

					rimary School
Taught in 2 Year Provision and	Taught in Rising Threes and FS1	Taught in FS2	ELG	Y1 Link	inary series
recapped in R3 and FS1	and recapped in FS2				

					<u>ELG</u>	<u>Y1 Links</u>			
Past and Present	Own Personal History	Is interested in photographs of themselves and other familiar people and objects.	Able to say who they are.	Talks about the concept of growing up.	Knows how they have changed since they were younger.	Knows that as they get older they can do different things and have different interests.	Talks about past and present events in their lives.	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.	Pupils should be taught about: changes within living memory.
Past and Present	My Family	In pretend play, imitates everyday actions and even from own family and cultural background, e.g. making and drinking tea, goin to the barbers, being a cat, dog bird.	ts they liv with.	o family	Can talk about experiences with their family.	Name and describe people who are familiar to them.	Can sequence family members by age.		Pupils should be taught about: significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Past and	Present	Occupations		ows that peop e different jol		Shows and in occupations.	iterest in different		Talks about a wide occupations and the members.	5 5		
Past and Present	Characters, Events and Objects from the Past			Able to talk about things that they did in the past using photos.	we c certo becc that	n to erstand that eelebrate ain events use of things happened in past.	Can sort objects/ photos into old/ new, past/ present and compare similarities and differences.	cha stoi	npare and contrast racters from ries, including tres from the past 1).	Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what he been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class ar storytelling.	as t as t s n -1 s iu o n iu	Children should be taught: events beyond wing memory hat are ignificant ationally or lobally the lives of ignificant ndividuals in the bast who have ontributed to ational and nternational achievements.
Past and	Vocabularu		Now			Old, new, r	row, then.		Today, yesterday different.	, tomorrow, past, present,	, befor	e, after, same,

			Recognise a map and globe.	Draw information	To know tha symbols are	used to	Can identify the United		Pupils should be taught to: -Name and locate the worl	
The Natural World (Geographical Links)	•	Exploring Maps and Globes	Can identify land and water on a map/ globe.	from a simple map (DM).	identify feati map.	ures on a	kingdom on a globe.		oceans -Name, locate and identify countries and capital cities and its surrounding seas. Use world maps, atlases and the United Kingdom and it the countries, continents and this key stage. Use simple compass directi and west) and locational and to describe the location of a map. Use aerial photographs and recognise landmarks and b physical features; devise a	of the United Kingdom nd globes to identify is countries, as well as nd oceans studied at ons (north, south, east and directional language features and routes on d plan perspectives to pasic human and
	I	Knov	w that there are	Begin to tal		Talk abo			and construct basic symbo some similarities and	ls in a key. Understand
<u>The Natural World (Geographical Links)</u>	Source of the state of the stat			5	places ar Use knov weather	of different id use 'why'. vledge of to discuss countries.	natura and co enviro their e	nces between the Il world around them ontrasting nments, drawing on experiences and what een read in class.	geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non- European country.	

<u>The Natural World</u> (Geographical Links)	The Local Area	Knov flat).).	Can name some features in their local area e.g. shops, park, mosque.	Knows that people different kinds of I and can talk abou similarities and dif	nomes t	Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.	Use simple fiel observational the geography school and its the key human features of its environment.	skills to study 1 of their grounds and 1 and physical
<u>The Natural</u> <u>World</u>	Norld Norld		they can c g example t	about some ways in care for the environi hrowing litter in a b ctricity, growing veg	Begin to have an understanding of recycling.				
<u>V</u> (Geog	<u>Natu</u> Vorld graph .inks)	nical	Acapender Andrewski Andre Andrewski Andrewski A Andrewski Andrewski A Andrewski Andrewski A Andrewski Andrewski A Andrewski Andrewski A Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski Andrewski	er, place, coun	5	5 5	y, United Kingdom, Roth ad, park, path, shops, m		

The Natural World (Science Links)	Materials	nat ma ind	olore cural terials, oors and doors.	hands-o natural Explore materio and/ or	their senses in on exploration of materials (DM). collections of ils with similar different ies (DM).	Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice (DM). Can name everyday materials e.g. wood, plastic, glass metal.	e.g. soft, hard, smooth, rough.	Choose a material for a specific purpose.	Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	Distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. Identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. Describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. Compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics (DT).
<u>The Natural</u> <u>World (Science</u>	Links)	Changing State	Explore an about wha happens to puddles wh cold.	at gets cold enough it freezes o and becomes ice.			Understand that when ice warms up it melts and becomes water again.		and changes around them	some important processes in the natural world ., including the seasons and tes of matter.

<u>The Natural World</u> (Science Links)	Forces	Explore how things work (DM).	fe tv w In	eel- that they produ wisting and feel on vobble board, slides nvestigate push and	hat they produce- lifting, pulling, pushing, ng and feel on their bodies- such as on swings, le board, slides etc. tigate push and pull.			non-magnetic materials. Sort objects by whether they sink or float. drawing pictures of animals and plants.			
<u>The Natural</u> <u>World (Science</u> Links)	Light and Dark	Explore objects that provide a light source.		Identify objects that provide a light source.	Can identify sources of light Ex that are natural and man-			xplore the natural world around them, making bservations and drawing ictures of animals and plants.			
<u>The</u> <u>Natural</u> World	(Science	Space Unders	tan	d the world is a plo	planet and has one moon. Name other planets in the solar system.						
The Natural World (Science	Humans	Starting to name parts of their body.	boo Na	ime parts of their dy. ime ears, eyes, nose outh, hands.	e, 0	Name their 5 senses and know what they are used for. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside using all 5 senses in relation to seasons and their familiar surroundings (DM).				Identify, name, dr and label the basi parts of the huma body and say whi part of the body i associated with ea sense.	ic in ich is

World (Science Links)	Animals	Starting to name some common animals.	Names a range of animals - pets, farm animals, jungle, insects, sea creatures, mini-beasts. Names baby animals – chick, lamb, calf, puppy,	Make observations about animals discussing similarities and differences Talk about how animals grow and change, including life cycles. Begin to name animals from different	t	Explore the natural world around them, making observations	, ,
The Natural W	4		kitten, piglet. Begin to know about simple life cycles – chick and caterpillar.	countries, for example polar regions, African. Being to understand how animals ad according to their environment.		and drawing pictures of animals and plants.	omnivores. Describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets).
<u>The Natural World</u> (Science Links)	Plants	Explore planting in the Nursery garden. Identify plants.	Plant seeds and care for growing plants (DM). Begin to understand that a plant needs water and sunlight to grow.	Make observations about plants discussing similarities and differences. Begin to name parts of a plant – stem, roots, leaf, flower. Understand the life cycle of a plant.	natur arour maki obser and o pictu	ral world nd them, ng rvations drawing res of .als and	Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.

nce		Starting to	Begin to name and	Understand that	Understand some	Identify seasonal and daily weather
Natural World (Science Links)	her and Seasons	name different kinds of weather.	talk about the changes in some seasons. Begin to have an understanding of the types of clothes to	different seasons have different kinds of weather. Begin to talk about the similarities and	important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states	patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles (Geography) Observe changes across the 4 seasons.
<u>The Nat</u>	Weather		wear for different kinds of weather.	differences of each season.	of matter.	Observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.
<u>The Natural</u> <u>World (Science</u>	Vocabulary	pull, lift, twis earth, planet jungle, mini-b plant, flower	, plastic, glass, paper, wa t, sink, float, above, unde , moon, sun, body parts, peast, sea creatures, life cy , seed, soil, water, sunligh , frosty, cloudy, windy, se ner.	r, light, dark, world, animal names – farm, ycle, egg, cocoon, hatch, it, weather, sunny,	liquid, solid, force, mag lamp, light, shine, lante taste, polar animals, A hibernate, stem, roots,	igh, shiny, dull, waterproof, warm, melt, gnet, push, pull, sink, float, attract, torch, ern, planet names, see, hear, smell, touch, frican animals, camouflage, nocturnal, leaf, flower, season, autumn, winter, e, grow, new life, bud, fall.

People and Communities (RE Links)	Beliefs, Religions and Cultural Differences	Make connections between the features of their family and other families. Notice differences between people.	Identify simple differer in others through observation. Begin to talk about ho people's lives can be similar and different. Know that people arou the world have differe religions.	ow und	places are special to members of their community (DM). Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries (DM). To know that people in other countries may speak different languages.		fe has been read in class. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and	SACRE Who am I belonging? SACRE Find out about Church and Synagogue. SACRE Bible stories about Moses. SACRE What can we learn from stories about prayer and Jesus. SACRE Beginning to learn from Muslims.
<u>People and Communities (RE</u> <u>Links)</u>	Celebrations	pictures of t celebrations in their own life.	Falk about special imes in my family. Falks about elebrations through videos, pictures and tories.	have celebr differ Talk o and o their	gnise that people different beliefs and rate special times in ent ways (DM). about similarities lifferences between own and other rations.		SACRE How do Christian Celebrate SACRE What festivals do Jewish peo	

<u>People and</u> <u>Communitie</u> <u>s (RE Links)</u> Vocabulary	diffe gifts	ily, same, different, skin, rent, believe, religion, cel ubulary related to specifi	elebrate, o	decorate, meal, wo	orship,	different, lang	ship, mosque, church, ten uage, belief, celebrate, ro lated to specific celebrat	eligion.	
<u>Understandi</u> <u>ng the</u> <u>World</u> (Computing Links)	Children can name Ipad, computer, laptop, camera. Can use touchscreen on Ipad/ IWB by pressing buttons and swiping.					Can use drag and drop on simple games/ programmes on Ipad/ IWB.Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school.			
<u>Understandi</u> <u>ng the</u> <u>World</u> (Computing Links)	Ipads	Can take a photo on th Can turn the ipad on ar	·	Can film on the i Can return to the Knows how to ch	e home	home screen.			
<u>Understa</u> <u>nding the</u> <u>World</u> (Computi ng Links)	Paint	Can mark make on a simple paint program on the IWB.		n select brushes, ours and eraser.	Can so stamp shapes	s, pens,	Use technology purpose store, manipulate and r	efully to create, organise, retrieve digital content.	
<u>Understanding</u> <u>the World</u> (Computing <u>Links)</u>	Programmable	toy to go lef	an progro ft/ right. an reset	am a toy to go a toy.		programs on di following precis	at algorithms are, how t gital devices, and that p se and unambiguous inst oug simple programs.		

<u>Understanding</u> <u>the World</u> (Computing Links)	Keeping Safe Online	Children know to ask for help if they need it.	Children are starting to understand about the need to stay safe online and not share information.	Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.
<u>Underst</u> anding the World	(Compu tina	g f photo, on, off, paint,	pp, camera, touch, press, IWE choose, select, brush, eraser, arrows, help, safe, grown u	Drag, drop, settings, video, film, home screen, charge, stamp, pen, shape, left, right, reset, safe, share.