



Key Knowledge and Skills Year EYFS Autumn 1

This term in EYFS, we will be reading lots of books. These are a few:



This term we will learn this knowledge and make it stick!	Key vocabulary
<u>Reading Sticky Knowledge</u> · Print has meaning · Print has different purposes · We read English text from left to right and from top to bottom · A book has a cover, a title and pages · We hold a book in a particular way so that we can turn the pages · Rhyming words have the same ending and NOT the same beginning · Words have different parts called syllables · The first sound in a word is called the initial sound, the last sound is called the final sound · Each sound within a word is called a 'phoneme' · Each letter/ group of letters is represented with a sound or 'phoneme' · Sounds can be blended together to make words · Sounds can be 'segmented' to hear each individual sound (phoneme) so that we can write them down and spell them	· Letters · Pages · Turn · Beginning · Ending · Title · Author · Syllables · Phoneme · Initial · Final · Blend
<u>Writing Sticky Knowledge</u> · We hold a pencil or pen in a comfortable grip to be able to write · We use letters to write words · 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	· Letters · Words · Grapheme · Capital · Lower case



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· We use the same letters every time we write our name and we always put them in the same order.	
<u>Maths Sticky Knowledge</u> · We can recognise a group of 3 objects without needing to count them individually · Numbers go in a specific sequence and we can use that sequence to count beyond 5 · When we count we always say the numbers in the same order when counting forwards - 1,2,3,4,5 · 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 10) · We can write numbers by using symbols called numerals - we always use the same symbol for the same amount · We can talk about shapes using the same language and vocabulary - each shape has a name and this name doesn't change · We can look at or count to compare groups of objects · We use special vocabulary to talk about position, length, weight and capacity · A pattern is when a sequence is repeated · Patterns can be represented in movement, objects, nature and sound	· Count · Number · Point and count · Touch and count · Next · More than · Less than · Sides · Corners · Straight · Flat · Round · Circle · Rectangle · Triangle · Square · Heavier than · Lighter than · More · Less · Exactly
<u>Understanding of the World Sticky Knowledge</u> · We have 4 seasons. · The seasons are called Autumn, Spring, Summer and Winter · The seasons always follow the same sequence · The weather and the world around us changes as the seasons change · There are 12 months of the year – they always follow the same sequence · Birthdays are always on the same day every year · There are seven days of the week -they always follow the same sequence · We have two days we call the weekend - Saturday and Sunday · The world is made of lots of different countries · We are all different · Families are all different · Diwali is a Hindu celebration which takes place in Autumn · Harvest is when the farmers cut down the crops to make food · Christmas is a Christian celebration which takes place in December.	· Spring · Summer · Autumn · Winter · Season · Months of the year · Days of the week · Next · Before