



## EYFS Autumn 1 and 2



### Our 'Sticky Knowledge' Organiser

**This term we will learn this knowledge and make it stick!**

#### Reading Sticky Knowledge

- 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

#### Key Vocabulary

- Letters
- Pages
- Turn
- Beginning
- Ending
- Title
- Author
- Syllables
- Phoneme
- Initial
- Final
- Blend
- Segment

#### Writing Sticky Knowledge

- 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
- We use the same letters every time we write our name and we always put them in the same order.

#### Key Vocabulary

- Letters
- Words
- Grapheme
- Capital
- Lower case



### Maths Sticky Knowledge

- 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

### Key Vocabulary

- 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

### Understanding of the World Sticky Knowledge

- 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

### Key Vocabulary

- Spring
- Summer
- Autumn
- Winter
- Season
- Months of the year
- Days of the week
- Next
- Before

