

Cycle 1 24/25	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2	
Topic Title	All About Me	Once Upon a Time	Dangerous Dinosaurs	People Who Help Us	Time For a Story	Exploring in the Sunshine.	
Themes	All about me Local area Families Homes Changes of seasons	Celebrations around the world Bonfire night Christmas Changes of seasons	Animals Hibernation Changes of seasons Habitats Looking after pets	Changes of seasons Water Water safety Animals Easter	Traditional tales Characters Animals People Families	Changes of seasons How things grow Plants Weather safety The beach Mini beasts	
Nursery Focus Books	Explorers: Discover amazing people Were going on a bear hunt Martha maps out Where the wild things	The night before Christmas The nativity story The gunpowder plot Dipals Diwali	Were going on a bear hunt the Gruffalo the Gruffalo' child one snowy night cuddly dudley	The colour monster Mixed The day the crayons quit Shark In the park on a rainy day	The three little pigs Little red riding hood The little red hen	The hungry caterpillar What the lady bird heard When the bee's buzzed off	
Reception Focus Books	are Mini Rabbit Not lost In every house on every street	Its ramadam, curious George The jolly Christmas postman Little glow	robins winter song all about animals in winter	Elmer Puddling Errol's garden	Chicken Licken Jack and the beanstalk Three billy goats gruff	The tiny Seed The scarecrow wedding The odd fish	
RE Topics	MYSELF - God knows and loves each one WELCOME - Baptism: a welcome to God's family		GATHERING - Pai	CELEBRATING - People celebrate in Church GATHERING - Parish family gathers to celebrate Eucharist		GOOD NEWS - Passing on the Good News of Jesus FRIENDS - Friends of Jesus	



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	BIRTHDAY - Looking f birthda		_	NG - Looking forward to aster	OUR WORLD - God's wonderful world		
Cycle 2 25/26	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2	
Topic Title	All Are Welcome Here	Sparkle and Shine	Where the Wild Things Are.	Drip, Drip, Drop.	Story Makers	A Sunny Day Out.	
Themes	All about me Local area Families Homes People who help us Changes of seasons	Celebrations around the world Bonfire night Christmas Changes of seasons	Animals Hibernation Changes of seasons Habitats Looking after pets	Changes of seasons Colours Water Water safety Animals Easter	Traditional tales Characters Animals People Families	Changes of seasons How things grow Plants People who help us Weather safety The beach Mini beasts	
Nursery Focus Books	All kinds of families Measuring me All kinds of homes	Festivals Stick man The nativity story	We're going on a bear hunt One snowy night The Gruffalo	Elmer The colour monster Puddling	The little red hen The three little pigs Little red riding hood	The hungry caterpillar What the lady bird heard When the bee's buzzed off	
Reception Focus Books	All are welcome here What makes me a me In every house on every street	Little glow The jolly Christmas post man The night before Christmas	Where the wild things are Owl babies The gruffalo's child	Mixed The day the crayons quit Shark in the park on a rainy day	Chicken Licken Jack and the beanstalk Three billy goats gruff	The tiny Seed The scarecrow wedding The odd fish	



RE Topics

MYSELF - God knows and loves each one
WELCOME - Baptism: a welcome to God's
family
BIRTHDAY - Looking forward to Jesus'
birthday

CELEBRATING - People celebrate in Church
GATHERING - Parish family gathers to
celebrate Eucharist
Early Year - GROWING - Looking forward to
Easter

GOOD NEWS - Passing on the Good News of Jesus

FRIENDS - Friends of Jesus
OUR WORLD - God's wonderful world

Assessing Pupils' Development

Assessment is an ongoing process involving observations made by all adults working in the unit and discussions with parents/carers during pupils' time in EYFS.

Checkpoints for assessment have been identified based on what the "expected" child would know at various points in the year: baseline, by the end of Advent Term, by the end of Lent Term, by the end of FS 1/FS 2

Expected Checkpoint knowledge has been identified in Bold Italics

Communication and Language (Listening, Attention and Understanding and Speaking)

The development of children's spoken language underpins all seven areas of learning and development. Children's back-and-forth interactions from an early age form the foundations for language and cognitive development. The number and quality of the conversations they have with adults and peers throughout the day in a language-rich environment is crucial. By commenting on what children are interested in or doing and echoing back what they say with new vocabulary added, practitioners will build children's language effectively. Reading frequently to children and engaging them actively in stories, non-fiction, rhymes, and poems, and then providing them with extensive opportunities to use and embed unfamiliar words in a range of contexts, will give children the opportunity to thrive. Through conversation, storytelling and role play, where children share their ideas with support and modelling from their teacher, and sensitive questioning that invites them toelaborate, children become comfortable using a rich range of vocabulary and language structures.

	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
			Pupils will:			
Nursery 3-4 Listening, Attention and Understanding Speaking	 Listen to other people's talk with interest but become easily distracted. Shift from one task to another, if adults get my 	 Begin to pay attention to more than one thing at a time. Engage in pretend play: "putting the baby to sleep' or 'driving the car to the shops.' 	 Listen to longer stories and remember most of what happens. Begin to understand "what "and "who" questions. 	 Begin to understand "how "questions. Understand simple concepts of a new thing e.g. full and empty. 	 Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so big?" Answer simple how, what and who questions. 	 Listen to a story and talk about it. Use longer sentences of four to six words. Use sentences joined up with words like 'because', 'or',



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	attention. Using my name can help. Listen during carpet sessions. show that they understand action words by pointing to the right picture in a book. For example: "Who's jumping?" Say how I am feeling, using words as well as actions. Use 3 word phrases.	and repeating rhymes. • Enjoy listening to stories in small groups for about 5mins.	 Begin to ask relevant questions. Start a conversation with an adult or a friend. 	 Know many rhymes, talk about familiar books and tell a long story. Use talk to organise themselves and their play. "You go on a busyou sit there I'll be the driver." Express a point of view, debating when disagree with an adult or friend using words as well as actions. Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. 	 Sing a large repertoire of songs. Recite rhymes confidently within a group 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'. 	'and'. For example: "I like ice cream because it makes my tongue tingle." Beginning to use the past and future tense: "I went to the shop" and "I am going to the park." Answer simple why questions.
Reception	 Enjoy listening to longer stories and to others in one-to-one or small groups, when conversation is 	 Listen to familiar stories with increasing attention and recall. Understand how to listen carefully and 	 Respond to instructions with more elements. Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. 	Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary.	 Follow a story without pictures or props. Understand and use questions such as who; why; 	ELG: Listening Attention and Understanding - Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with



- of interest to them.
- Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound.
- Engage in story times.
- Beginning to learn new vocabulary and use it.
- Learn rhymes, poems and songs.
- Develop social phrases e.g. to say hello in response to an adult

- know why listening is important.
- Engage with nonfiction books.
- Describe events in some detail.
- Join in with repeated refrains and anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.
- Develop the use of social phrases e.g. to say hello without prompts from an adult.
- Recite poems and rhymes confidently to a familiar audience.

- Recognise the difference between fiction and nonfiction stories.
- Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them.
- Introduce a storyline or narrative into play.
- Learn new vocabulary.

- Listen and respond to ideas expressed by others in conversations or discussions.
- Extend their vocabulary, using it throughout the day.
- Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
- Use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.
- Connect one idea or action to another using a range of conjunctions.
- Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities explaining how

- when; where and how.
- Use language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations.
- Link statements and stick to a main theme or intention.
- questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class

discussions and

small group

interactions.

relevant

- Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding.
- Hold conversation when engaged in back-andforth exchanges with their teacher and peers.

ELG: Speaking

- Participate in small group, classand one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using



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		things work and why things		recently introduced vocabulary.
				vocabulary.
		might happen. • Articulate their		Offer evaluations
				- Offer explanations
		ideas and		for why thingsmight
		thoughts in well-		happen, making use
		formed		of recently
		sentences.		introduced
				vocabulary
				from stories,
				non-fiction,
				rhymes and
				poems when
				appropriate.
				- Express their ideas
				and feelings dout
				their experiences
				using full
				sentences,
				including use of
				past,present and
				future tenses,
				whilst making use
				of conjunctions,
				with modelling and
				support from their
				teacher.



Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Self-regulation, Managing Self and Making Relationships).

Children's personal, social, and emotional development (PSED) is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm, and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention, as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children, they learn how to make good friendships, co-operate and resolve conflicts peacefully. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life.

	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2	
Pupils will:							
Nursery 3-4	 show impulse 	• begin to talk	 Understand 	• be able to follow	• follow the routine	• generally,	
	control.	about feelings	gradually how	rules and can	of the day, without	negotiate	
Self-regulation	 talk about 	using words like	others might	understand why	visual prompts.	solutions to	
	feelings.	'happy', 'sad',	be feeling.	they are	Make healthy	conflicts in play.	



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Managing self Building relationships	 settle into some activities for a while. select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. Explore indoor and outdoor provision Go to a new space with some support e.g. hall. Use the toilet with adult support. manage the transition from parent to keyworker. want to play alongside other children. 	'angry' or 'worried'. • begin to follow the routine of Nursery and join in, including snack time. • show they are sorry. • remember some rules without needing an adult to remind them. • begin to help to tidy up. • use the toilet independently. • play alongside and enjoy the company of other children. • manage to share or take turns with others, with adult guidance and understand 'yours' and 'mine.	 remember rules without needing an adult to remind them. become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of the setting. Sometimes manage to share and take turns. 	important. use visual supports to follow the routine of the day. understand what being healthy is. show confidence in new social situations behave appropriately in different situations e.g whole school assembly. develop appropriate ways of being assertive. seek adult support with friendship issues. play with one or more children, extend and elaborate ideas.	choices about food, drink, activity.	 show confidence in new social situations. be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs e.g. using the toilet, washing and drying hands thoroughly. take part in pretend play in a variety of roles e.g the Gruffalo. help to find solutions to conflicts and rivalries i.e. not everyone can be Spiderman in a game. develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community.
Reception	 show attention to the teacher usually respond appropriately. 	 identify and moderate their own feelings socially and 	 be proactive in seeking adult support to find compromises. 	 talk to others, include them in play and are willing to try new 	 understand own and other people's feelings, offering empathy 	ELG: Self-RegulationShow an understanding of their own



- show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others
- begin to recognise the impact of their actions.
- explore feelings through role play.
- enjoy trying new healthy snacks at snack time
- build relationships with familiar adults
- play with other children.

- emotionally.
- express their feelings and consider the needs of others.
- enjoy a sensed belonging through being involved in daily tasks.
- assert their own ideas.
- plan and complete an activity of their own choice independently.
- know right from wrong
- talk about why keeping healthy, both mentally and physically is important.
- manage their own personal hygiene needs.
- feed themselves with a fork and spoon.
- develop particular friendships with

- be increasingly flexible and cooperative.
- express a wide range of feelings in my interactions.
- adapt their behaviour to different situations.
- confidence in choosing resources and perseverance in carrying out a chosenactivity.
- know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.
- choose a healthy snack
- talk about how to keep their body healthy.
- dental hygiene and know why it is important.
 - know what they

- things.
- be able to
 manage their
 feelings and
 tolerate
 situations in
 which their
 wishes cannot be
 met.
- See themselves as valuable individuals.
- give attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity.
- want to do in their play and how they want to go about it.
- Show
 independence,
 and perseverance
 in the face of
 challenge not
 necessarily of
 their choosing.
- usually play

- and comfort.
- take steps to resolve conflicts with other children by finding a compromise sometimes with support.
- try new activities and show independence, resilience, and perseverance in the face of challenge.
- know the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.
- dress and undress mostly independently.
- frequently play cooperatively and take turns with others.
- form positive attachments to adults and friendships with

- 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.

ELG: Managing Self

 Be confident to try new activities and



				TEESSE	,
	other children.	and others need.	cooperatively and	peers.	show
	 take turns and 		take turns with	 Show sensitivity 	independence,
	share with		others.	to their own and	resilience, and
	others.		 know that other 	to others' needs.	perseverance in
			children may		the face of
			have a different		challenge.
			likes and dislikes.		• 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.
					ELG: Building Relationships
					 Work and play
					cooperatively
					andtake turns
					with others.
					• Form positive
					attachments to
					adults and
					friendships with
					peers.
<u> </u>					•



			• Show sensitivity to
			their own and to
			others' needs.

Physical Development (Fine Motor Skills and Gross Motor Skills).

Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination, and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play



both indoors and outdoors, adultscan support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional well-being. Fine motor control and precision helps with handeye co-ordination, which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practice of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence.

	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
			Pupils will:			
Nursery 3-4 Gross Motor Fine Motor	 catch a large ball and pedal a tricycle. climb confidently. run well, kick a ball and jump with both feet on the ground. sit comfortably on chairs. Walk up and down stairs holding the handrail. be developing manipulation and control. E.g. Use cutters to cut a shape from modelling materials, use mark making tools with thumb and all fingers, turn a page in a book. be able to take shoes and socks off 	 start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams. collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks. use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. E.g. choosing a spade to enlarge a small hole they dug with a 	 continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills. fill buckets with water and carefully pour into different containers. use a comfortable grip to hold a pencil. use playdough to create a body of a snake, with support. show an increasing desire to be independent e.g.do up my own zip and buttons 	 match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. E.g. they decide whether to crawl, walk or run across a plank, depending on its length and width. go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. be able to take shoes and socks off and put them back on independently. show increasing control when threading, cutting, drawing. 	 increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm becoming increasingly independent when getting dressed and using zips. start to eat independently and learn how to use a knife and fork. use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. 	 skip, hop, stand on one leg, and hold a pose for a game like musical statues. use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. 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. Use enough pressure and control to use a stapler or hole punch successfully.



					TE ESSE	
	and attempt to put them back on.	 trowel. Start taking part in group activities which they make up for themselves or in teams. Begin to increase pressure when using tools. 				
Reception	 Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: rolling, crawling, walking, jumping, hopping. Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table orsitting on the floor. Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing — 	 balance on one foot or in a squat momentarily, shiftingbody weight to improve stability. progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace 	 combine different movements with ease and fluency. confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. develop overall body-strength, balance, coordination and agility. further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming. 	confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve use of equipment e.g. a ball. climb stairs,steps and move across climbing equipment using alternate feet. walk downsteps or	develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming. develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.	our our gain, is a married



 mealtimes show a preference for a dominant hand. create lines and circles pivoting from the shoulder and elbow 		use a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.	• L S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	fluent writing. Use the tripod grip in almost all cases. Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushesand cutlery. Begin to show accuracy andcare when drawing
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Literacy (Word Reading, Comprehension and Writing).

It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them and enjoy rhymes, poems, and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).

transcription (sp	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Track and Structu	 	<u> </u>	D
	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
			Pupils will:			
Nursery 3-4	 Understand the 	 Understand the 	 Develop 	 Name the 	 Begin to link 	• Link some sounds
Word	five key concepts	five key concepts	phonological	picture linked to	some sounds to	to letters and
Reading	of print:	about print:	awareness, so	each letter in the	letters.	orally blend.
 Comprehensi 	- print has meaning	- print can have	that they can;	phonics scheme.	 Recognise 	• Become aware of
on	- we read English	different purposes	- spot and suggest	 Suggest how 	familiar words	the way stories
 Writing 	text from left to	- the names of the	rhymes	the story	and signs such as	are structured.
 RWI Phonics 	right and from top	different parts of a	- clap syllables in a	might end.	own name and	• Use some of my
	to bottom.	book	word.	 Imitate adults' 	advertising logos.	print and letter
	- page sequencing	 Begin to play 	- Recognise words	writing by	Write some or all	knowledge in my
		phonics games in	with the same	making	of their name	early writing e.g.
	 Enjoy sharing 	small groups.	initial sound, such	continuous lines	correctly.	writing a pretend
	books with an	 Develop play 	as money and	of shapes and	Begin to	shopping list
	adult.	around my	mother.	symbols (early	recognise some	starting at the top
	 Enjoy songs and 	favourite stories	 Explore books 	writing) from left	RWI pictures and	of the page.
	rhymes, tuning	using props.	independently.	to right	·	• Write some letters
	in and paying	• Enjoy rhyming	• Engage in	 Begin to write 	rhymes that	accurately.
	attention.	and rhythmic	extended	some letters.	match	Recognise RWI
	 Join in with 	•	conversations			pictures and say
	some words in	activities.	about stories,			rhymes for all
	songs and	 Listen to and join 	learning new			single letter
	rhymes	in with stories	vocabulary.			sounds.
						Journas.



					TE ESSE	
	 Copy finger movements and other gestures. Make marks using a range of materials 	and poems, one- to one and in small groups. • Draw freely	Sometimes give meaning to my drawings and paintings.			
Reception Word Reading Comprehensi on Rwiting RWI Phonics	 Recognise initial sounds. Join in with rhymes and show an interest in stories with repeated refrains. Sequence familiar stories using pictures. Draw pictures of characters/ events / settings in a story. Give meaning to marks whilst holding my pencil in a tripod grip. Write initial sounds and simple captions. Read single letter set 1 sounds 	 Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. Retell stories related to event through acting/roleplay and images. Create storymaps and retell stories. Sequence a story using the following vocabulary: beginning, middle and end. Draw pictures of characters/ events/ settings in a story which may include labels, sentences or captions. Write name 	 Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter—sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. Explain the main events of a story and give simple 	 Read a few common exception words matched to the school's phonic programme. Retell a story with actions and or picture prompts as part of a group. Use story language when acting out a narrative. Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. 	 Listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events & respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions, and reactions. Write for a purpose in role play using phonetically plausible attempts at words whilst beginning to use finger spaces. Read green story book and read some set 2 sounds 	ELG Comprehension 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,



correctly. • Begin to draw/write some of the main events of a story using initial sounds. • Read all single letter set 1 sounds and blend into words orally. • Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sounds with letter/s. • Bell and sounds to read words and read ditty stories. • Read set 1 special friends • Create my own story ways, writing captions and labels, using short simple sentences. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Write short sentences with words with words with words with sounds and then writing the sounds and then writing the sounds to read words and read ditty stories. • Read set 1 special friends • Create my own story mays, writing captions and labels, using short simple sentences. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondence using a capital letter and full stop. • Sepl words by identifying the sounds to read words and read ditty stories. • Read set 1 special friends • Create my own story mays, writing captions and labels, using story mays, writing captions and labels, using short simple sentences. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondence using a capital letter and full stop. • Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception • Write and use some of the tricky words such as I and The. • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. • Read red story books.			TE ESSE	
which are	Begin to draw/write some of the main events of a story using initial sounds. Read all single letter set 1 sounds and blend	characters. Ask and answer questions about story book characters. Distinguish between capital letters and lowercase letters. Begin to write simple phrases inspired by stories. Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. Blend sounds to read words and read ditty stories. Read set 1 special	 Create my own story maps, writing captions and labels, using short simple sentences. Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. Write short sentences with words with known lettersound correspondence using a capital letter and full stop. Write and use some of the tricky words such as I and The. Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. Read red story 	non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play. ELG Word Reading: • Say a soundfor each letter in the alphabet andat 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. ELG: Writing: • Write recognisable letters, most of



1	1	1	T.		
				•	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.
				•	Read green or purple story books



Mathematics (Number and Numerical Patterns).

Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to ten, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and tens frames for organizing counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which proficiency in mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space, and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go,' talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes.

	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2	
	Pupils will:						
Nursery 3-4	say when they have lots or	 recognise up to 3 objects without 	 represent numbers up to 	 Link numerals and amounts: for 	• recite numbers	• order numbers in the range 1 to	
Number	more than	counting them.	five using	example, showing the right number of	past 5. • Show 'finger	5.	
Numerical Patterns	someone else.	• say some number	fingers.	objects to match	numbers' up to	 develop fast 	
	• complete a	names in	be able to record	the numeral, up	5.	recognition of up	
	simple insert	sequence to 5. count with 1:1	up to 5 objects.	know one less.Extend and	 experiment with their own 	to 3 objects without having	
	jigsaw.	• count with 1:1		create ABAB	symbols and	to count them.	



- say some numerals orally.
- be interested in sorting objects (colour, type or size).
- describe an object by its size, • subitise to 2. shape or colour.
- talk about and identifies the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs' etc.
- show an awareness of numbers in the environment.
- recognize some numbers of personal significance.
- begin to touch objects as counting.

- correspondence up to 3 objects.
- know one more
- be able to recognize and copy an AB pattern.
- know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total (cardinal principle).
- subitise to two.
- 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

- recite numbers past 5.
- count with 1:1 correspondence up to 5 objects.
- use some numberlanguage, such as 'more' and 'a lot'.
- describe a familiar route.
- discuss routes and locations. using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'.
- use some simple positional language (in front and behind).
- describe shapes using straight sides.curves. points.

patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf. **Notice** and correct an error in a repeatina

pattern.

- Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional. usina words such as 'first', 'then.'
- be able to compare objects using mathematical vocabulary e.g., long, short, full, empty. talk about and
- explore in play 2D and 3D shapes using informal and mathematical lanauaae: 'sides', 'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'.

- marks as well as numerals to represent an amount.
- understand that numbers can identify how many objects are in a set. (cardinal principle)
- Compare quantities using lanauaae: 'more than', 'fewer than'.
- Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5
- use some positional language e.g. on, under, in, as well as actions to show where something is.

- be able to count 5 objects out from a larger pile.
- know that the last number in the count gives the total up to 5 match aroups
- with the same number of objects (one to five).
- recall a sequence of everyday life.
- understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table." - with no pointing.



						TE ESSE	
	•	explore in play 2D and 3D shapes and begin to learn their names.	– an arch, a bigger triangle etc.				
Reception	•	count objects, actions and sounds. count up to five objects by touching each object and saying one number name for each item. represent numbers up to five, using fingers. subitise to 3. recognise, say and identify numerals 1 to 9. Begin to explore mathematical problems using skills such as symbols '+' and '-' and vocabulary e.g. 'add,' 'take	 subitise numbers up to 6. count out up to 6 objects from a larger group. record using numerals up to 6. Order numerals up to 6 and say which number comes before/after. link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. be able to partition numbers – know numbers – know number bonds up to 6. understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship 	 count forwards and backwards within the numbersequence 1 to 10. explore the composition of numbers to 10. automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10. count beyond 10. order numbers across the 10 boundaries (e.g. 8 to 11). say the numbers that come before and after a given number withinthe number sequence 1 to 20 	• subitise numbers up to 10. • begin to explore doubles and halving to 10. • count out up to 12 objects from a larger group. • record using numerals up to 12. • order numerals up to 12 and say which number comes before/after. • be able to partition numbers – know number bonds up to 12. • count forwards and backwards within the number	 find the total number of objects in two groups by counting all of them and begin to write the number sentence. recognise that the number of objects in a set does not change if they are moved around. remove objects from a small group and count how many are left and write the total. count forwards and backwards within the number sequence 0 to 30. begin to use a 	ELG: Number: • have a deep understanding of numbers to 10, including the composition of each number. • subitise 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. ELG: Numerical Patterns: • verbally count beyond 20, recognising the
		away,' and 'equals,' to	between consecutive	find one more or one less than a	sequence 1 to 20.	number line to add simple	pattern of the counting system.
		equuis, to	consecutive	one less than a	۷٠.	•	counting system.



	show working out. select and name 2d and 3d shapes.	 Compare length, weight and capacity Solve problems to predict and compare length, weight and capacity. Begin to use measuring tools such as rulers and timers 	number from 1 to 10. • partition and recombine small groups of up to ten objects. • compose and decompose shapes so that they recognise a shape can have other shapes within it • Select, rotate and manipulate shapes to develop spatial reasoning skills. • continue, copy and create repeating patterns.	 Use spatial awareness language to describe what they are doing with the shapes. Use visualisation to predict how to make shapes and create models. Create own repeating pattern and describe its rule 	number sentences. act out, recall and write different ways to make 5 and then 10. • solve mathematical problems using symbols '+,' '-,' and '=' accurately and using the correct operational language.	 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.
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Understanding the World (Past and Present: History/People and Communities: Geography/The Natural World: Science).

Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's subjective experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries, and museums to meeting notable members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will



foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.

comprehension.						
	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
			Pupils will:			
Nursery 3-4	• know some	• know there are	• understand that	• plant seeds and	• know different	Explore and talk Should different
Past & Present	people were born before them so	differences between people	the weather changes and in	care for growing plants.	methods of travel/transport	about different forces they can
Poople Culture and	are older than	and God created	different places	• understand the key	today and in the	feel.
People, Culture and Communities	them and some born after them	us to be unique.Know there are	you find different weather.	features of the life cycle of a plant.	past.	 talk about how forces can
The Natural World	so are younger	differences	• know there are hot		know how people	change the
	than them e.g.	between what	and cold places in	difference between	in their local area	direction of
	brothers and sisters.	people believe.know there are	the world (including	plants and animals. • talk about the pets	travel. • follow a simple	moving things e.g. sail boats on
	• be able to say	special places of	countries).	they have.	тар	water, windmills,
	who they are and who they live	worship. • know that God	 be able to identify suitable clothing 	 understand the key features of the life 	 know that there are different 	kites.know the wind is
	with.	made all natural	fordifferent	cycle of an animal.	countries in the	a force that you
	 talk about some members of their 	things in the world.	weather. • talk about the	• begin to	world.	can feel but not
	family and	• explore through	differences	understand the need to respect	 know the different ways to 	see.talk about how
	people who are	their senses the	between materials	and care for the	travel between	you can see the
	important to them.	world around them and use a	used in their clothes and changes they	natural environment and	countries. • Explore different	impact of wind as a force in action.
	• Know some	growing	notice.	all living things.	sources to find out	
	occupations that familiar people	vocabulary to describe what	 explore and talk about collections of 	• talk about what	about different	differences between
	have.	they experience.	materials with	they see, feel, smell, hear, taste	countries including stories, non-fiction	materials and
	• comment on	• talk about the	similar and/or	using a wide	resources, atlases	changes they
	recent pictures of celebrations in	differences between	different properties.	vocabulary.	and globes. • talk about the	notice when they push, pull,



	their own life.	materials they	explore how the		differences they	squeeze e.g. sand,
	"This is me	work with and	different weather		have	soil, clay,
	celebrating Eid"	changes they	types affect the		experienced or	playdough, corn
	 talk about and 	notice.	natural		seen in photos.	flour.
	describe different		environment and		• be aware of recent	 talk about the
	types of houses,		materials.		historical figures	forces needed to
	including where		• talk about what		linked to the topic	make things work
	they live.		they see, using a		and characters in	e.g. push, pull
	 talk about and 		wide vocabulary.		stories.	toys.
	point to what they		·		• talk about what	 begin to explain
	see in their own				they see, feel,	in how things
	environment				smell, hear, taste	work.
	(school/home).				using a wide topic	
	• show an interest				related	
	in how things				vocabulary.	
	work.					
Reception	• talk about	• know that their	Know the names	Explore the natural world	• Comment on	• Understand some
	members of their	_	of the four	around them	images of familiar	important
	immediate	made up of	seasons.	and talk about the different	situations in the	processes and
	family and	many different	 Know the 	plant/animal life	past.	changes in the
	community.	people with	'typical' type of	that exists.	 understand the 	natural world
	name and	different roles.	weather for each	Describe what	past through	around them,
	describe people	 talk about some 	season.	they see, hear	settings,	including the
	who are familiar	of the	 understand the 	and feel whilst	characters and	seasons and
	to them.	similarities and	effect of	outside.	events	changing states of
	 discuss family 	differences in	changing seasons	• Recognise some	encountered in	matter.
	traditions and	family groups.	on the natural	environments	books read in class	 Understand
	learn about	 Know that 	world around	that are	and storytelling.	processes such as
	others.	unique means	them. E.g.	different to the	 make comparisons 	floating and
	 know about 	distinctive and	seasonal changes	one in which	of settings and	sinking. E.g. in the
	significant	your differences	to trees/plants;	they live.	fictional settings.	sea
	individuals	can make you	very cold weather	 Understand the 	 know some 	 Understand



- comment on images of familiar situations in the past.
- compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.
- recognise some
 environments
 that are different
 to the one in
 which they live.
- draw
 information from
 a simple map.

- unique.
- understand that some places are special to members of their community.
- recognise that
 people have
 different beliefs
 and celebrate
 special times in
 different ways.
 know that God
 created us all to

be like him but

also unique.

compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.

- can cause water to freeze, warmer weather will cause ice to melt.
- Explore the natural world around them.
- Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside.
- Use a wide topic vocabulary to describe what they experience with their senses.
- effect of changing seasons on the natural world around the world e.g. very hot/cold countries and how the plant and animal life

differs.

- talk about some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and when appropriate maps.
- similarities and differences between the natural world around me and contrasting environments, drawing on experiences and what has been read in class.
- explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and, when appropriate, maps.

- processes such as freezing and melting. E.g. how ice lollies are made and what happens to them in the sun.
- Understand processes such as heating and cooling e.g. in cooking, sunbathing.
- Know how to be safe at the seaside e.g. sun protection, importance of hydration, importance of shade, water safety.



Expressive Arts and Design (Creating with materials and being imaginative and expressive).

The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear, and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe. Give children an insight into new musical worlds. Invite musicians in to play music to children and talk about it. Encourage children to listen attentively to music. Discuss changes and patterns as a piece of music develops.

attentively to music. Discuss changes and patterns as a piece of music develops.						
	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
Nursery 3-4	 Start to make 	 Choose colours 	 Explore different 	 Use drawing to 	 Develop own 	 Create closed
	marks	purposely.	materials freely, in	represent ideas	ideas and decide	shapes with
	intentionally.	 Begin to use 	order to develop	like movement	which materials	continuous lines
Creating with	 Explore paint, 	objects to print	my ideas about	or loud noises.	to use to express	and begin to use
materials	using my fingers	or create	how to use them	 Create collages 	them.	shapes to
Being imaginative	and other parts of	patterns.	and what to make.	using mixed	 Develop an 	represent objects.
	my body as well as	 Begin to join 	 Create own songs 	media.	understanding of	 Explore colour and
	brushes and other	boxes together	or improvise a	 Safely use and 	using lines to	colour mixing.
	tools.	using sticky tape	song around one	explore a	enclose a space	 Use various
	 Create pictures 	or glue.	they know.	variety of	and begin to use	construction
	using paint and	 Remember and 	 Name a variety of 	materials tools	drawing to	materials, e.g.
	other media	sing entire	instruments.	and techniques.	represent actions	joining pieces,
	 Make simple 	songs.	 Use their own 	 Draw with 	and objects based	stacking vertically
	models.	 Respond to what 	experiences to	increasing	-	and horizontally,
	 Enjoy taking part 	they have heard,	develop storylines	complexity and	on imagination,	balancing, making
	in pretend play.	expressing	e.g. going on a	detail, such as	observation, and	enclosures.
	 Enjoy moving to 	thoughts and	bus/car ride.	representing a	experience.	 Create own piece
	music.	feelings.	 Use construction 	face with a	• Join different	of art and give
	 Explore a range of 	 Sing the pitch of 	toys to make	circle and	materials and	meaning.
	sound-makers and	a tone sung by	settings.	including	explore different	 talk about what
	instruments and	another person.		details.	textures.	they like/don't like



play them in different ways. • Enjoy making sounds "music" with instruments. • Enjoy and take part in songs, such as 'Twinkle,	 Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs. Play instruments with increasing 	 Show different emotions in my drawings (happiness, sadness, fear etc.) Play instruments with increasing Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. Take part in simple pretend play, using others art. Listen with increased attention to sounds. Play a given instrument to
Twinkle Little Star	 control to express their feelings and ideas. Watch dances and performances. 	control to expres feelings and ideas. • Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. simple beat. simple beat.



Reception

Creating with materials
Being imaginative

- Begin to draw self-portraits, landscapes, and building/cityscapes.
- Build models which replicate those in real life, using a variety of resources.
- Sing in a group or by oneself, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.
- Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.
- Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups.

- Join items in a variety of ways (sellotape, masking tape, string and
 - Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing feelings and responses.

split pins).

- Listen to music and say what they do or don't like.
- Sing a range of well-known nursery rhyme and songs.
- Make music and move to music.

- Know how to Improve models (scrunch, twist, fold, bend, roll).
- Know how to secure boxes, kitchen rolls, decorate bottles.
- Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and my teacher.

Make use of

props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.

- Independently select additional tools (stamps, rollers etc.) to improve my painting.
- Create patterns or meaningful pictures when printing.
- Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.
- Return to and build on my previous learning, refining ideas and developing ability to represent them.
- Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources and skills.

- Explore different textures.
- Draw with details.
- to create a box model, listening to each other's ideas about how to improve and change their model.
- Explain how they have made a model and what its purpose is.
- Change the tempo and dynamics whilst playing music.
- Use a wide variety of instruments.
- Begin to understand emotion through music and describe music in simple

ELG: Creating with Materials:

- Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and 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.

ELG: Being Imaginative and Expressive:



		 Develop storylines in pretend play. Listen attentively, move to, and talk about music, expressing feelings and responses. 	term e.g. 'happy', 'sad' or 'scary'. • Use familiar stories to innovate small world play with their peers • Use the outside areas (stage/boat/tri m-trail) to act out familiar stories and change them with their peers.	 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.