

EYFS SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE PROGRESSION



"Play is the highest expression of human development in childhood for it alone is the free expression of what is in a child's soul" - Friedrich Frobel

Topics

1a – Me and My Community

1b – Starry Night, Sparkle and Shine

2a – Big Wide World

2b – Dangerous Dinosaurs

3a – Long Ago

3b – Sunshine and Sunflowers, Creep, Crawl and Wiggle

Understanding the world

- Past and present
- People, culture and communities
- The natural world

Key skills

Describe how they can look after their environment.

Name and talk about man-made features in the local environment, including shops, houses, streets and parks.

Recognise and discuss how they have changed from when they were babies.

Talk about the different occupations that familiar adults and members of their community have.

Explore and describe electrical and non-electrical light sources.

Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.

Make a shadow bigger or smaller using toys, play equipment and a light source.

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.

Share stories and talk about events in the past

Talk about the different occupations that familiar adults and members of their community have.

With support, observe, record and talk about materials and living things.

Begin to notice and talk about the different places around the world, including oceans and seas.

Describe a contrasting environment to their own.

Describe how the weather, plants and animals of one place is different to another using simple geographical terms.

Describe how they can look after their environment.

Describe how two places are the same or different using simple picture maps, photographs, data and other geographical resources.

Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.

Name and sort everyday items into groups of the same material.

Share stories and talk about significant people who lived in the past.

Show an awareness of the similarities and differences between people in different communities and groups from around the world.

Identify common features for different groups of animals, including wild and domestic animals.

Make and use simple maps in their play to represent places and journeys, real and imagined.

Match animals to the foods that they eat.

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.

Describe simply how weather changes as the seasons change.

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

Describe ways to look after the immediate environment.

Discuss how the local environment has changed over time using photographs and first-hand experiences.

Explore and discuss similarities between aspects of their life and life in the past, using books, stories and pictures.

Explore and talk about important events in the school or locality's history.

Explore and talk about pictures, stories and information books on the theme of royalty.

Make observations about objects and artefacts from the past, such as toys, clothes and other items relating to everyday life.

Name and sort everyday items into groups of the same material.

Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter.

Order and sequence a familiar event using words relating to the passage of time, including yesterday, last week, before and then.

Put familiar events in chronological order, using pictures and discussion.

Recognise and discuss how they have changed from when they were babies.

Share stories and talk about events in the past.

Show an awareness of the similarities and differences between people in different communities and groups from around the world.

Talk about past and present events in their own lives and those who are important to them.

Begin to name and group plants and trees according to their observable features.

Describe some ways that plants or animals should be cared for in order for them to survive.

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Explore the natural world around them and give simple descriptions, following observation, of changes.

Name and describe basic features of plants and trees.

Notice and begin to describe patterns of weather in summer and winter.

Observe and describe living things and their habitats within the local environment.

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.

Key Knowledge

Me and my community

Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.

Class rules are there to keep everyone happy and safe. It is important to follow the rules.

Human features are man-made and include houses, shops, buildings, offices, parks, streets and places of worship.

People change as they grow and have changed since they were babies, both in their appearance and what they are able to do.

Families are all different.

We are all unique and special.

Change happens to everyone.

Change happens in families and environments.

We change as we grow.

A community is made up of a group of people who share or live in the same place.

There are different types of communities, such as the family community, the school community and the local community.

Schools are places where we come to learn and make new friends.

Adults in school are there to help us and keep us safe.

The adults at schools have different jobs.

A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.

Starry night

Some light sources need electricity or batteries to work, such as a torch, and some do not, such as candles.

Dark is the absence of light.

It is dark at night because that part of Earth is facing away from the Sun.

During the day, it is light because that part of Earth is facing towards the Sun.

Nocturnal animals are awake during the night and asleep during the day.

Shadows are made when a solid object blocks a source of light.

The Moon can normally be seen in the night sky

The Moon orbits the Earth.

People have visited the Moon.

People travel into space in space shuttles.

Nocturnal animals are awake during the night and sleep in the daytime.

Nocturnal animals have special features that help them in the dark, such as excellent hearing or sense of smell.

The environment changes through the day and the year.

Phenomena, such as day and night and weather can affect the way the environment appears.

The shape of the Moon changes each day.

The Moon moves around (orbits) the Earth.

The stars and Moon are always in the sky but the Sun's bright light hides them in the daytime.

Nocturnal animals are awake during the night and sleep in the daytime.

Diurnal animals are awake in the day and sleep at night time.

Humans are diurnal animals.

Bats are a type of mammal.

Bats are nocturnal animals.

Nocturnal animals sleep in the day and are awake at night.

Stories, books and pictures are used to help people to find out about people and events from the past.

Bats have special features, such as big ears and wings.

An owl is a type of bird.

Most owls are nocturnal.

Owls have special features, such as large eyes, sharp talons and asymmetrical ears.

Big Wide World

Globes and maps can show us the location of different places around the world.

A globe is a 3-D model of the Earth.

Maps show 2-D images of places.

Climates and environments are different, depending on their location on Earth.

Litter has a harmful effect on the areas where we live, work and play.

Places can have different climates, weather, food, religions, culture, wildlife, transport and amenities.

The savannah is a mixed grass and woodland habitat.

The world's largest savannah is in Africa.

Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as birds have wings and fish have fins.

Objects are made from different materials. Everyday materials include, wood, plastic, glass, fabric, metal and stone. Materials have different properties.

Some people in history are significant because they did important things that changed the world or how we live.

Charles Darwin was a famous naturalist.

He lived from 1809–1882.

Charles Darwin was an expert in studying nature, plants, animals, rocks and fossils.

Heritage is a person's unique, inherited sense of family identity, including the values, traditions, culture, and artefacts handed down by previous generations.

Some families define their heritage primarily as their ethnic, cultural or national identity.

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Dangerous Dinosaurs

Different animal groups have some common body parts, such as birds have wings and fish have fins.

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea.

Animals eat different kinds of food, including other animals, plants or both animals and plants.

Carnivores are animals that eat other animals.

Herbivores are animals that eat plants

Living things like dinosaurs, *plesiosaurs* and *pterosaurs* lived millions of years ago.

A palaeontologist studies fossils of living things from the past.

Prehistoric animals are animals that lived a long time ago. Many prehistoric animals are now extinct.

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust through which lava escapes.

Lava is hot, molten rock.

Dinosaurs were prehistoric reptiles that lived millions of years ago.

Dinosaurs are extinct.

Dinosaur remains are called fossils.

A palaeontologist is a scientist that studies fossils.

Carnivores are animals that eat other animals. Some dinosaurs were carnivores, such as the *tyrannosaurus*.

Herbivores are animals that eat plants. Some dinosaurs were herbivores, such as the *triceratops*.

Dinosaurs laid eggs.

Some dinosaurs had spikes, plates and horns. These features were used for protection from predators.

Birds are the closest living relatives to dinosaurs.

Other reptiles, such as turtles and crocodiles, were alive at the same time as dinosaurs, as well as insects and fish.

Long Ago

Everyday objects, like clothes, vehicles and toys, tell us about the past. They also change over time.

Ways to describe daily weather include sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, warm or cold. Weather is warmer in the summer with more sunshine and colder in the winter with more snow, hail and rain.

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.

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.

Historians and archaeologists are people who find out about life long ago.

Kings and queens are known as royalty. Some kings and queens are real people and some are characters in stories.

Objects from the past can look different to objects from the present.

The past is made of events that have already happened.

Memories are things we remember from the past. Historians and archaeologists are people who find out about life long ago.

Antiques are often valuable objects from the past.

Everyday objects, like clothes, vehicles and toys, tell us about the past. They also change over time.

Objects are made from different materials. Everyday materials include, wood, plastic, glass, fabric, metal and stone. Materials have different properties

The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year.

Words that help us to describe the passage of time include yesterday, last week, before and then.

A timeline shows the order in which events happened.

People change as they grow and have changed since they were babies, both in their appearance and what they are able to do.

The past is made of events that have already happened.

Memories are things we remember from the past.

Stories, books and pictures are used to help people to find out about people and events from the past.

All families are unique. They can be of different sizes and have different values, beliefs and traditions. Our families give us our heritage.

The past is made of events that have already happened.

Memories are things we remember from the past.

Your history is all the events that have happened in your life.

People grow from being babies to adults. As people grow older, they look different and can do different things.

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Sunshine and Sunflowers

Plants and trees are living things. They can be identified according to their features, such as leaves, seeds and flowers.

Parts of a plant include the roots, stem, leaves, flowers and petals.

Flowers are brightly coloured to attract insects.

Plants and animals are living things. Plants need water, sunlight and air to survive. Animals need food, water, air and shelter to survive.

Living things change over time. This includes growth and decay.

Parts of plants and trees include trunk, branch, twig, roots, stem, flowers and leaves.

A sunflower is a type of plant.

Parts of a plant include the roots, stem, leaves, flowers and petals.

Plants need air, sunlight, warmth, water and nutrients from soil to grow.

The weather can change throughout the day, week and month. The weather is different at different times in the year.

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.

Plants draw up water through their roots.

Expressive Arts and Design

- Creating with materials
- Being imaginative and expressive

Key Skills

Structures Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.

Creation Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.

Paper and fabric Cut, tear, fold and stick a range of papers and fabrics

Composition Explore ways to create simple rhythms and sound effects using found objects, percussion instruments and their voices

Mechanisms & movement Explore, build and play with a range of resources and construction kits with wheels and axles.

Malleable materials Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.

Human form Represent different parts of the human body from observation, imagination or memory with attention to some detail.

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.

Singing Sing well-known songs and nursery rhymes in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.

Paint Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.

Generation of ideas Communicate their ideas as they are creating artwork.

Structures Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.

Creation Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.

Generation of ideas Create collaboratively, share ideas and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests or experiences.

Mechanisms & movement Explore, build and play with a range of resources and construction kits with wheels and axles.

Performance Learn and sing songs and rhymes as part of a larger group.

Listening Listen to a variety of music and talk about how it makes them feel.

Music appreciation Listen to a variety of music, rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound and sharing their opinions.

Malleable materials Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.

Retell & perform Retell stories and narratives through role play and small world play, using some key vocabulary

Materials for purpose Select appropriate materials when constructing and making.

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.

Paint Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.

Structures Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.

Creation Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.

Compare and contrast Discuss similarities and differences in their own and others' work, linked to visual elements, such as colour, scale, subject matter, composition and type.

Performance Learn and sing songs and rhymes as part of a larger group.

Malleable materials Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.

Natural art Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.

Draft paragraphs Use writing to communicate thoughts, ideas, experiences and events.

Audience & purpose Use writing to support their play.

Generation of ideas Create collaboratively, share ideas and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests or experiences.

Landscapes Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.

Performance Learn and sing songs and rhymes as part of a larger group.

Printing Make simple prints using a variety of tools, including print blocks and rollers.

Malleable materials Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.

Investigation Observe how activities are going and adapt their ideas if necessary.

Pencil, ink, charcoal & pen Select appropriate tools and media to draw with.

Evaluation Share their creations with others, explaining their intentions and the techniques and tools they used.

Natural art Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.

Paint Use primary and other coloured paint and a range of methods of application.

Draft paragraphs Use writing to communicate thoughts, ideas, experiences and events.

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Singing Sing well-known songs and nursery rhymes in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody.

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Creation Create art in different ways on a theme, to express their ideas and feelings.

Generation of ideas Create collaboratively, share ideas and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests or experiences.

Landscapes Draw or paint a place from observation or imagination.

People, artwork & movements Explore artwork by famous artists and talk about their likes and dislikes.

Significant people Explore significant products.

Performance Learn and sing songs and rhymes as part of a larger group.

Malleable materials Manipulate malleable materials into a variety of shapes and forms using their hands and other simple tools.

Everyday products Name and explore a range of everyday products and begin to talk about how they are used.

Natural art Use natural materials and loose parts to make 2-D and 3-D art.

Key Knowledge

Me and My Community

Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes.

Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.

Papers and fabrics can be used to create art, including tearing, cutting and sticking.

The different sounds that instruments make can be used to represent feelings, images or stories.

Vehicles and machines have wheels and axles to help them move

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.

Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.

The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Starry Night

Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes.

Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.

Vehicles and machines have wheels and axles to help them move.

Music has different features. It can be loud, quiet, soft, fast, slow and can make us feel different emotions.

A lullaby is a soothing song that helps children fall to sleep.

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

Different materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits for modelling and ingredients for baking.

Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.

The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Big Wide World

Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes.

Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.

Dangerous Dinosaurs

A painting of a place is called a landscape.

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

When we try things out to see if they work, it is called a test.

Different types of line include thick, thin, straight, zigzag, curvy and dotted.

Ammonites were prehistoric snail-like animals that lived in the sea. All that remain of ammonites is their fossilised shells.

Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.

The primary colours are red, yellow and blue.

Long Ago

Different materials have different properties and can be used for different purposes.

Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.

Vehicles and machines have wheels and axles to help them move.

Nursery rhymes are traditional children's songs or rhymes.

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

A human body normally has a head, neck, body, two arms, two legs, two hands, two feet, five fingers and five toes. A human face has two eyes, a nose and a mouth.

A museum is a place that looks after and shows artefacts and pictures from the past.

Sunshine and Sunflowers

Different types of art include painting, drawing, collage, textiles, sculpture and printing.

A painting of a place is called a landscape.

Some products are significant because they have changed the way people live their lives.

Materials can be soft and easy to shape, like dough, or harder and more difficult to shape, like wire.

Everyday products are objects that we use every day. These objects have a specific use.

Logs, pebbles, sand, mud, clay and other natural materials can be used to make simple 2-D and 3-D forms.

Personal, social and emotional development

Self-Regulation

Managing Self

Building Relationships

Key Skills

Listen carefully in a range of situations and is aware of the importance of listening.

Look after basic hygiene and personal needs and talks about the importance of good oral health.

Play cooperatively with others and take turns.

See themselves as a valuable individual and describe themselves in positive terms, talking about their abilities and interests.

Select vocabulary and pictures to express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.

Talk about what constitutes a healthy lifestyle.

Understand that some household products, including medicines, are not to be played with, as they can be harmful when not used properly.

Understand that they must wait for their turn to use equipment or take part in activities.

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Listen carefully in a range of situations and is aware of the importance of listening.

Look after basic hygiene and personal needs and talks about the importance of good oral health.

Select vocabulary and pictures to express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.

Talk about what constitutes a healthy lifestyle.

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Play cooperatively with others and take turns.

Consider and manage some risks without direct adult supervision and is able to follow routines and structure with increasing independence.

See themselves as a valuable individual and describe themselves in positive terms, talking about their abilities and interests.

Wash and dry hands regularly and say why this is important.

Identify and moderate their feelings socially and emotionally and ask for help when they need it.

Listen carefully in a range of situations and is aware of the importance of listening.

Play cooperatively with others and take turns.

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Build constructive and respectful relationships and talk about the special people in their lives and why they are important.

See themselves as a valuable individual and describe themselves in positive terms, talking about their abilities and interests.

Talk about why it is important to stay safe in the sun.

Key Knowledge

Me and My community

Special people include anyone important in a person's life. It could be parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, friends or teachers.

There are people in our community who help us including doctors, nurses, the police and fire service.

All families are unique, some things we do are similar and some are different.

Everyone is different and special.

There might be things that make them similar or different to others, including their appearance or things they like to do.

Brushing teeth twice daily and avoiding sugary drinks and snacks help keeps teeth healthy.

It is important to share resources and take turns in order to get on with others.

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Everyone is different and special. There might be things that make them similar to or different from others, including their appearance or things that they like to do.

We are all special and unique.

Some feelings make them feel good and some not so good. It is important to be able to indicate feelings.

Healthy lifestyle choices include eating fruit and vegetables, drinking water, limiting sugary snacks, regular exercise, a good sleep routine, sensible amounts of screen time and good hygiene.

Some household products need to be kept out of reach or only used by adults, as they can be harmful if not used properly.

Starry night

Brushing teeth twice daily and avoiding sugary drinks and snacks help keeps teeth healthy.

Some feelings make them feel good and some not so good. It is important to be able to indicate feelings.

Healthy lifestyle choices include eating fruit and vegetables, drinking water, limiting sugary snacks, regular exercise, a good sleep routine, sensible amounts of screen time and good hygiene.

Big Wide World/Splash

It is important to share resources and take turns in order to get on with others.

Some everyday items can cause harm if not used properly. It is important to listen to adults and follow rules to keep them safe. It is important to tell a trusted adult if they are hurt or feel sad, scared or worried.

Everyone is different and special. There might be things that make them similar to or different from others, including their appearance or things that they like to do.

Washing and drying their hands, especially after using the toilet and before eating, helps stop the spread of harmful germs.

Dangerous Dinosaurs

Know who to ask for help when they need it.

It is important to share resources and take turns in order to get on with others.

Long Ago

Special people include anyone important in a person's life. It could be parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, friends or teachers.

Grandparents are your parents' parents.

All families are unique. They can be of different sizes and have different values, beliefs and traditions. Our families give us our heritage.

Everyone is different and special. There might be things that make them similar to or different from others, including their appearance or things that they like to do.

Sunshine and sunflowers

Wearing sunscreen, a hat and sunglasses can protect the skin and eyes from sun damage.