



Reception- Understanding the world

Past and present

People, culture, and communities

The natural world

Let's Explore Build it up	Marvellous machines Puppets and pop ups	Long ago Stories and rhymes	Ready steady grow Signs of spring	Animal safari Creep, crawl, and wiggle	On the beach Move it, moving on
<p><u>Knowledge</u></p> <p>Fieldwork includes going on walks and visits to collect information about the environment.</p> <p>Objects can be compared and grouped according to their shape, colour, material or use.</p>	<p><u>Knowledge</u></p> <p>A machine is a man-made device.</p> <p>Machines need power to make them move or perform an action.</p> <p>Know that if they see something online that makes that sad, scared or worried, they should tell an adult straight away.</p>	<p><u>Knowledge</u></p> <p>Objects from the past can look different to objects from the present.</p> <p>The past is made of events that have already happened.</p> <p>Memories are things we remember from the past.</p>	<p><u>Knowledge</u></p> <p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic.</p>	<p><u>Knowledge</u></p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as birds have wings and fish have fins.</p> <p>Zoos are places that have collections of wild animals for study,</p>	<p><u>Knowledge</u></p> <p>Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms.</p> <p>A beach is a pebbly or sandy shore, especially by the sea.</p> <p>The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way</p>

<p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic.</p> <p>We are part of a community.</p> <p>A community is a group of people who live together or share a space.</p> <p>Maps and plans represent areas and show their features, including roads.</p>	<p>Many appliances at home and school need electricity to work. The appliances need to be attached to electricity through a plug and socket, or use batteries</p> <p>The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way that we live now. There have been changes to schools, play activities, toys, food, transport and clothes.</p> <p>Some light sources need electricity or batteries to work, such as a torch, and some</p>	<p>Historians and archaeologists are people who find out about life long ago.</p> <p>People change as they grow and have changed since they were babies, both in their appearance and what they are able to do.</p> <p>Change happens to everyone. Changes happen in families and environments.</p> <p>Words that help us to describe the passage of time include yesterday, last week, before and then.</p>	<p>A farm is an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals.</p> <p>Food comes from different sources, including from animals, such as meat, fish, eggs and dairy, or from plants, such as fruit and vegetables.</p> <p>Food can be from a plant source or an animal source.</p> <p>Fruit, vegetables, nuts, sugar and</p>	<p>conservation and public display.</p> <p>Plants and animals are living things. Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive.</p> <p>Pets need food, water, sleep, exercise and play to keep them happy and healthy.</p> <p>Geographical information can be collected by using simple tally charts and pictograms.</p>	<p>that we live now. There have been changes to schools, play activities, toys, food, transport and clothes.</p> <p>The seashore is an area of sandy, stony or rocky land bordering and level with the sea.</p> <p>Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play. People need to put their rubbish into the bin and not throw it on the ground.</p> <p>Different animal groups have some common body parts,</p>
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<p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.</p> <p>The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way that we live now. There have been changes to schools, play activities, toys, food, transport and clothes.</p> <p>Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world.</p>	<p>do not, such as candles..</p> <p>Batteries power electrical devices, such as torches and toys.</p> <p>A battery is a store of electric power.</p> <p>Question words include who, why, what, when, where and how.</p> <p>The emergency services include fire and rescue, police, RNLI and the ambulance service.</p> <p>Technological toys need instructions to achieve an outcome.</p>	<p>A timeline shows the order in which events happened.</p> <p>Objects are made from different materials. Everyday materials include, wood, plastic, glass, fabric, metal and stone. Materials have different properties.</p> <p>All families are unique. They can be of different sizes and have different values, beliefs and traditions. Our families give us our heritage.</p>	<p>oils are from plants.</p> <p>Animals provide meat.</p> <p>Animals also produce food, such as milk, eggs and honey.</p> <p>We use our senses to explore the world.</p> <p>The five senses are sight, smell, taste, touch and hearing.</p> <p>Parts of plants and trees include trunk, branch, twig, roots, stem,</p>	<p>A habitat is the natural home for plants and animals.</p> <p>A habitat is a place where living things live. Local habitats include woodlands, gardens and ponds. Other habitats include hot places, such as deserts, and cold places, such as the Arctic.</p> <p>A vet is an animal doctor.</p> <p>Assistance dogs are trained to support people with disabilities and medical conditions in a variety of ways.</p>	<p>such as birds have wings and fish have fins.</p> <p>Crabs are crustaceans.</p> <p>Crabs have five pairs of legs. The first pair of legs has pincers.</p> <p>Rock pools or tide pools are shallow pools of seawater that form on the rocky part of the seashore. Many of these pools only appear at low tide.</p> <p>Rock pools are habitats for many animals, such as starfish, crabs, anemones,</p>
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<p>Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live.</p> <p>A place can be important because of its location, use buildings or landscape.</p> <p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Take photographs, draw simple picture</p>	<p>Some materials are magnetic, which means that they are attracted to (pull towards) a magnet. Some metals are magnetic. Other materials are non-magnetic, such as wood, dough and glass.</p> <p>A shadow is the same shape as the object that makes it. Shadows change during the day.</p> <p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Use talk to organise themselves and their play. Take part in</p>	<p>The way that people lived in the past is not the same as the way that we live now. There have been changes to schools, play activities, toys, food, transport and clothes.</p> <p>The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year.</p>	<p>flowers and leaves.</p> <p>Beans are edible seeds that grow on plants in pods.</p> <p>Seeds need water, air and warmth to germinate.</p> <p>Plants need water, sunlight, air and warmth to grow.</p> <p>Plants need water, sunlight, air and warmth to grow.</p> <p>Some plants produce seeds so</p>	<p>Mammals are animals that breathe air, have warm blood and give birth to live babies.</p> <p>Reptiles are animals that breathe air, have dry, scaly skin and lay eggs.</p> <p>Birds are animals that breathe air, have beaks and feathers and lay eggs.</p> <p>Animals are living things. There are different types of animal. Parent and baby mammals include cow and calf, sheep and lamb, and cat and kitten. Parent and baby birds include duck and duckling,</p>	<p>mussels, barnacles and periwinkles.</p> <p>Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or both animals and plants.</p> <p>A carnivore is an animal that eats other animals.</p> <p>A herbivore is an animal that eats plants.</p> <p>An omnivore is an animal that eats plants and other animals.</p> <p>Globes and maps can show us the location</p>
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<p>maps and collect simple data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.</p> <p>Compare and group objects and materials according to simple given criteria.</p> <p>Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.</p> <p>Make and use simple maps in</p>	<p>pretend play and begin to develop stories using props and small world equipment.</p> <p>Describe what they would do if they saw something online that made them sad, scared or worried.</p> <p>Identify products that use electricity to make them work.</p> <p>Make observations about objects and artefacts from the past, such as toys, clothes and other items relating to everyday life.</p>	<p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Make observations about objects and artefacts from the past, such as toys, clothes and other items relating to everyday life.</p>	<p>that they can grow new plants.</p> <p>Plants and animals are living things. Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive.</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.</p> <p>A farm is an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops</p>	<p>chicken and chick, and goose and gosling.</p> <p>Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or both animals and plants.</p> <p>Carnivores are animals that eat other animals.</p> <p>Herbivores are animals that eat plants.</p> <p>Omnivores are animals that eat plants and other animals.</p>	<p>of different places around the world</p> <p>The ocean is the body of salt water that covers over two thirds of the Earth's surface.</p> <p>An ocean is a large expanse of water.</p> <p>The polar regions, the Arctic and Antarctic, are always cold and icy.</p> <p>Fish use their gills for breathing in the water.</p> <p>Fish use their tails for swimming.</p> <p>Fish use their fins to keep them upright.</p>
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<p>their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p> <p>Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.</p> <p>Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p> <p>Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.</p>	<p>Explore and describe electrical and non-electrical light sources.</p> <p>Ask a relevant scientific question to find out more, explain how things work and why they might happen.</p> <p>Describe some similarities and differences between things in the past and the present.</p> <p>Talk about the different occupations that familiar adults and members of their community have.</p>	<p>Put familiar events in chronological order, using pictures and discussion.</p> <p>Recognise and discuss how they have changed from when they were babies.</p> <p>Recognise and begin to talk about how their lives have changed as they have grown.</p> <p>Order and sequence a familiar event using words relating to the passage of time, including yesterday, last week, before and then.</p>	<p>and rearing animals.</p> <p>Animals are living things. There are different types of animal. Parent and baby mammals include cow and calf, sheep and lamb, and cat and kitten. Parent and baby birds include duck and duckling, chicken and chick, and goose and gosling.</p> <p>Animal babies are known by different names than adult</p>	<p>Different types of animals grow to different lengths and heights.</p> <p>Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities.</p> <p>A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.</p> <p>Handa lives in a village in south-west Kenya.</p> <p>Kenya is in Africa.</p> <p>Minibeasts is another name for</p>	<p>Fish have scales to protect their bodies and help them to swim.</p> <p>A coastguard keeps watch on coastal waters to assist people or ships in danger.</p> <p>The RNLI is the Royal National Lifeboat Institute. The members volunteer to save people who are in danger at sea.</p> <p>Something that keeps water out is waterproof.</p> <p>Change happens to everyone. Changes</p>
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<p>Explore and discuss similarities between aspects of their life and life in the past, using books, stories and pictures.</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.</p>	<p>Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary, such as, because, then and next.</p> <p>Input simple instructions to technological toys, including floor robots and onscreen sprites.</p> <p>Identify that materials have different properties and explore and sort magnetic and non-magnetic</p>	<p>Talk about past and present events in their own lives and those who are important to them.</p> <p>Name and sort everyday items into groups of the same material.</p> <p>Show an awareness of the similarities and differences between people in different communities and groups from around the world.</p> <p>Explore and discuss similarities between aspects of their life</p>	<p>animals, such as cow and calf or sheep and lamb.</p> <p>A sheepdog is a breed of dog trained to work on a farm and herd sheep.</p> <p>A farm is an area of land and its buildings used for growing crops and rearing animals.</p> <p>There are four seasons in the United Kingdom: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has</p>	<p>invertebrates, such as insects, spiders and snails.</p> <p>Butterflies are insects.</p> <p>Female butterflies lay eggs.</p> <p>Caterpillars hatch from a butterfly's eggs.</p> <p>Caterpillars grow, then pupate to form a chrysalis or cocoon.</p> <p>A butterfly emerges from a chrysalis.</p>	<p>happen in families and environments.</p> <p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Order and sequence a familiar event using</p>
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<p>Share stories and talk about significant people who lived in the past.</p> <p>Discuss and describe places that are important to them.</p>	<p>materials through play and exploration.</p> <p>Make a shadow bigger or smaller using toys, play equipment and a light source.</p>	<p>and life in the past, using books, stories and pictures.</p> <p>Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter.</p>	<p>typical weather patterns.</p> <p>Spring is one of the four seasons.</p> <p>The season of spring follows winter.</p> <p>Spring is a season associated with new life.</p> <p>Living things change over time. This includes growth and decay.</p> <p>An adult frog lays eggs called frogspawn.</p>	<p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.</p> <p>Describe some ways that plants or animals should be cared for in</p>	<p>words relating to the passage of time, including yesterday, last week, before and then.</p> <p>Explore and discuss similarities between aspects of their life and life in the past, using books, stories and pictures.</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.</p>
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			<p>Tadpoles hatch out of frogspawn.</p> <p>Over time, tadpoles grow legs, and their tails shrink and disappear. They are then known as a froglet.</p> <p>Holi is a festival that is celebrated by Hindus each year in spring.</p> <p>Holi is known as the 'festival of colours'.</p> <p>Ways to describe daily weather include sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, warm or</p>	<p>order for them to survive.</p> <p>Begin to collect simple geographical data during fieldwork activities.</p> <p>Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.</p> <p>Talk about the different occupations that familiar adults and members of their community have.</p> <p>Talk about the different occupations that familiar adults and members of their community have.</p>	<p>With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.</p> <p>Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals</p> <p>Match animals to the foods that they eat.</p> <p>Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is</p>
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			<p>cold. Weather is warmer in the summer with more sunshine and colder in the winter with more snow, hail and rain.</p> <p>Spring weather is changeable. It can be warm, cold, sunny, rainy and even snowy.</p> <p><u>Skills</u></p> <p>Observe and describe living things and their habitats within</p>	<p>Match animals to their young</p> <p>. Match animals to the foods that they eat.</p> <p>With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.</p> <p>Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps,</p>	<p>different to another using simple geographical terms.</p> <p>Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.</p> <p>Talk about the different occupations that familiar adults and members of their community have.</p> <p>Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary,</p>
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		<p>the local environment.</p> <p>Put familiar events in chronological order, using pictures and discussion.</p> <p>Begin to identify the origins of some foods. With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.</p> <p>Name and describe basic features of plants and trees.</p>	<p>photographs, data and other geographical resources.</p> <p>Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.</p> <p>Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary, such as, because, then and next.</p>	<p>such as, because, then and next.</p> <p>Recognise and begin to talk about how their lives have changed as they have grown.</p>
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			<p>Represent scientific observations by mark making, drawing or creating simple charts and tables. Offer explanations for why things happen, making use of vocabulary, such as, because, then and next.</p> <p>Describe some ways that plants or animals should be cared for in order for them to survive.</p>		
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Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.

Match animals to their young.

Describe some similarities and differences between things in the past and the present.

Record observations about the way the local environment changes

			<p>throughout each season.</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them and give simple descriptions, following observation, of changes.</p> <p>Show an awareness of the similarities and differences between people in different communities and groups from around the world.</p>		
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			Describe simply how weather changes as the seasons change.		
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