# Strand: Understanding the World

# **Educational Programme:**

Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.

domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.							
Nursery	Reception	<b>End of EYFS</b>	Year 1				
			Expectation				
Geographical - Knowledge and Skills							
<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>	<b>Geographical Skills and Fieldwork</b>	. Describe their	. Name and locate				
		immediate	the four countries				
Skills:	Skills:	environment	and four capital				
. To engage in discussions about where	. To use vocabulary such as 'near' and	using knowledge	cities of the United				
things are and what they can see around	'far' to talk about places that are	from	Kingdom.				
them	familiar to them.	observation,	. Understand				
To describe where they live.	. To interpret, use and create simplified	stories, non-	geographical				
	maps of familiar areas for a specific	fiction texts and	similarities and				
. To give simple directions in a familiar	context such as a treasure hunt.	maps.	differences				
setting.		. Know some	between human				
	Knowledge:	similarities	and physical				
Knowledge:	. To know that directions can be verbal,	between	geography in a				
. To know that there are different kinds of	pictorial or written.	different	local area.				
houses that people live in	. To know that symbols and signs can	religious and	. Identify seasonal				
To know we follow a map and use	represent objects that do not move on	cultural	and daily weather				
directions to get somewhere	a map.	communities in	patterns in the				
		this country,	United Kingdom.				

# **Locational Knowledge**

#### Skills:

- . To draw a picture of a place that is familiar to them such as their home and being able to talk about key features.
- . To be able to talk about familiar places to them outside of home or school eg. Nanny's house, Aldi etc.

### **Knowledge:**

. To know what type of home they live in.

## **Human and Physical Geography**

# **Knowledge:**

- . To know that weather changes according to the seasons.
- . To know that we need to dress accordingly to keep ourselves safe.

## **Locational Knowledge**

#### **Skills:**

. To name and describe landmarks or places that are familiar to them in their local area.

# **Knowledge:**

- . To know the country that they live in.
- . To know that more than one house is a village or town.
- . To know and be able to discuss where they live in relation to their house number, road/street, town etc.
- . To know that every house has an address.

# **Place Knowledge**

#### Skills:

- . To listen and engage in discussions around stories about different countries and cultures.
- . To discuss similarities and differences between life in this country and life in another country using stories, nonfiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.

### **Knowledge:**

. To know that not all countries are the same.

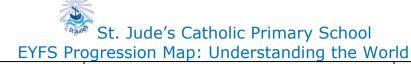
drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.

- . Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, nonfiction texts and when appropriate maps.
- . To use simple maps and globes.
- . To use simple compass directions (north, south, east and west). To use locational and directional language (left, right, near and far).
- . Describe location and features of a local map.
- . To use simple field skills and observation
- . To devise simple maps that mark human and physical features.
- . Geographical vocabulary:
  - Physical
     features –
     beach,
     forest, hill,
     sea, season,
     weather,
     vegetation.
  - Basic geographical

City, town, village, factory, farm, house, farm, house, shop, school, nursery, classroom, inside, outside, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter    Positional and Directional Language:   On, in, on top of, under, next to, in front of, behind, beside, between,   Dokumer and outdoor environment.   Hide an object somewhere in the world.    Nocabulary		LIISTI	gression map.	onderstanding the wor	for human
Vocabulary House, flat, caravan, place, shop, school, nursery, classroom, inside, outside, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter  Positional and Directional Language: On, in, on top of, under, next to, in front of, behind, beside, between,  Medical Position and Considerations  Nocabulary  Pedagogical Considerations  Supplying children with a good range of texts (fiction, non-fiction and maps) that encourage discussion and use of vocabulary.  Take part in themed walks around the indoor and outdoor environment looking for specific features.  Dinding and labelling different features in the indoor and outdoor environment.  To draw a picture/talk about parts of their home or school environment.  Hide an object somewhere in the			Human and Ph	ysical Geography	
environment and use clues . Supplying children with to find it. Encourage the a good range of texts	House, flat, caravan, place, shop, school, nursery, classroom, inside, outside, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter  Positional and Directional Language: On, in, on top of, under, next to, in front of, behind,	Considerations . Supplying children with a good range of texts (fiction, non-fiction and maps) that encourage discussion and use of vocabulary Take part in themed walks around the indoor and outdoor environment looking for specific features Finding and labelling different features in the indoor and outdoor environment To draw a picture/talk about parts of their home or school environment Hide an object somewhere in the environment and use clues	Knowledge: . To know weath to the seasons a world.  Vocabulary Road, street, address, shop, school, hospital, town, map, key, country, weather, seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter.  Left, right, up, down, near,	Pedagogical Considerations: . Look at the children's local area using Google Maps or Google Earth to identify local features Create a map of a familiar location such as their classroom or bedroom Draw pictures of the children's homes including specific features such as house number, chimney, roof, windows, front garden etc Using construction materials to build 3-d models that represent local features in their community Supplying children with	features – city, town, village, factory, farm, house,
use of key vocabulary To go outside and observe the weather.  (fiction, non-fiction and maps) that encourage		. To go outside and			

# St. Jude's Catholic Primary School EYFS Progression Map: Understanding the World

EYFS Progression Map: Understanding the World					
	discussion and use of vocabulary Follow directions with a small toy Talk about holidays and other places the children have been – what were the similarities or differences? . To look at similarities and differences between the seasons.				
H	istorical – Knowledge and Skills				
<ul> <li>Family Skills         <ul> <li>To be able to briefly talk about some members of their family.</li> <li>To sequence family members by size and name.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Knowledge         <ul> <li>To know who they are and who they live with</li> </ul> </li> <li>Time Skills         <ul> <li>Begin to sequence of events, real or fictional using words such as' first, then.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Knowledge         <ul> <li>To know the times of the day, go in order and repeat every day. E.g., morning is before lunch.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Family Skills         <ul> <li>To talk about members of immediate family in more detail.</li> <li>To talk about past and upcoming events with their immediate family.</li> <li>To sequence family members explaining who they are.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Knowledge         <ul> <li>To know similarities and differences between people in their family.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Time Skills         <ul> <li>To understand ordering language such as first, next after that, in the end.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</li> <li>Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Learn about a significant event that is prior to their life</li> <li>Learn about an event beyond living memory (national level)</li> <li>Changes within living memory</li> <li>To learn about the lives about significant individuals (nationally)</li> <li>Understand historical</li> </ul>		



• To know before and after as a concept.

# **Changes**

# **Skills**

 To notice a change e.g., that someone is wearing glasses or had a haircut.

### **Knowledge**

• To know that live things do not stay the same over time.

# **Events, people and place**

#### **Skills**

• To be able to talk about historical figures they have learned about.

# **Knowledge**

- To know if something is old or new.
- To know that something happened a long time ago.

- To begin to narrate their daily routines and weekly activities.
- To say what might happen on special days and sometimes remember what happened last year on that day.

#### **Knowledge**

• To know there are seasons that repeat and go in order.

# **Changes** Skills

- To be able to say how something is different or the same.
- To say what they can do now and what they couldn't do as a baby.

#### **Knowledge**

• To know the stages of human growth from a baby to an adult.

# **Events, people and place Skills**

- To compare and contrast items from the past.
- To be able sequence stories and events.
- To talk about why they think something is from the past or present.

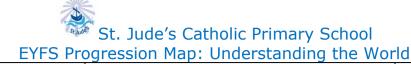
been read in class.

 Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. events, people and places in their own locality,



		Knowledge  To know i	if something is past or	
Vocabulary Now, grandad, nan, dad, mum, old, older First, next, the, after, morning, dinner time, afternoon, bedtime	Pedagogical Considerations Make a family tree. Encourage the children to use the visual time tableDraw a picture of who lives in their house, and who is in their extended familyBring photos of themselves as a baby to talk about what they couldn't do and what they can do knowOrdering traditional story events -Role playing story events -Role playing family corner -Talk about what they did at the weekend/yesterday/on their birthdayCelebrate special events and talk about	present.  Vocabulary  First, next, then, after that, same, different, morning, afternoon, evening, yesterday, today, tomorrow, before, after, changes. Past tense verbs. Days of the week. Names of the seasons. Names of baby animals. Egg, chick, chicken. Seed, seeding, plant.	Pedagogical Considerations Say what they did yesterday, last night, this morning. Say what they are going to do tomorrow. Use their visual timetable and talk about what they are doingLook at different modes of transport and compare them- grandparents or great grandparents invited in to talk about their transport/school experience -Look at the seasons and identify what clothes they would wear at different times of the year. Talk about birthdays, Christmas, Eid celebrations and traditions and what happens on that day	

LIIJFI	ogression map: understanding the wo	iu	
how they celebrate	(link to RE) Listen to		
them and traditions	the stories associated		
they have.	with these		
,	celebrations and		
	sequence the events.		
	-Talk and draw their		
	favourite memory and		
	explaining what		
	happened		
	-Sequence events of		
	class book, trips and		
	experiences.		
	-Talk about books		
	they have read and		
	events that happenedLearn about historical		
	people.		
	-Talk about how a		
	plant has changed		
	over time.		
	Scientific - Knowledge and Skills		
Skills	Skills	Animals	Animals
-To explore	-To name and describe	Explore the	Identify and
-To make observations	-To find the similarities and	natural world	name common
-To comment and ask questions	differences in living things,	around them,	animals including
To comment and don questions	materials and the natural world.	making	fish, amphibians,
<u>Animals</u>	-To comment and ask appropriate	observations	birds, mammals,
Knowledge	questions	and drawing	reptiles
-To know some simple animal names.	-To use senses to explore the world	pictures of	(shark, frog etc)
-To know simple body parts.	around them	animals	Name common
- 10 know simple body parts.		ailliais	animals that are
	-To talk about changes		animais that are



-To know the purpose of some simple body parts

# <u>Plants</u> Knowledge

-To know what a plant is

# Materials Knowledge

-To know some different types of materials

# <u>Seasonal change</u> Knowledge

-To know that the weather can change

-To use simple equipment for different types of enquiries and to communicate the data/findings

# Animals Knowledge

- -To know basic facts about some common animals
- -To know the names of some body parts
- -To know multiple purposes for simple body parts.

# Plants Knowledge

- -To know some plant names.
- -To know why we care for plants
- -To know the basic features of a plant
- -To know that some food can come from plants

# Materials Knowledge

- -To know that materials serve different purposes.
- -To know different types of materials

Body parts in relation to themselves Explore the different senses and explore the functions Look at different diets e.g. plant, meat or both.

#### **Plants**

Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of plants.
Explore the plant cycle.

### **Materials**

Explore a range of materials
Taking part in experiments to

carnivores, omnivores and herbivores. Name, draw and label basic parts of the human body. What part is attributed to what sense e.g. nose is for smell. Describe and compare the structure of common animals e.g. reptiles don't have wings, birds have beaks

#### **Plants**

Describe the basic structure of a common flowering plantstem, flower, leaf, root, branch.



	investigate	Identify and
Seasonal change	changes of	name common
<u>Knowledge</u>	state, such as	plants such as
-To know the different types of	freezing.	evergreen trees.
weather		
-To know the 4 seasons	Seasonal	
	change	Materials
	Know some	Being able to tell
	similarities and	the difference



# Vocabulary

#### **Animals**

Animal names that they are likely to seecat, dog, mouse, butterfly

#### **Plants**

Grow, soil, taller, egg, chick, chicken, caterpillar, cocoon, butterfly

# **Materials**

Melt, float, hard, soft,

# Seasonal Change

Rain, cloud, sun, snow, wind, darker, lighter, hot, cold.

# **Pedagogical Considerations**

#### **Animals**

Help children to care for animals and take part in first-hand explorations such as caterpillars or chick eggs.
Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to why we care for living things.

### **Plants**

Plant seeds and bulbs so children can observe changes over time.

# **Materials**

Provide children with opportunities to change materials from one state to another e.g. cooking and melting.

# **Vocabulary**

# **Animals**

Animal names of a wider range of animals such as cat. doa, bird, crocodile. elephant, cow. Meat, vegetable, food, grass, leaves, other animals ( Head, neck, shoulders, arms, hands, back, stomach, hips, leas, knees, feet,

# **Plants**

Root, stem, leaf, flower,

toes, fingers.

# **Pedagogical Considerations**

## Animals

Listen to children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including animals.

#### **Plants**

Listen to children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including plants.

# **Materials**

Model the vocabulary needed to name specific features of the natural world, both natural and manmade.

Opportunities to observe things such as ice melting, a sound causing vibration, light travelling through transparent material,

differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons.

hetween an object and a material e.g. saucepan is metal. Name everyday materials- wood, metal, glass, paper, rock, plastic Describe simple characteristics of materials Group materials by their properties

# Seasonal change

Seasonal changes- identify what happens in each of the seasons.
Observing weather and how it changes



EYFS Pro	ogression Map:	Understanding the Wor	10	
Explore how different materials sink and float. Explore how you can shine light through some materials, but not others. Shadows Plan and introduce new vocabulary related to the exploration Observe when water pushes up when trying to push a plastic boat, stretch elastic, snap a twig but can't bend a metal rod, magnetic attraction and repulsion  Seasonal change Going outside and looking at the seasonal changes throughout the year.	petal, sun, water, (soil)  Materials Plastic, wood, metal, glass, paper, rock  Seasonal Change winter, autumn, summer, spring, cold, warm, hot, sun, cloud, rain, thunder, lightening, frost, snow, dark, light	an object casting a shadow, a magnet attracting an object and a boat floating on water.  Seasonal change Note and record the weather Share texts related to seasons Take children outside to observe how the seasons change Opportunities for weather and season play		



People, culture and communities - Knowledge and Skills						
Skills	People, cuit	Skills	inities – Knowledge all	Describe their		
	k about similarities and		environment and talk	immediate		
differences between		about what they		environment,		
	about and share their	1	ce and talk about	using knowledge		
_	Iltural, religious and	_	similarities between	from		
community event	• •	their own culture		observation,		
•	each other's names using	To name special		discussion,		
the correct pronu	_	•	n different beliefs and	stories, non-		
•			il dillerent beliefs and	fiction texts and		
		cultures.	an and ball, about	maps.		
		_	ce and talk about	Know similarities		
Knowledge	n many formally		similarities between	and differences		
To know who is i		different culture	S.	between		
families.	re are different types of			religious and		
	e different communities.	Knowledge	the acceliance (and another the con-	cultural		
	ccupations (police, doctor,		they live (school, town,	communities in		
firefighter)	ccapations (police, doctor,	county)	neir own religion is.	this country,		
in engineer j			me places are special	drawing on their		
			he community (places	own experiences		
			ne community (places	and what has		
		of worship)		been read in		
			k about similarities and	class.		
			reen life in this country	Explain some similarities and		
		and life in other		differences		
			lifferent occupations	between this life		
	T	and what they d		in this country		
Vocabulary	Pedagogical	Vocabulary	Pedagogical	and life in other		
Similarities	Considerations	Environment	Considerations	countries,		
Differences	To draw a picture of	Non-fiction	Draw a picture of their	drawing on		
Family	themselves using the	Similarities	house, school or	knowledge from		
Community		Differences				



Country	current colours for their	Religion	places in their local	stories, non-
celebrations	eyes, hair, skin colour.	Country	area.	fiction texts and
	To draw family/friends	Community	Draw/talk about their	(when
	with different hair, eye,	Worship	own culture. Places of	appropriate)
	skin colours.	Mosque	worship, clothing,	maps
	To talk/draw pictures of	Church	family picture, special	
	their family.	Gudwara	occasions and events.	
	To observe different	Temple	Look at books or	
	types of families in		watch videos with	
	books they read/		people of different	
	pictures they see/they		cultures, talk about	
	observe.		how they are	
	To know they belong to		similar/different.	
	a school community.		Dressing up clothes/	
	To talk about other		home corner with	
	communities, they		items from different	
	belong to.		cultures.	
	Talk about/draw events		Food tasting. Foods	
	the children have been		from other cultures.	
	involved in.		Recognise places that	
	Celebrate different		are special (places of	
	events throughout the		worship) what	
	year (birthday,		happens there.	
	Christmas, Eid, Chinese		Images, text, videos	
	New Year etc.)		of different countries,	
	Play games where the		people, clothing,	
	children have to say		music, weather,	
	names. People who help us.		lifestyles and jobs. People who help us –	
	reopie who help us.		what do they do?	
		Technology - Ki	nowledge and Skills	
<u>Skills</u>		Skills	Towicage and Skins	
<u>UKIIIS</u>				

# St. Jude's Catholic Primary School EYFS Progression Map: Understanding the World

- To play simple games on the interactive whiteboard by pressing buttons.
- To mark make on paint software on the interactive whiteboard.
- To be able to take a photograph on a camera or iPad.
- To be able to use the play, rewind, stop and pause button on a CD player, karaoke machine, iPad or speaker when playing music.
- To make a bee-bot move.
- To recognise a selection of digital devices.
- To handle equipment responsibly with a level of care.

#### **Knowledge**

- -To be able to name different types of technology that they have experienced or seen people around them use before (e.g., Computer, phone, tablet, laptop etc).
- -To know how to switch something on or off.

- -To use a simple computer programme with increasing control.
- . To be able to talk about the different purposes of some technology and how it helps us in our daily lives.
- . To take part in simple programming activities with age-appropriate equipment eq. bee-bots.
- -To use various tools on Paint such as brushes, pens, erasers, fill, stamps and shapes.

To be able to choose the best device / equipment for a task (e.g., camera, iPad or phone to take a picture)

- -To record a video on an iPad or camera.
- -To be able to type simple words or other familiar phrases using a keyboard.
- -To direct a mouse, recognising the relationship between it and it's position on the screen.
- -To independently change games or increase levels of difficulty.
- -To be able to say that a device is a piece of equipment

### **Knowledge**

-To know information can be retrieved from computers and other forms of technology

To recognise that we can retrieve information from different technology sources.

To begin to understand how to stay safe when online.

To be able to use simple computer programmes with more control.

To use the simple functions e.g., taking a photograph, stopping and starting a video and working out how to play a game.

To recognise common uses of information technology beyond school

To 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.

Select a digital device to fulfil a task.

Save and open files.

Combine media with support to



	ETFS Progression Map: Understanding the World						
		-To know the pu	•	To access	present		
		_	atures (e.g., Keyboard,	content in a	information. E.g.,		
		I	a, power button, apps	range of formats	text and picture.		
		etc)		e.g., image,			
			personal information is	video, audio.	To understand		
			ldn't be shared on line.		what algorithms		
			acceptable use, to ask		are and how they		
		permission befo			are implemented		
			formation can be public		as programs on		
	T	or private.			digital devices		
Vocabulary	Pedagogical	Vocabulary	Pedagogical				
Computer,	Considerations	Online,	Considerations		To create and		
mouse, iPad,	know about	internet, safe,	Use technology to		debug simple		
laptop, phone,	acceptable use	e-safety,	complete simple		programs		
internet,	Use bee-bots to	laptop,	programmes.				
username,	explore moving	computer,			To start to use		
password,	objects for a purpose.	iPad, phone,	Use search engines to		some logical		
type, swipe		tablet, app,	find out information		reasoning to		
e-safety.	Know how to work	button, swipe,	during class		predict behaviour		
Stop, pause,	equipment: turn on,	click,	discussions.		of simple		
• • •		keyboard,			programs		
play	swipe iPad, move a	monitor,	Follow simple		Understand that		
Buttons,	mouse, press a button	power, exit,	instructions/create				
photograph,	on a keyboard.	mouse,	simple instructions		many devices have		
camera,		username,	using bee-bots.		computers in.		
volume, exit,	Explore using cameras	password, log			Do able to describe		
on, off, power,	on iPad to film and	on/off, record,	Explore paint, SMART,		Be able to describe		
battery,	take photographs.	play, bee-bots,	PowerPoint and begin		what a computer is.		
, ,	. 5 .	forward, turn,	to use its 'pen'		15.		
	Recognise and name	backwards,	features.				
	different types of	direction,					
	anierene cypes or	google, search					

# St. Jude's Catholic Primary School EYFS Progression Map: Understanding the World

technology in the environment and at home.	engine, function, calculate, calculator,	Discussions around esafety through circle time/PSHE curriculum.	
Use CD players, iPad or speakers to play music.	blog, tweet, share, save, web site, enter,	Opportunities to use a camera/other technology for purpose e.g., taking a photo of their own work.	