



EYFS Summer 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
- Some words are 'tricky' and we have to learn them by remembering what they look like.
- We can read all these words: I, no, go, to, into, the, he, she, we, me, be, was, my, are, her, they, you, all, some, come, have, like.
- Books can be fiction or non-fiction. Non-fiction means they contain facts. Fiction means they are imaginary.
- Fiction books have characters, settings and events.
- The 'blurb' on the back of a book gives us clues to the contents.

Key Vocabulary

- Beginning
- Middle
- Ending
- Title
- Author
- Syllables
- Phoneme
- Blend
- Segment
- Digraph
- Blurb
- Fiction
- Non-fiction

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 write sentences by joining words in the correct order to make sense.
- We use phonics to write the words we want to use in sentences.
- We spell some words correctly because they are tricky words which we can't 'segment'
- We separate the words with a finger space, start the sentence with a capital letter and finish the sentence with a full stop.
- Writing is for lots of different reasons. We know how to write speech bubbles, lists, letters, stories, facts and labels.

Key Vocabulary

- Letters
- Words
- Grapheme
- Capital
- Lower case
- Sentence
- Full stop
- Finger space
- List
- Letter
- Label
- Speech bubbles



Maths Sticky Knowledge

- We can recognise a group of up to 5 objects without needing to count them individually
- Numbers go in a specific sequence and we can use that sequence to count beyond 20
- 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 and when we count back.
- When we count objects the last number we say is the total and tells you how many objects there are (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 20 and beyond 20)
- 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 20
- We use special vocabulary to talk about position, size, length, weight and capacity
- We know what an odd or even number looks like using number shapes and why they look different.
- We know which 2 numbers we can use to make 10 and that there are different ways of doing this. (number bonds)

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.
- A map is something we use to help us find our way.
- A plant has different parts and they are called roots, stem, leaf, and flower. They all have different jobs to keep the plant healthy.
- Plants need water, sunlight and soil to grow.
- Vegetables and fruit belong to different food groups. Fruit contains seeds.
- Vegetables grow underground or above ground.
- Milk comes from cows. It is part of the dairy food group.
- Some fruit grow in hot countries
- Animals are wild or domestic.
- Animals like to live in different habitats.

Key Vocabulary

- Next
- Before
- Country
- Globe
- Map
- World
- Atlas
- Vegetable
- Fruit
- Seeds
- Root
- Leaf
- Stem
- Flower
- Wild
- Domestic
- habitat