



EYFS Spring 1 and 2



Our 'Sticky Knowledge' Organiser

This term we will learn this knowledge and make it stick!

Reading Sticky Knowledge

- Rhyming words have the same ending and NOT the same beginning
- Words have different parts called syllables
- Each letter/ group of letters is represented with a sound or 'phoneme'
- Some phonemes use 2 letters to make one sound and this is called a digraph
- Sounds can be 'segmented' to hear each individual sound (phoneme) so that we can write them down and spell them
- We know that some words are 'tricky' and we have to learn them by remembering what they look like
- We can read all these words: me, of, into, he, no, I, put, is, full, pull, his, go, as, her, has, she, we, to, the, be, all, you, was, sure, by, pure, my, are
- We need to use different words which mean the same thing to extend our vocabulary e.g. big, huge, massive, giant
- We know that lots of traditional stories start with 'Once upon a time'
- We know that stories have a beginning, middle and ending.

Key Vocabulary

- Beginning
- Middle
- Ending
- Title
- Author
- Syllables
- Phoneme
- Blend
- Segment
- Digraph

Writing Sticky Knowledge

- Letters are formed in a particular way. We need to use this when we write
- The letters we write when we are listening to the phonemes are called graphemes
- We start to write most letters at the top
- We don't remove our pencil until the letter is finished (in most cases)
- We write capital letters at the beginning of names and sentences
- We use lower case letters within words
- We can write sentences by joining words in the correct order to make sense
- We can use phonics to write the words we want to use in sentences
- We can spell some words correctly because they are tricky words which we can't 'sound talk' (see list above)
- When we write a sentence we must separate the words with a finger space, start the sentence with a capital letter and finish the sentence with a full stop

Key Vocabulary

- Letters
- Words
- Grapheme
- Capital
- Lower case
- Sentence
- Full stop
- Finger space



Maths Sticky Knowledge

- We can recognise a group of 5 objects without needing to count them individually
- Numbers go in a specific sequence and we can use that sequence to count beyond 10
- When we count, we always say the numbers in the same order when counting forwards – 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
- When we count objects, the last number we say is the total and tells you how many objects there are (This is called cardinal principle)
- We can use our fingers to show numbers to 5 (on one hand) and 10 (on two hands) -the number of fingers will always be the same for the same given number
- We can use numerals to show an amount – we count objects and match them to the correct numeral (up to 10 and beyond 10)
- We can write numbers by using symbols called numerals - we always use the same symbol for the same amount and **we always form it correctly**
- We can talk about 2D and 3D shapes using the same language and vocabulary - each shape has a name and this name doesn't change
- We know that we can combine shapes to make new shapes. (eg– 3 squares in a line make a rectangle)
- We can look at or count to compare groups of objects using numbers to 10
- We use special vocabulary to talk about position, size, length, weight and capacity
- A pattern is when a sequence is repeated
- Patterns can be represented in movement, objects, nature and sound
- Zero is a number and it always means the same amount– nothing, 1 less than 1, none etc.
- Different numbers can be combined to make a total. 4 and 1 or 2 and 3 make 5.

Key Vocabulary

- Next
- More than
- Less than
- Sides
- Corners
- Straight
- Flat
- Round
- Circle
- Rectangle
- Triangle
- Square
- Cube
- Cone
- Cylinder
- Cuboid
- Sphere
- Heavier than
- Lighter than
- More
- Less
- Exactly

Understanding of the World Sticky Knowledge

- The weather and the world around us changes as the seasons change
- The world is made of lots of different countries and we can talk about things which are the same or different
- We are all different
- Families are all different
- Easter is a Christian celebration which takes place in the Spring
- Easter is important for Christians because Jesus died and rose again
- Easter represents new life and new beginnings
- A map is something we use to help us find our way
- A journey is when we travel from one place to another
- We know that some places are special to different people (e.g. church)
- We have visited a special place to celebrate Easter (and previously Christmas.)
- Transport means a way of travelling. This can be on foot, bicycle, car, plane, boat or rocket.

Key Vocabulary

- Next
- Before
- Country
- Globe
- Map
- World
- Atlas
- Journey
- Transport
- Jesus
- Easter
- Church

