



EYFS

Understanding the World

Year A

‘Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask your father, and he will show you, your elders, and they will tell you.’

Deuteronomy 32:7

‘Then God made the earth and divided parts of it into oceans and seas and other parts into big pieces of land. God made all the plants and trees and made them grow on the land.’ Genesis 1

“It is the glory of God to conceal things, but the glory of kings is to search things out.”— Proverbs 25:2

For we are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand, that we should walk in them. - Ephesians 2:10

Autumn 1 - What have we learnt from the past?

EYFS	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Pupils should be taught</p> <p><u>Understanding the World</u></p> <p>3-4 Years – Opportunities to engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. Talk about what they see using a wide vocabulary.</p> <p>Reception – Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Past and Present ELG – Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p>People, Culture and Communities ELG - Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.</p>	<p>Know that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St George is the national saint of England. • According to legend St George killed a dragon to save a princess. • England is part of the UK and can locate it on a simple map. • According to legend King Arthur pulled the sword from the stone. • A castle is a building from the past. • A castle has key features. • Robin Hood was an outlaw who stole from the rich to give to the poor. • Robin Hood lived in Sherwood Forest in Nottingham. • King Charles III is the present King of the United Kingdom. 	<p>Past – Something that has already happened.</p> <p>Present – Something that is happening now.</p> <p>Map – A drawing showing an area of land or sea from above.</p> <p>Outlaw – A person who has broken the law.</p> <p>Knight – A man who served his leader. They are called Sir.</p> <p>Castle – A large strong building with thick high walls and towers.</p> <p>Moat – A deep, wide ditch of water surrounding a castle.</p> <p>Turret – A small tower</p> <p>Drawbridge – A movable bridge at the entrance of a castle.</p> <p>King – A male ruler of a country.</p> <p>Queen – A female ruler of a country.</p>

Autumn 2 - Where in the World?

EYFS	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Pupils should be taught</p> <p>Understanding the World</p> <p>3-4 years – Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.</p> <p>Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos</p> <p>Use all their senses and explore natural materials.</p> <p>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and living things.</p> <p>Reception – Draw information from a simple map.</p> <p>Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Describe what they see, hear, and feel outside.</p> <p>Recognise see environments that are different to the one in which they live.</p> <p>People, Culture and Communities ELG - Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and (when appropriate) maps.</p> <p>The Natural World ELG – Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Know some similarities and difference between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p>	<p>Know that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa is a continent. • A continent is an area of land that is made up of different countries. • I can find Africa on a map. • In Africa, native animals are different to those in the UK. • In Africa, the fruit and vegetables that grow are different to those in the UK. • There are different habitats within Africa. • Rainforests have tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain. • A savanna is a grassland with some trees. Savanna’s have a dry season. • A desert has very little rain. Few plants and animals live there. • Meerkats live in the Kalahari Desert. I can find the Kalahari Desert on a map. • There are similarities and differences between life in the UK and Africa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Houses & homes - Clothing (fabric patterns) - Food - Weather 	<p>Africa – is the second biggest continent in the world.</p> <p>Continent – is an area of land that is made up of lots of different countries.</p> <p>Map -- A drawing showing an area of land or sea from above.</p> <p>Native – A plant or animal belonging to that place.</p> <p>Habitat – A home of an animal or plant.</p> <p>Rainforest – A type of habitat with tall trees, warm climates, and lots of rain.</p> <p>Climate – Weather over a long period of time.</p> <p>Savanna – A type of habitat with grassland and some trees. It can have a dry season.</p> <p>Desert – A type of habitat that is very large and get very little rain each year.</p>

Spring 1 – Why do we remember people?

EYFS	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Pupils should be taught</p> <p><u>Understanding the World</u></p> <p>3-4 years – Show interest in different occupations. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. Know that there are differences in the world and talk about difference they have experienced or seen in photos.</p> <p>Reception – Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. Draw information from a simple map. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.</p> <p>Past and Present ELG – Talk about the lives of people around them and their role in society. Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p>	<p>Know that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a range of occupations where people are trained to help us. • A vet is trained to treat poorly or injured animals. • A doctor is trained to treat poorly or injured people. • A dentist is trained to protect and care for our teeth. • A nurse is trained to give care to poorly or injured people. • A firefighter is trained to put out fires and rescue others in an emergency. • A police officer is trained to protect and help people and keep public order. • Florence Nightingale was a nurse from the past who cared for injured soldiers. • Florence Nightingale helped change nursing for the better. 	<p>Help – To give assistance or support to others.</p> <p>Occupation – A job that someone is trained to do.</p> <p>Vet -- A vet is trained to treat poorly or injured animals.</p> <p>Doctor -- A doctor is trained to treat poorly or injured people.</p> <p>Dentist -- A dentist is trained to protect and care for our teeth.</p> <p>Nurse -- A nurse is trained to give care to poorly or injured people.</p> <p>Firefighter -- A firefighter is trained to put out fires and rescue others in an emergency.</p> <p>Police officer -- A police officer is trained to protect and help people and keep public order.</p> <p>Past – Something that has already happened.</p> <p>Present – Something that is happening now.</p> <p>Florence Nightingale – A nurse that helped change nursing for the better.</p> <p>Soldier – Someone trained to fight for their country.</p>

Spring 2 – What on Earth?

EYFS	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Pupils should be taught</p> <p><u>Understanding the World</u></p> <p>3-4 years – Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.</p> <p>Explore how things work.</p> <p>Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.</p> <p>Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.</p> <p>Reception – Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Recognise some environments to the one in which they live.</p> <p>Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p> <p>The Natural World ELG – Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p> <p>People, Culture and Communities ELG – Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.</p>	<p>Know that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons within our calendar year; Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. • Changes happen when moving from season to season. • Each season has its own distinct features which affect the weather and the natural environment. • The clothing we wear is determined by the weather in that season. • Melting is when a solid changes into a liquid when it gets hot. • Freezing is when a liquid changes into a solid when it gets really cold. • There is a difference between hot and cold. • A habitat is a home of an animal or a plant. • Some habitats are hot and some are cold. • Some animals are nocturnal and some are diurnal. 	<p>Season – a period of time throughout the year. Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter are our four seasons.</p> <p>Seasonal changes - Changes that occur between seasons.</p> <p>Solid – A firm object that keeps its shape.</p> <p>Liquid – Is a flowing substance that takes the form of its container.</p> <p>Melting -- is when a solid changes into a liquid when heated.</p> <p>Freezing -- is when a liquid changes into a solid when it reaches zero degrees or less.</p> <p>Temperature – is how hot or cold something is.</p> <p>Weather – The state of the atmosphere or air around us.</p> <p>Environment – The area around us.</p> <p>Natural – Things found in nature.</p> <p>Habitat – A home for an animal or plant.</p> <p>Nocturnal – Animals that are awake during the night.</p> <p>Diurnal – Animals that are awake during the day.</p> <p>Hibernate -- When animals sleep during the cold winter months</p>

EYFS	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
<p>Pupils should be taught</p> <p><u>Understanding the World</u></p> <p>3-4 Years - Plant seeds and care for growing plants. Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Talk about what they see using a wide vocabulary.</p> <p>Reception - Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of the changing seasons on the natural world around them.</p> <p>The Natural World ELG - Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including seasons and changing states of matter. Explore the natural worlds around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p>	<p>Know that.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can observe changes within nature. • The life cycle of a butterfly is in four stages. • The caterpillar hatches from an egg. • The caterpillar needs food to grow. • The caterpillar forms itself into a chrysalis. • The butterfly emerges from a chrysalis. • Plants need water and sunlight to grow. • A plant has roots, a stem, leaves and a flower. • A root grows down. • A shoot grows up. • The root anchors the plant and absorbs water from the soil. • The stem supports the plant. • The flower attracts insects. • The flower makes new seeds. • A minibeast is a type of insect or spider. • Minibeasts live in different habitats. • Minibeasts are living things that we need to respect and care for. • There are many different minibeasts that I can name and describe. 	<p>Nature – Everything around us that is not man-made.</p> <p>Life cycle – All living things begin life, grow, mature, become old and die and then repeats.</p> <p>Egg – The first stage of the life cycle of a butterfly.</p> <p>Hatch – Emerging from the egg.</p> <p>Chrysalis – The cocoon that a caterpillar forms so that it can change into a butterfly.</p> <p>Roots – They help to anchor the plant to the ground. They absorb water.</p> <p>Stem – Hold the plant upright. The main part of the plant from which the leaves and flowers grow.</p> <p>Leaves – Absorbs sunlight and turns it into food.</p> <p>Shoot – The shoot grows into a stem.</p> <p>Flower – The part of the plant that blossoms. It produces new seeds.</p> <p>Minibeasts – A type of insect or spider.</p> <p>Insects – A small animal with six legs.</p> <p>Spider – An eight-legged creature that make webs to catch flies.</p> <p>Habitats – The home of an animal or plant.</p>