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- 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 and spell 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.
 - The alphabet contains consonants and vowels. The vowels are a, e, i, o and u. Consonant letters next to each other in a word are hard to hear and say! We call them adjacent consonants.

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

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- 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.
 - We know that it doesn't matter where or what we are writing we always use ALL the skills.

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



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- 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)
 - We know that a 'teen' number is made of 10 and some more. We know how many more than 10 this will be for each number.

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- 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

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- 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.

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