aware of their relationships to particular social groups and sensitive to prejudice and discrimination. Understanding Emotions: - Talks about their own and others' feelings and behaviour and its consequences.	 Making Relationships: Is proactive in seeking adult support and able to articulate their wants and needs. Sense of Self: Shows confidence in speaking to others about their own needs, wants, interests and opinions in familiar groups. Understanding Emotions: Attempts to repair a relationship or situation where they have caused upset and understands how their actions impact other people. 	Making Relationships: -Develops particular friendships with other children which help them to understand different points of view and to challenge their own and others' thinking. Sense of Self: - Can describe their competencies, what they can do well and are getting better at; describing themselves in positive but realistic terms. Understanding Emotions: - Is more able to manage their feelings and tolerate situations in which their wishes cannot be met.	 Making Relationships: Is increasingly flexible and cooperative as they are more able to understand other people's needs, wants and behaviours. Sense of Self: Has a clear idea about what they want to do in their play and how they want to go about it. Understanding Emotions: Seeks support, "emotional refuelling" and practical help in new or challenging situations. 	 Making Relationships: Is increasingly socially skilled and will take steps to resolve conflicts with other children by negotiating and finding a compromise sometimes by themselves, sometimes with support. Sense of Self: Shows confidence in choosing resources and perseverance in carrying out a chosen activity. Understanding Emotions: Is aware of behavioural expectations and sensitive to ideas of justice and fairness. Seeks ways to manage conflict, for example through holding back, sharing, negotiation and compromise.
PSED ELGS	 with others Form positive atta friendships with period 	operatively and take turns	face of challenge.	and perseverance in the ules, know right from wrong	 those of others, and behaviour accordingly Set and work towards wait for what they wai impulses when appro Give focused attentio responding appropria 	7. a simple goals, being able to that and control their immediate priate. In to what they teacher says, tely even when engaged in ability to follow instructions



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	Listening and attention:	Listening and attention:	Listening and attention:	Listening and attention:	Listening and attention:	Listening and attention:
	 Shows variability in 	 Shows variability in 	 Shows variability in 	- May indicate two-channelled	 May indicate two- 	 May indicate two-
	listening behaviour; may	listening behaviour; may	listening behaviour; may	attention, e.g. paying attention	channelled attention, e.g.	channelled attention, e.g.
Ige	move around and fiddle	move around and fiddle but	move around and fiddle but	to something of interest for	paying attention to	paying attention to
enf	but still be listening or sit	still be listening or sit still but	still be listening or sit still but	short or long periods; can both	something of interest for	something of interest for
anç	still but not absorbed by	not absorbed by activity.	not absorbed by activity.	listen and do for a short span.	short or long periods; can	short or long periods; can
Ľ	activity.				both listen and do for a	both listen and do for a short
anc		Understanding:	Understanding:	Understanding:	short span.	span.
u și	Understanding:	 Listens and responds to 	 Beginning to understand 	 Understands questions such 		
atic	 Able to follow a story 	ideas expressed by others in	humour, e.g. nonsense	as who; why; when; where	Understanding:	Understanding:
Jic	without pictures or props.	conversation or discussion.	rhymes, jokes.	and how.	 Understands a range of 	 - Understands a range of
Ju -					complex sentence	complex sentence structures
μ	Speaking:	Speaking:	Speaking:	Speaking:	structures including	including negatives, plurals
Communication and Language	 Introduces a storyline or 	 Links statements and sticks 	 Uses language to imagine 	 Uses talk to organise, 	negatives, plurals and tense	and tense markers.
ä	narrative into their play.	to a main theme or intention.	and recreate roles and	sequence and clarify thinking,	markers.	
area:			experiences in play	ideas, feelings and events.		Speaking:
a			situations.		Speaking:	Extends vocabulary,
Prime					- Extends vocabulary,	especially by grouping and
ri					especially by grouping and	naming, exploring the
Δ.					naming, exploring the	meaning and sounds of new
					meaning and sounds of new	words.
					words.	
	Listening, Attention and U	Jnderstanding:		Speaking:		
	 Listen attentively a 	and respond to what they hear w	th relevant questions,		oup, class and one-to-one discu	ssions, offering their own
		tions when being read to and du		ideas, using recently in	troduced vocabulary.	-
s	and small group in	iteractions.		 Offer explanations for y 	why things might happen, maki	ng use of recently introduced
ő	 Make comments a 	bout what they have heard and a	ask questions to clarify their		s, non-fiction, rhymes, poems w	
ELG	understanding.	2			d feelings about their experienc	
	Hold conversation	when engaged in back-and-forth	n exchanges with their teacher		present and future tenses and n	naking use of conjunctions,
С	and peers.		-	with modelling and sup	port from their teacher.	
	-					



Prime area: Physical Development	 Moving and Handling: Chooses to move in a range of ways, moving freely and with confidence making changes to body shape, position and pace of movement such as slithering, shuffling, rolling, crawling, walking, running, jumping, skipping, sliding and hopping. Uses simple tools to effect changes to materials. Health and Self-Care: Eats a healthy range of foodstuffs and understands need for variety in food. Usually dry and clean during the day. 	Moving and Handling: - Experiments with different ways of moving, testing out ideas and adapting movements to reduce risk. - Handles tools, objects, construction and malleable materials safely and with increasing control and intention. Health and Self-Care: - Describes a range of different food textures and tastes when cooking and notices changes when they are combined or exposed to hot and cold temperatures.	Moving and Handling: - Jumps off an object and lands appropriately using hands, arms and body to stabilise and balance. - Shows a preference for a dominant hand. Health and Self-Care: - Describes physical changes to the body that can occur when feeling unwell, anxious, tired, angry or sad.	 Moving and Handling: Negotiates space successfully when playing racing and chasing games with other children, adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles. Begins to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines. Health and Self-Care: Can initiate and describe playful actions or movements for other children to mirror and follow. Shows understanding of the need for safety when tackling new challenges, and considers and manages some risks by taking independent action or by giving a verbal warning to others. 	 Moving and Handling: Travels with confidence and skill around, under, over and through balancing and climbing equipment. Begins to form recognisable letters independently. Health and Self-Care: Has established a consistent, daily pattern in relation to eating, toileting and sleeping routines and can explain why this is important. Shows understanding of how to transport and store equipment safely. 	 Moving and Handling: Shows increasing control over an object in pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking it. Uses a pencil and holds it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. Health and Self-Care: Shows some understanding that good practices with regard to exercise, eating, drinking water, sleeping and hygiene can contribute to good health. Practises some appropriate safety measures without direct supervision, considering both benefits and risk of a physical experience.
PD ELGS	 Gross Motor Skills: Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others. Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing. Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing. 			 Fine Motor Skills: Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing- using the tripod grip in almost all cases. Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing. Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. 		



Specific area: Literacy	Reading: - Enjoys increasing range of print and digital books, both fiction and non-fiction. - Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of reading.	Reading: - Describes main story settings, events and principal characters in increasing detail. - Re-enacts and reinvents stories they have heard in their play. Writing: - Enjoys creating texts to communicate meaning for an increasingly wide range of purposes, such as making greetings cards, tickets, lists, invitations and creating their own stories and books with images and sometimes with words, in print and digital formats.	Reading: - Knows that information can be retrieved from books, computers and mobile digital devices. - Is able to recall and discuss stories or information that has been read to them or they have read themselves. Writing: - Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write, paint and type using a keyboard or touch-screen technology.	Reading: - Begins to recognise some written names of peers, siblings or "Mummy/ Daddy" for example. - Begins to develop phonological and phonemic awareness (examples in birth to five matters). Writing: - Begins to bread the flow of speech into words to hear and say the initial sound in words and may start to segment the sounds in words and blend them together.	Reading: - Begins to read some high frequency words, and to use developing knowledge of letters and sounds to read simple phonically decodable words and simple sentences. - Engages with books and other reading materials at an increasingly deeper level, sometimes drawing on their phonic knowledge to decode words, and their knowledge of language structure, subject knowledge and illustrations to interpret the text. Writing: - Starts to develop phonic knowledge by linking sounds to letters, naming and sounding some of the letters of the alphabet, identifying letters and writing recognisable letters in sequence, such as in their	Reading: - Includes everyday literacy artefacts in play, such as labels, instructions, signs, envelopes, etc. Writing: - Uses their developing phonic knowledge to write things such as labels and captions, later progressing to simple sentences.
					recognisable letters in sequence, such as in their own name.	
L ELGS	 read to them by retel using their own word vocabulary. Anticipate- where ap stories. Use and understand vocabulary during dis 	tanding of what has been ling stories and narratives s and recently introduced propriate- key events in recently introduced scussions about stories, and poems and during role-	 least 10 digraphs. Read words consister by sound blending. Read aloud simple set 	letter in the alphabet and at nt with their phonic knowledge entences and books that are phonic knowledge, including tion words.	 Write recognisable lett correctly formed. Spell words by identify representing the source 	ters, most of which are ring sounds in them and ds with a letter or letters. and sentences that can be



Specific area: Mathematics	Comparison: - Uses number names and symbols when comparing numbers, show in interest in large numbers. Counting: - Enjoys reciting numbers from 0 to 10 (and beyond) and back 10 to 0. Spatial awareness: - May enjoy making simple maps of familiar and imaginative environments, with landmarks. Shape: Pattern: - Spots patterns in the environment, beginning to identify the pattern "rule". Measures: - Becomes familiar with measuring tools in everyday experiences and play.	Comparison: - Estimates of numbers of things, showing understanding of relative size. Counting: - Increasingly confident at putting numerals in order 0 to 10 (ordinality). Shape: - Uses informal language and analogies (e.g. heart- shapes and hand-shaped leaves), as well as mathematical terms to describe shapes. Pattern: - Chooses familiar objects to create and recreate repeating patterns beyond AB patterns and begins to identify the unit of repeat.	Cardinality: - Engages in subitising numbers to four and maybe five. - Counts out up to 10 objects from a larger group. Spatial awareness: - Investigates turning and flipping objects in order to make shapes fit and create models; predicting and visualising how they will look (spatial reasoning). Shape: - Enjoys composing and decomposing shapes, learning which shapes combine to make other shapes.	Composition: - Shows awareness that numbers are made up (composed) of smaller numbers, exploring partitioning in different ways with a wide range of objects. Spatial awareness: - Uses spatial language, including following and giving directions, using relative terms and describing what they see from different viewpoints. Shape: - Uses own ideas to make models of increasing complexity, selecting blocks needed, solving problems and visualising what they will build. Measures: - Is increasingly able to order and sequence events using everyday language.	Cardinality: - Matches the numeral with a group of items to show how many there are (up to 10). Composition: - Begins to conceptually subitise larger numers by subitise larger numers by subitising smaller groups within the number, e.g. sees six raisins on a plate as three and three. Measures: - Beginning to experience measuring time with timers and calendars.	Composition: - In practical activities, adds one and subtracts one with numbers to 10. - Begins to explore and work out mathematical problems, using signs and strategies of their own choice, including (when appropriate) standard numerals, tallies and "+" or "-". Measures: - Enjoys tackling problems involving prediction and discussion of comparisons of length, weight or capacity, paying attention to fairness and accuracy.
M ELGs	number; Subitise (recognise of Automatically recall (number bonds up to 10, including double Statutory Educational Progra In addition, it is important that	ramme: Mathematics the curriculum includes rich o children develop positive attitu	to 5. counting or other aids) and some number bonds to pportunities for children to dev	 Compare quantities up greater than, less than Explore and represent present present		gnising when one quantity is ty. 0, including evens and odds, ally. <i>ncluding shape, space and</i>





	People and Communities:	People and	People and Communities:	People and Communities:	The World:	Technology:	
he	 Enjoys joining in with 	Communities:	 Knows that other children 	 Knows about similarities and 	 Makes observations of 	- Can use the internet with	
area: Understanding the World	family customs and	 Talks about past and 	do not always enjoy the	differences between	animals and plants and	adult supervision to find and	
lin	routines.	present events in their own	same things, and is	themselves and others, and	explains why some things	retrieve information of	
and	Technology:	life and in the lives of	sensitive to this.	among families, communities,	occur, and talks about	interest to them.	
ste	 Completes a simple 	family members.	The World:	cultures and traditions.	changes.		
der	program on electronic	The World:	 Knows about similarities 	The World:	Technology:		
r F	devices.	 Looks closely at 	and differences in relation	 Talks about the features of 	- Develops digital literacy		
≓ š		similarities, differences,	to places, objects,	their own immediate	skills by being able to		
e -		patterns and change in	materials and living things.	environment and how	access, understand and		
		nature.	Technology:	environments might vary from	interact with a range of		
i i i			- Uses ICT hardware to	one another.	technologies.		
Ci			interact with age-	Technology:			
Specific			appropriate computer	- Can create content such as a			
S			software.	video recording, stories, and/or			
				draw a picture on screen.			
	Past and Present:		People, Culture and Comm		The Natural World:		
	 Talk about the lives of the people around them 		 Describe their immediate environment using 		Explore the natural world around them, making		
	and their roles in society.		knowledge from observation, discussion, stories,		observations and drawing pictures of animals and		
	 Know some similarities and differences between 		non-fiction texts and maps.		plants.		
	things in the past and now, drawing on their		 Know some similarities and differences between 		 Know some similarities and differences between 		
S	experiences and what has been read in class.		different religious and cultural communities in this			ound them and contrasting	
ĒLĢ	 Understand the past through settings, characters 		country, drawing on their experiences and what has			ng on their experiences and	
	and events encounte	ered in books read in class	been read in class.		what has been read		
MTU M	and storytelling.			rities and differences between		nportant processes and	
E			-	nd life in other countries, drawing		al world around them,	
			•	stories, non-fiction texts and-	including the seasor	is and changing states of	
			when appropriate- m	naps.	matter.		
			1				
	Thora is no statutory suida	nco for tochnology (nor El C	roquiromonte) However it i	s omboddod within our EVES of	urriculum using guidanaa fra	m Birth to Eivo Mattora	
				s embedded within our EYFS cu ted in children's early learning a		m Birth to Five Matters, as	



Specific area: Expressive Arts and Design	Creating with Materials: - Begins to build a collection of songs and dances. Being Imaginative and Expressive: - Creates representations of both imaginary and real-life ideas, events, people and objects.	Creating with Materials: - Makes music in a range of ways, e.g. plays with sounds creatively, plays along to the beat of the song they are singing or music they are listening to. Being Imaginative and Expressive: - Initiates new combinations of movements and gestures in order to express and respond to feelings, ideas and experiences.	Creating with Materials: - Uses their increasing knowledge and understanding of tools and materials to explore their interests and enquiries and develop their thinking. Being Imaginative and Expressive: - Chooses particular movements, instruments/ sounds, colours and materials for their own imaginative purposes.	Creating with Materials: - Develops their own ideas through experimentation with diverse materials, e.g. light, projected image, loose parts, watercolours, powder paint, to express and communicate their discoveries and understanding. Being Imaginative and Expressive: - Uses combinations of art forms, e.g. moving and singing, making and dramatic play, drawing and talking, constructing and mapping.	Creating with Materials: - Expresses and communicates working theories, feelings and understandings using a range of art forms, e.g. movement, dance, drama, music and the visual arts. Being Imaginative and Expressive: - Responds imaginatively to art works and objects, e.g. this music sounds like dinosaurs, that sculpture is squishy.	Being Imaginative and Expressive: - Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play. - Plays cooperatively as part of a group to create, develop and act out an imaginary idea or narrative.
EAD ELGS	experimenting with cShare their creations	ore a variety of materials, tools olour, design, texture, form ar s, explaining the process they nd materials when role playing	d function. have used.	 Sing a range of well-kn 	unt narratives and stories with p own nursery rhymes and songs s, poems and stories with others c.	