Reading Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to		Children will be learning to	
•	Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention.	•	Develop play around favourite stories using props.
•	Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and	•	Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bu
tempo).	num	ber, or a familiar logo.
•	Say some of the words in songs and rhymes.	•	Understand the five key concepts about print: print has mea
•	Copy finger movements and other gestures.	print	can have different purposes, we read English text from left to
•	Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst	and	from top to bottom, the names of the different parts of a book,
playin	g.	sequ	encing
•	Enjoy sharing books with an adult.	•	Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: spo
•	Pay attention and respond to the pictures or the words.	sugg	est rhymes, count or clap syllables in a word, recognise words v
•	Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with	same	e initial sound, such as money and mother
anoth	er child, or to look at alone.	•	Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning ne

- Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. ٠
- Ask questions about the book. ٠
- Make comments and shares their own ideas. ٠

- bus or door
- eaning, o right ok, page
- oot and s with the
- Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.
- Discover how to handle books carefully. •
- Hold books the correct way up and turn pages one at a time. •

	Key Questions	
 Parts of a book – book, story, page, pictures, words character, read etc. Key words in books e.g. The Gruffalo – Gruffalo, mouse, woods, snake, scared. Hungry etc. Once upon a time The end Photograph vs. picture drawing Feelings – happy, sad, scared, surprised etc. 	 What is your favourite book? What is this book called? What do you think this book is about? What was your favourite part of the story? What do you think will happen next? Why did that happen? How do you think they feel? Discussion of pictures – colours, shapes, characters (inclusion) etc. 	

Writing Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to		
 Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. Write some or all of their name. Write some letters accurately. Enjoy drawing freely. 	 Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy." Make marks on their picture to stand for their name. Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. Show a preference for a dominant hand. 	

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions		
• Resource names and tools – pencils, felt tips,	Discussion of pictures the children have created –		
ruler, crayons, rubber bands, paper clips etc.	colours, shapes, characters (inclusion) etc.		
• Write	• I wonder what would happen if?		
• Draw	How could you?		
 Lines, zig zag, circles, waves, shapes 	Which shapes have you used?		
	Who is in your picture?		
	What is happening?		
	What have you drawn?		
	 Which resources are you going to use? 		
	What else could we add?		
	 What are you writing? 		
	• Which colours are you going to use?		
	How did you make that?		

Art Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to		
 Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools. Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials. Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials. Make simple models which express their ideas. Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. 	 Join different materials and explore different textures. Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details. Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises. Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc. Explore colour and colour mixing. Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. 	

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions	
 Colour names, shape names Resource names, tools Mixing, splatter, print, spread, wet, dry, flaky Runny, thick Feeling, texture, smooth, shiny, patterned, jagged, bumpy, soft, hard Join, stick, attach, build, create, assemble, model, art, painting, drawing Lines, zig zag, circles, waves 	 Discussion of pictures the children have created – colours, shapes, characters (inclusion) etc. I wonder what would happen if? How could you? Which shapes/colours have you used? What have you made? What have you made? Which resources are you going to use? What else could we add? How are you going to join it together? What would happen if we mixed these colours together? Do you think this is the only way? How did you make that? 	

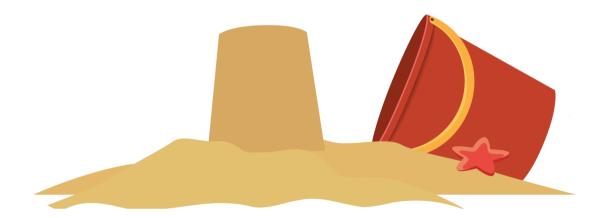
Water Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to		
 Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Select and use activities and resources. Take turns, share equipment Make predictions Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example pouring Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - 'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', 'heavy'. Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. 	 Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore the natural world around them Describe what they see, hear and feel Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting 	

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions	
 Resource names and tools – jug, funnel, cylinder, boat, syringe, duck, sponge, bucket, tube, tray, bottle, container etc. Shape of the containers – round, smooth, straight etc. Water Wet, cold Runny Absorb Pour, scoop, stir Fill - full/empty Drip, droplet Overflow Float, sink Predictions Splash, bubble 	 Is it full/empty? How do you know? I wonder what would happen if? How could you? What is happening? Which resources are you going to use? How did you do that? Where does water come from? Which container holds the most? Which objects will float/sink? Have you ever been in the sea? (own experiences) 	

Sand Area Knowledge Organiser



 Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Learn and use new vocabulary Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. 	 Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore the natural world around them Describe what they see, hear and feel
 Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example pouring Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - 'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', 'heavy'. Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. 	 Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions	
• Resource names and tools – bucket, spade, rake,	• Is it full/empty? How do you know?	
shell, sticks, moulds etc.	 I wonder what would happen if? 	
• Build	How could you?	
• Castle	 What is happening? 	
• Fill – empty/full	• Which resources are you going to use?	
• Dig	• How did you do that?	
• Pour	• Where does sand come from?	
• Pat	 Which container holds the most? 	
• Wet, dry	• Have you ever been to the beach? (own	
Mould, shape	experiences)	
	• Which castle is the tallest/shortest?	

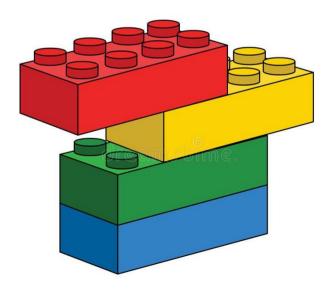
Role Play Area Knowledge Organiser



 Develop pretend play: 'putting the baby to sleep' or 'driving the car to the shops'. Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described: for example: 'Katie's coat', 'blue car', 'shiny apple'. Understand and act on longer sentences like 'make teddy jump' or 'find your coat'. Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus you sit 	 Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. Show interest in different occupations. Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Name and describe people who are familiar to them.
 there I'll be the driver." Learn and use new vocabulary. Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. 	 Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play idea

Key Questions
• Can you set the table for 4 people?
 What are you going to cook for dinner?
 Which ingredients do you need?
• You are hosting a party – how could you decorate the house?
What do you need for the party? Can you send out invitations?
Can you dress the baby for?
• Can you bath the baby?
 Can you sing the baby a nursery rhyme?
 The telephone is ringing – can you take a message?
• Can you dial the number in the phone book?
Can you clean the house?
• Can you sort the food in the cupboard?
• Can you iron and fold the clothes?

Construction Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to...

- Learn and use new vocabulary.
- Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences.
- Show interest in different occupations.
- Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them.
- Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas.
- Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks.
- Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'.

- Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language 'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', 'heavy'.
- Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.
- Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5.
- Plan and think ahead about how they will explore or play with objects.
- Build independently with a range of appropriate resources.
- Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc. Combine shapes to make new ones an arch, a bigger triangle, etc.
- Make simple models which express their ideas.
- Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park.

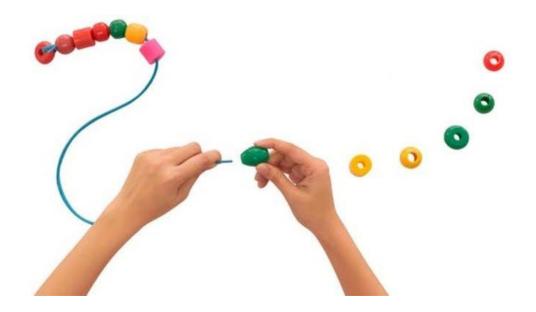
Key Vocabulary	Key Questions
Names of resources- bricks, blocks, lego etc.	• How tall is your tower? How long is your model? How can you
Name of vehicles, buildings and people	measure it?
• Number – count, more less, fewer	How many bricks have you used?
 Language of building – joining, connecting, fixing 	 Can you build a tower bricks tall/long?
Colour, shape	• If we how will it change?
• Size and measure – big, medium, small, long, short, tall, taller,	What else could you try?
tallest, shorter, shortest, length, height, weight, heavy, light, the same	What will you need next?
as, equal to	 How could you make it taller/stronger/longer?
 Positional language – under, over, below, next to, on top, 	 Building vehicles – how many seats are there? How many
behind, in front	wheels have you used? Does your vehicle travel on land, water or air?
	 Does your vehicle travel in a straight line?
	How far does your vehicle travel?
	• Can you talk about your model? How did you make it?

Investigation Area Knowledge Organiser



<u>Children will be</u>	Children will be learning to	
 Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore how things work. 	 Explore the natural world around them. Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things. Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. 	
 <u>Key Vocabulary</u> Who? What? When? Where? Why? Observe, question, investiage, record, explore Resource names (magnifying glass, magnet etc.) Materials (wood, plastic, metal etc.) Hard, soft, bumpy, smooth, rough, spiky, sharp, blunt, waterproof, light, heavy, lightest, heaviest 5 senses Shape, size, number, pattern, compare, describe, sort Light and dark – torch, beam, bright, dim, shadow, shine, 	Key Questions•Why did that happen?•What can you see, hear, touch, smell, feel, taste?•How does it work?•What happens if you?•What is the same? What is different?•Has anything changed?•Why does?•How can you?•Can you think of another way of doing this? What could we	
 reflect, night, day, source, cave, tunnel Growth, grow, bean, roots, shoot, stem, leaves, leaf, flower, seeds, sunlight, soil Eggs, caterpillar, cocoon, butterfly Freeze, melt, frozen, ice, frost, snow, temperature Insect, minibeast, legs, wings, antenna 	use? What else could we try?	

Funky Fingers Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to	
 Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoons. Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks 	 Repeat actions that have an effect. Explore materials with different properties. Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Explore how things work.

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions
 Resource names, tools and techniques Squish, squash, squeeze, sculpt, roll, press, mould, cut, twist, tweeze, pinch, turn, thread, pull, weave Join, fasten, attach Thin, thick, thinner, thicker Flat, round, long, short, longer, shorter, longest, shortest 	 What would happen if? What is happening to the? What has changed? How could you? Can you explain what you did? Which tools did you use? What does it feel like? Can you roll the playdough into a ball? Can you make
 Big, large, small, smallest, largest, medium Number names 	 5 balls? Which ball is the largest/smallest? Can you flatten your ball? What shape have you made? Can you fasten the buttons? Fasten the zip? Can you thread the string through the holes?

Maths Area Knowledge Organiser



Children will be learning to	
• Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups. Put objects inside others and take them out again.	 Recite numbers past 5. Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5.
 Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. 	 Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'.
 Compare amounts, saying 'lots', 'more' or 'same'. Develop counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence. Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - 	 Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners'; 'straight', 'flat', 'round'.
 'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', 'heavy'. Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns. 	 Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right

Key Vocabulary	Key Questions
 Number names Count, how many, total, altogether Notice, big, large, small, little, medium. The is smaller/larger than the Compare, more, fewer, same, equal. There are more than Compare, morie, fewer than Sort, notice, groups, sets, same, different Pattern Notice, match, same, colour, red, yellow, pink, green, purple, orange, blue, black, white, brown Shape names – circle, square, rectangle, triangle 	 How many? Can you count? Give me? What number is this? Can you find the right number? What comes next in the pattern? How many will fit in that box? Is it heavy/light? Which is longest/shorter/taller? Etc?

number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.