

Rush Green Primary School EYFS Curriculum map 2025-2026



‘No job is more important than working with children in the early years’ (Development Matters 2020)

This curriculum map is a working document which reflects the needs and abilities of the children who attend our school.

This curriculum overview is progressive and includes both nursery and reception. Age bands are taken from our EYFS tracking system and are based on the Development Matters 2020 document.

British Values

Each thread will be intertwined based on the current topic, children’s level of understand and children’s interests

<u>Autumn 1</u> <u>Individual liberty</u> This focuses on the children’s Personal Social and Emotional development. Opportunities will be offered so that the children develop their self-confidence, self-esteem, and increase their confidence. The children will be allowed to take risks.	<u>Autumn 2</u> <u>Democracy</u> This focuses on the children’s Personal Social and Emotional development. The children will learn to value other people’s views and feelings. We will promote turn taking, sharing and collaborating.	<u>Spring 1</u> <u>Rule of law</u> This focuses on managing feelings and behaviours. The children learn about consequences and the difference between right and wrong.	<u>Spring 2</u> <u>Mutual Respect and Tolerance.</u> This focuses on people and communities, managing behaviour making relationships and understanding the world.	<u>Summer 1</u> <u>Mutual Respect and Tolerance.</u> The children will learn about respecting all faiths and cultures and engage with the wider community.	<u>Summer 2</u> How have we grown as citizens? Are we ready for the next steps in our life journey?
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Characteristics of Effective Learning

Playing and exploring: - Children investigate and experience things, and ‘have a go’. Children who actively participate in their own play develop a larger store of information and experiences to draw on which positively supports their learning

Active learning: - Children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties. They are proud of their own achievements. For children to develop into self-regulating, lifelong learners they are required to take ownership of their learning, accept challenges and learn persistence.

Creating and thinking critically: - Children develop their own ideas and make links between these ideas. They think flexibly and rationally, drawing on previous experiences which help them to solve problems and reach conclusions.

Year Long Topics across EYFS

Seasons
Religious and Topical Festivals

<u>AUT 1</u>		<u>AUT 2</u>		<u>SPR 1</u>		<u>SPR 2</u>		<u>SUM 1</u>		<u>SUM 2</u>	
<u>Nurs Topic</u>	<u>Rec Topic</u>	<u>Nurs Topic</u>	<u>Rec Topic</u>	<u>Nurs Topic</u>	<u>Rec Topic</u>	<u>Nurs Topic</u>	<u>Rec Topic</u>	<u>Nurs Topic</u>	<u>Rec Topic</u>	<u>Nurs Topic</u>	<u>Rec Topic</u>
All About Me	Ourselves	Bonfire Autumn Diwali Christmas	Space and Transport	Feelings Elmer Luna new year Pancake day Valentine’s Day	Pirates and Travelling around the World	Spring Pets Farm Easter	Dinosaurs and Living things	Growing and Minibeasts	Fairy Tales	Our World Transition	Superheroes and Transition

COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE		AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SUM 1	SUM 2
	NURSERY	Listen and respond to a simple instruction. Use gestures like waving and pointing to communicate. Copy your gestures and words. Understand single words in context – ‘cup’, ‘milk’, ‘daddy’. Understand frequently used words such as ‘all gone’, ‘no’ and ‘bye-bye’ Understand simple instructions like “give to nanny” or “stop”. Recognise and point to objects if asked about them. Generally focus on an activity of their own choice and find it difficult to be directed by an adult Listen to other people’s talk with interest, but can easily be distracted by other things. Make themselves understood, and can become frustrated when they can’t. Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions. Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic. Develop pretend play: ‘putting the baby to sleep’ or ‘driving the car to the shops’. Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w. Pronounce: - l/r/w/y - f/th - s/sh/ch/dz/j multi-syllabic words such as ‘banana’ and ‘computer’ Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described: for example: ‘Katie’s coat’, ‘blue car’, ‘shiny apple’. Understand and act on longer sentences like ‘make teddy jump’ or ‘find your coat’.	Listen and respond to a simple instruction. Use gestures like waving and pointing to communicate. Copy your gestures and words. Understand single words in context – ‘cup’, ‘milk’, ‘daddy’. Understand frequently used words such as ‘all gone’, ‘no’ and ‘bye-bye’ Understand simple instructions like “give to nanny” or “stop”. Recognise and point to objects if asked about them. Generally focus on an activity of their own choice and find it difficult to be directed by an adult Listen to other people’s talk with interest, but can easily be distracted by other things. Make themselves understood, and can become frustrated when they can’t. Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions. Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic. Develop pretend play: ‘putting the baby to sleep’ or ‘driving the car to the shops’. Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w. Pronounce: - l/r/w/y - f/th - s/sh/ch/dz/j multi-syllabic words such as ‘banana’ and ‘computer’ Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures. Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described: for example: ‘Katie’s coat’, ‘blue car’, ‘shiny apple’. Understand and act on longer sentences like ‘make teddy jump’ or ‘find your coat’. Understand simple questions about ‘who’, ‘what’ and ‘where’ (but generally not ‘why’).	• Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. • Pay attention to more than one thing at a time, which can be difficult. • Use a wider range of vocabulary. • Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: “Get your coat and wait at the door”. • Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?” • Sing a large repertoire of songs. • Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. • Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as ‘runned’ for ‘ran’, ‘swimmed’ for ‘swam’. • Develop their pronunciation but may have problems saying: - some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh - multi-syllabic words such as ‘pterodactyl’, ‘planetarium’ or ‘hippopotamus’. • Use longer sentences of four to six words. • Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions. • Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. • Use talk to organise themselves and their play: “Let’s go on a bus... you sit there... I’ll be the driver.”	• Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. • Pay attention to more than one thing at a time, which can be difficult. • Use a wider range of vocabulary. • Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: “Get your coat and wait at the door”. • Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?” • Sing a large repertoire of songs. • Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. • Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as ‘runned’ for ‘ran’, ‘swimmed’ for ‘swam’. • Develop their pronunciation but may have problems saying: - some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh - multi-syllabic words such as ‘pterodactyl’, ‘planetarium’ or ‘hippopotamus’. • Use longer sentences of four to six words. • Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions. • Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. • Use talk to organise themselves and their play: “Let’s go on a bus... you sit there... 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I’ll be the driver.” <i>• Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.</i> <i>• Learn new vocabulary.</i> <i>• Use new vocabulary through the day</i> <i>• Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.</i> <i>• Develop social phrases.</i> <i>• Engage in storytimes.</i>
	RECEPTION	Baseline assessments Enjoys listening to	Enjoys listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.	Learn new vocabulary based on topic.	Learn new vocabulary based on topic.	Learn new vocabulary based on topic.	Listening, Attention and Understanding (ELG)

		longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Learn new vocabulary based on topic. Develop social phrases. Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs (Reception DM)	Understand a question or instruction that has two parts. Learn new vocabulary based on topic. Develop social phrases. Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Learn rhymes, poems and songs. Engage in nonfiction books. (Reception DM)	Begin to articulate thoughts and ideas through well-formed sentences. Engage in story times. Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Engage in nonfiction books. (Reception DM)	Begin to articulate thoughts and ideas through well-formed sentences. Engage in story times. Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words. Engage in nonfiction books. (Reception DM)	Ask questions to find out more and to check their understanding. Describe events in some detail. Engage in non-fiction books. (Reception DM)	Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions; - Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding; - Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers Speaking (ELG) Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary; - Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate; - Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.
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To be used alongside Jigsaw Scheme topics		Being Me in my world	Celebrating Difference	Dreams and Goals	Healthy Me	Relationships	Changing Me
PSED		AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SUM 1	SUM 2
	NURSERY	Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person. Establish their sense of self. Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy. Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk. Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink. Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. Thrive as they develop self-assurance. Look back as they crawl or walk away from their key person. Look for clues about how to respond to something interesting. Play with increasing confidence on their own and with other children, because they know their key person is nearby and available. Feel confident when taken out around the local neighbourhood, and enjoy exploring new places with their key person. Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions. Grow in independence, rejecting help (“me do it”). Sometimes this leads to feelings of frustration and tantrums. Begin to show ‘effortful control’. For example, waiting for a turn and resisting the strong impulse to grab what they want or push their way to the front. Be increasingly able to talk about and manage their emotions. Notice and ask questions about differences, such as skin colour, types of hair, gender, special needs and disabilities, and so on.	Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person. Establish their sense of self. Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy. Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk. Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink. Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. Thrive as they develop self-assurance. Look back as they crawl or walk away from their key person. 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Talk about their feelings in more elaborated ways: “I’m sad because...” or “I love it when ...”.	• Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. • Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community • Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting. • Show more confidence in new social situations. • Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. • Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas. • Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important. • Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them • Develop appropriate ways of being assertive. • Talk with others to solve conflicts. • Talk about their feelings using words like ‘happy’, ‘sad’, ‘angry’ or ‘worried’. • Understand gradually how others might be feeling.	• Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. • Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community • Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting. • Show more confidence in new social situations. • Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. • Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. 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	RECEPTION	Getting to know you Baseline assessments Class/school rules. Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting. Show more confidence in new social situations. Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important. Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community	Developing confidence. Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important. Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community	Speaking confidence. Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas. Develop appropriate ways of being assertive.	Feelings, changes and relationships. Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas. Develop appropriate ways of being assertive.	Feelings, cooperation and sensitivity. Talk with others to solve conflicts. Talk about their feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry' or 'worried'. Understand gradually how others might be feeling.	<u>Self-Regulation (ELG)</u> Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly; - Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate; - Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. <u>Managing Self (ELG)</u> Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge; - Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly; - Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. <u>Building relationships (ELG)</u> Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others; - Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers; - Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.
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PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT		AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SUM 1	SUM 2
	NURSERY	Gradually gain control of their whole body through continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking. Clap and stamp to music Fit themselves into spaces, like tunnels, dens and large boxes, and move around in them. Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls. Build independently with a range of appropriate resources. Begin to walk independently – choosing appropriate props to support at first. Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently. Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for example, tyre swings). Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle Develop manipulation and control. Explore different materials and tools. Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress. Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.	Gradually gain control of their whole body through continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking. Clap and stamp to music Fit themselves into spaces, like tunnels, dens and large boxes, and move around in them. Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls. Build independently with a range of appropriate resources. Begin to walk independently – choosing appropriate props to support at first. Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently. Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for example, tyre swings). Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle Develop manipulation and control. Explore different materials and tools. Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress. Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.	• Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills. • Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. • Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues. • Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. • Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams. • Are Increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm. • Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. For example, they decide whether to crawl, walk or run across a plank, depending on its length and width. • Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. For example, choosing a spade to enlarge a small hole they dug with a trowel. • Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks • Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. • Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. • Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork. • Show a preference for a dominant hand. • Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats on and doing up zips. • Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly. • Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.	• Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills. • Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. • Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues. • Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. • Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams. • Are Increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm. • Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. 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	RECEPTION	Baseline assessments Pencil hold/control. Dress and undress. Gross motor skills in continuous provision. (Fundamental Movement Skills)	Letter formation. Using simple tools. Gross motor skills in continuous provision. (Fundamental Movement Skills)	Letter formation with increasing accuracy and control	Health and hygiene. Safety. Keeping healthy.	Keeping healthy. Individual games using small and large equipment. PE – Gymnastics	<u>Gross Motor Skills (ELG)</u> 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. <u>Fine Motor Skills (ELG)</u> 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.
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LITERACY		<u>AUT 1</u>	<u>AUT 2</u>	<u>SPR 1</u>	<u>SPR 2</u>	<u>SUM 1</u>	<u>SUM 2</u>
	NURSERY	Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention. Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo. Say some of the words in songs and rhymes. Copy finger movements and other gestures. Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing. Enjoy sharing books with an adult. Pay attention and respond to the pictures or the words. Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone. Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. Ask questions about the book. Make comments and shares their own ideas. Develop play around favourite stories using props. Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. Enjoy drawing freely. Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy." Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.	Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention. Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo. Say some of the words in songs and rhymes. Copy finger movements and other gestures. Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing. Enjoy sharing books with an adult. Pay attention and respond to the pictures or the words. Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone. Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. Ask questions about the book. Make comments and shares their own ideas. Develop play around favourite stories using props. Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. Enjoy drawing freely. Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy." Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.	• Understand the five key concepts about print: - • print has meaning – • print can have different purposes – • we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom – • the names of the different parts of a book • page sequencing	• Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: • spot and suggest rhymes • count or clap syllables in a word • recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately.	• Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: • spot and suggest rhymes • count or clap syllables in a word • recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately.	• Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: • spot and suggest rhymes • count or clap syllables in a word • recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately.

	RECEPTION	Understand the 5 key concepts about print - meaning - purposes - left to right reading - different parts of a book -page sequencing Rhyming/poetry. Listen to and hear initial sounds in CVC words To begin to write simple CVC words Make simple lists and add labels using phonological knowledge. Follow Jolly Phonics Programme	Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter–sound correspondences. Read a few common exception words. Listen to and hear sounds in CVC words To begin to write simple CVC words Make simple lists and add labels using phonological knowledge. Follow Jolly Phonics Programme	Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. To use simple adjectives orally and then in writing Follow Jolly Phonics Programme	Learn letter names and the difference between upper-and lower-case letters Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. Follow Jolly Phonics Programme	Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with phonetic knowledge, including some common exception words. Think of and write a short simple sentence using connectives. Write short sentences with words with known sound-letter correspondences. Edit what they have written to check that it makes sense. Follow Jolly Phonics Programme	<u>Comprehension (ELG)</u> Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary; - Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories; - Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play. <u>Word Reading (ELG)</u> Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs; - Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending; - Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. <u>Writing (ELG)</u> Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed; - Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters; - Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.
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MATHEMATICS		AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SUM 1	SUM 2
	NURSERY	Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups. Put objects inside others and take them out again. Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. Compare amounts, saying ‘lots’, ‘more’ or ‘same’. Develop counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence. Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers - ‘1-2-3-5.’ Climb and squeeze themselves into different types of spaces. Build with a range of resources. Complete inset puzzles. Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - ‘bigger/little/smaller’, ‘high/low’, ‘tall’, ‘heavy’. Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns.	Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups. Put objects inside others and take them out again. Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. Compare amounts, saying ‘lots’, ‘more’ or ‘same’. Develop counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence. Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers - ‘1-2-3-5.’ Climb and squeeze themselves into different types of spaces. Build with a range of resources. Complete inset puzzles. Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - ‘bigger/little/smaller’, ‘high/low’, ‘tall’, ‘heavy’. Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns.	• Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually (‘subitising’). • Recite numbers past 5. • Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5. • Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total (‘cardinal principle’). • Show ‘finger numbers’ up to 5. • Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5. • Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. • Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5. • Compare quantities using language: ‘more than’, ‘fewer than’. • Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: ‘sides’, ‘corners’; ‘straight’, ‘flat’, ‘round’. • Understand position through words alone – for example, “The bag is under the table,” –with no pointing. • Describe a familiar route. • Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’. • Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. • Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof etc. • Combine shapes to make new ones - an arch, a bigger triangle etc. • Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like ‘pointy’, ‘spotty’, ‘blobs’ etc. • Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf. • Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern. • Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as ‘first’, ‘then...’	• Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually (‘subitising’). • Recite numbers past 5. • Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5. • Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total (‘cardinal principle’). • Show ‘finger numbers’ up to 5. • Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5. • Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. • Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5. • Compare quantities using language: ‘more than’, ‘fewer than’. • Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: ‘sides’, ‘corners’; ‘straight’, ‘flat’, ‘round’. • Understand position through words alone – for example, “The bag is under the table,” –with no pointing. • Describe a familiar route. • Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’. • Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. • Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof etc. • Combine shapes to make new ones - an arch, a bigger triangle etc. • Talk about and identify the patterns around them. 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	RECEPTION	represent the number in a given set using different objects – e.g. showing the	Ordinality and cardinality of numbers 1:1 correspondence	Perceptual subitising skills (seeing the quantity without counting)	Understand the word pattern embedded within most of our number names and opportunities to	Counting on from different starting numbers	Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number;

		same number on their fingers name quantities with number words, (e.g. “I can see 3.”) match sets to numerals make their own arrangements that can be subitised. Use spatial reasoning vocabulary Explore composition of number 2,3 and 4 (1+1+1+1)	Represent numbers to 5 using both their fingers and the Hungarian number pattern Use mathematical language to compare numbers Introducing the concept of ‘wholes’ and ‘parts’ investigating the composition of 3, 4 and 5	Using spatial language to describe sub-groups within arrangement Stable order principle Consolidate their understanding of the composition of 5 Using resources and manipulatives to reason their composition understanding Reinforce the language of ‘more than’, ‘fewer than’ and ‘an equal number’	practise counting beyond 20 Comparison of numbers (‘less than’ is used instead of ‘fewer than’ when the focus is on each number’s position in the counting sequence) Composition of numbers by investigating the numbers within 7 Doubling quantities to 10	Subitise to 6 with increasingly complex arrangements Consolidate their understanding of the composition of 5 with a focus on visualising and using spatial language to describe the groups within 5 Develop their understanding of the composition of numbers to 10 using different representations	Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5; - Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts. Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system; - Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity; - Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally. Number (ELG) Numerical Pattern (ELG)
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UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD		<u>AUT 1</u>	<u>AUT 2</u>	<u>SPR 1</u>	<u>SPR 2</u>	<u>SUM 1</u>	<u>SUM 2</u>
	NURSERY	Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Make connections between the features of their family and other families. Notice differences between people.	Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Make connections between the features of their family and other families. Notice differences between people.	Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. Make connections between the features of their family and other families. Notice differences between people.	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Show interest in different occupations. • Explore how things work. • Plant seeds and care for growing plants. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. • Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. • Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Show interest in different occupations. • Explore how things work. • Plant seeds and care for growing plants. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. • Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. • Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.	• Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Show interest in different occupations. • Explore how things work. • Plant seeds and care for growing plants. • Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. • Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. • Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. • Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.

	RECEPTION	Myself Autumn and new beginnings Harvest Celebrating our differences. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Talk about what they see using a wide vocabulary. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them Talk about members of family and immediate community.	Space Explore the natural world around them – Space topic. We’re going on a virtual spacewalk. Describe what they see, hear and feel around them. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world. Winter, hibernation, freezing and melting. Name and describe people who are familiar and unfamiliar to them. Winter Christmas and celebrations	Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Explore the natural world around them. Draw and talk about information from a simple map	Spring Easter How can we take care of our beautiful planet? Human, animal and plant growth/changes. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effects of changing seasons and climate change have on the natural world around them Healthy eating. Oral hygiene	Explore the natural world around them Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons (summer)	<u>Past and Present (ELG)</u> Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society; - Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. <u>People, Culture and Communities. (ELG)</u> Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps; - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps. <u>The Natural World (ELG)</u> Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants; Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class; - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
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EXPRESSIVE ARTS AND DESIGN		AUT 1	AUT 2	SPR 1	SPR 2	SUM 1	SUM 2
	NURSERY	Show attention to sounds and music. Respond emotionally and physically to music when it changes. Move and dance to music. Anticipate phrases and actions in rhymes and songs, like ‘Peepo’. Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds. Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds. Make rhythmical and repetitive sounds. Explore a range of sound-makers and instruments and play them in different ways. Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face. Start to make marks intentionally. Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools. Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make. Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as ‘Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star’. Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one object represents another. For example, a child holds a wooden block to her ear and pretends it’s a phone. Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials. Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials. Make simple models which express their ideas.	Show attention to sounds and music. Respond emotionally and physically to music when it changes. Move and dance to music. Anticipate phrases and actions in rhymes and songs, like ‘Peepo’. Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds. Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds. Make rhythmical and repetitive sounds. Explore a range of sound-makers and instruments and play them in different ways. Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face. Start to make marks intentionally. Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools. Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make. Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as ‘Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star’. Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one object represents another. For example, a child holds a wooden block to her ear and pretends it’s a phone. Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials. Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials. Make simple models which express their ideas.	Show attention to sounds and music. Respond emotionally and physically to music when it changes. Move and dance to music. Anticipate phrases and actions in rhymes and songs, like ‘Peepo’. Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds. Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds. Make rhythmical and repetitive sounds. Explore a range of sound-makers and instruments and play them in different ways. Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face. Start to make marks intentionally. Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools. Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make. Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as ‘Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star’. Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one object represents another. For example, a child holds a wooden block to her ear and pretends it’s a phone. Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials. Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials. Make simple models which express their ideas.	• Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. • Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc. • Make imaginative and complex ‘small worlds’ with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. • Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. • Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. • Join different materials and explore different textures. • Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. • Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. • Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. • Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc. • Explore colour and colour-mixing. • Show different emotions in their drawings – happiness, sadness, fear etc. • Listen with increased attention to sounds. • Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. • Remember and sing entire songs. • Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (‘pitch match’). • Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. • Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know. • Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.	• Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. • Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc. • Make imaginative and complex ‘small worlds’ with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. • Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. • Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. • Join different materials and explore different textures. • Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. • Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. • Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. • Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc. • Explore colour and colour-mixing. • Show different emotions in their drawings – happiness, sadness, fear etc. • Listen with increased attention to sounds. • Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. • Remember and sing entire songs. • Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (‘pitch match’). • Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. • Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know. • Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.	• Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. • Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc. • Make imaginative and complex ‘small worlds’ with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. • Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. • Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. • Join different materials and explore different textures. • Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. • Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. • Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. • Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc. • Explore colour and colour-mixing. • Show different emotions in their drawings – happiness, sadness, fear etc. • Listen with increased attention to sounds. • Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. • Remember and sing entire songs. • Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (‘pitch match’). • Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. • Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know. • Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.
	RECEPTION	Myself Various artists. Collage, rubbings linked to trees autumn.	Space station. 3D Space models.	My home 3D modelling. Snowflake cutting.	Healthy eating. Blue planet. Nocturnal Animals.	Cherry Blossoms Tsuchiya Koitsu Damien Hirst	Creating with Materials (ELG) Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and

		Colour mixing- marvellous me. Self-portraits. Nursery Rhymes. Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.	Christmas craft and songs. Percussion instruments. Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings. Remember and sing entire songs (Nativity play). Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups.	A starry night – van Gogh. Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources and skills (Big Art Project- Pirate ship) Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. Develop storylines in their pretend play.	Recycled art and design. Egg cartoon turtles Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources and skills. Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. Develop storylines in their pretend play.	Selecting own media and materials to express ideas. Making models – construction day. Mass Dance Competition Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them.	techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function; - Share their creations, explaining the process they have used; - Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. <u>Being Imaginative and Expressive (ELG)</u> Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher; - Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs; Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate – try to move in time with music.
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