



SOUND AND DISTRICT PRIMARY SCHOOL

EYFS Curriculum Overview 2025/2026

AUTUMN 1 – ‘Marvellous Me!’-our family, people who help us, traditional tales	SPRING 2 – ‘Step into Nature’ -plants and flowers, weather/seasons, authors e.g. Julia Donaldson, animals- farm, wild, pets, dinosaurs, space, transport
AUTUMN 2 – ‘Marvellous Me!’-our family, people who help us, Autumn, traditional tales, Christmas	SUMMER 1 – ‘Amazing Animals’ -lifecycles, animals around the world, safari animals, mini-beasts, sea creatures, habitats, animal patterns
SPRING 1 – ‘Super Space’-knights and dragons, authors e.g. Julia Donaldson, animals- farm, wild, pets, dinosaurs, space, transport	SUMMER 2 – ‘Fun at the Seaside!’, holidays, holiday packing, how can we look after the oceans? recycling art, under the sea

Area of Learning	Educational Programme – (statutory guidance)	Reception Development Matters 2020 statements and Early Learning Goals (non-statutory guidance)	
Communication and Language	The development of children’s spoken language underpins all seven areas of learning and development. Children’s back-and-forth interactions from an early age form the foundations for language and cognitive development. The number and quality of the conversations they have with adults and peers throughout the day in a language rich environment is crucial. By commenting on what	Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn new vocabulary. • Use new vocabulary through the day. • Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. • Articulate their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences. 	Autumn – Read a wide range of stories, rhymes, poems, and non-fiction texts. Introduce new vocabulary, conversations, story-

	<p>children are interested in or doing, and echoing back what they say with new vocabulary added, practitioners will build children’s language effectively. Reading frequently to children, and engaging them actively in stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems, and then providing them with extensive opportunities to use and embed new words in a range of contexts, will give children the opportunity to thrive. Through conversation, storytelling and role play, where children share their ideas with support and modelling from their teacher, and sensitive questioning that invites them to elaborate, children become comfortable using a rich range of vocabulary and language structures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect one idea or action to another using a range of connectives. • Describe events in some detail. • Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. • Develop social phrases. • Engage in story times. • Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. • Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text, some as exact repetition and some in their own words. • Use new vocabulary in different contexts. • Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. • Learn rhymes, poems and songs. • Engage in non-fiction books. • Listen to and talk about selected non-fiction to develop a deep familiarity with new knowledge and vocabulary <p>ELG – Listening, Attention and Understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant questions, comments and actions when being read to and during whole class discussions and small group interactions. • Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding. • Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. <p>Speaking</p>	<p>telling and role-play opportunities.</p> <p>Spring – Read a wide range of stories, rhymes, poems, and non-fiction texts. Introduce new vocabulary, conversations, storytelling and role-play opportunities.</p> <p>Summer - Read a wide range of stories, rhymes, poems, and non-fiction texts. Introduce new vocabulary, conversations, storytelling and role-play opportunities.</p>
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Personal, Social and Emotional Development	<p>Children’s personal, social and emotional development (PSED) is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives, and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children, they learn how to make good friendships, cooperate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See themselves as a valuable individual. • Build constructive and respectful relationships. • Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. • Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. • Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. • Think about the perspectives of others. • Manage their own needs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Personal hygiene • Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular physical activity -sensible amounts of ‘screen time’ - healthy eating - having a good sleep routine - toothbrushing - being a safe pedestrian 	<p>AUTUMN – circle time sessions, building friendships, resilience in FS, feelings and emotions, healthy eating, solving conflicts, crossing the road.</p> <p>SPRING – circle time sessions, building friendships, resilience in FS Feelings and emotions, healthy eating, solving conflicts, crossing the road</p>

	<p>provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life</p>	<p>Early Learning Goals</p> <p>Self-Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. • Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. • Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. <p>Managing Self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. • Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. • Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. <p>Building Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others. • Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers. • Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs. 	<p>SUMMER - circle time sessions, building friendships, resilience in FS, feelings and emotions, healthy eating, solving conflicts, crossing the road</p>
<p>Physical Development</p>	<p>Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - walking - running - skipping - crawling - jumping - hopping – climbing 	<p>AUTUMN 1 –basic movements AUTUMN 2 - Gymnastics</p>

	<p>childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional wellbeing. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practise of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. • Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming. <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. • Combine different movements with ease and fluency. • Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. • Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. • Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming. • Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball. • Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. • Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing – mealtimes <p>Early Learning Goals Gross Motor Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others. 	<p>SPRING 1 – Dance SPRING 2 - basic attacking/defending principles SUMMER 1 – summer games SUMMER 2 – athletics and sports day Continuous provision – outdoor – trim trail, bikes, scooters, a range of other equipment. Fine motor skills – pencils, brushes, playdough, scissors.</p>
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<p>Literacy</p>	<p>It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. • Blend sounds into words, so that they can read short words made up of known letter-sound correspondences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. • Read a few common exception words matched to the school’s phonic programme. • Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. • Form lower-case and capital letters correctly. • Spell words by identifying the sounds and then writing the sound with letter/s. • Write short sentences with words with known letter-sound correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. • Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. 	<p>AUTUMN – reading, phonics phase 2, tricky words, handwriting, writing opportunities</p> <p>SPRING - reading, phonics phase 2 and 3, tricky words, handwriting, writing opportunities.</p> <p>SUMMER - reading, phonics phase 2 and 3 and 4, tricky words, handwriting, writing opportunities.</p>

		<p>Early Learning Goals</p> <p>Comprehension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary. • Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories. • Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play. <p>Word Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs. • Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by soundblending. • Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words. <p>Writing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. • Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters. • Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others. 	
<p>Mathematics</p>	<p>Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count objects, actions and sounds. • Subitise. • Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value • Count beyond ten. • Compare numbers. • Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers. 	<p>AUTUMN – White Rose units *Match, sort and compare*Talk about measure and patterns *It's me 1,2,3 *Circles and triangles *1,2,3,4,5</p>

	<p>- such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and ten-frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, 'have a go', talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the composition of numbers to 10. • Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0-5 and some to 10. • Select, rotate and manipulate shapes to develop spatial reasoning skills. • Compose and decompose shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can. • Continue, copy and create repeating patterns. • Compare length, weight and capacity. <p>Early Learning Goals</p> <p>Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5. • Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts. <p>Numerical Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system. • Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity. <p>Explore and represent patterns with.</p>	<p>*Shapes with 4 sides SPRING – *Alive in 5 *Mass and capacity *Growing 6,7,8 *Length, height and time *Building 9&10 *Explore 3-D shapes SUMMER – *To 20 and beyond *How many now? *Manipulate, compose and decompose *Sharing and grouping *Visualise, build and map *Make connections</p>
<p>Understanding the World</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about members of their immediate family and community. • Name and describe people who are familiar to them. • Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. 	<p>AUTUMN –family work, important members of society – doctors, police, dentists, vets, firefighters. Diverse</p>

	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. • Draw information from a simple map. • Understand that some places are special to members of their community. • Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. • Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. • Explore the natural world around them. • Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. • Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. <p>Early Learning Goals</p> <p>Past and Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles 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>People, Culture and Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>world work, R.E, Forest school sessions, special places</p> <p>SPRING - family work, important members of society – doctors, police, dentists, vets, firefighters. Diverse world work, R.E, Forest school sessions, special places.</p> <p>SUMMER - family work, important members of society – doctors, police, dentists, vets, firefighters. Diverse world work, R.E, Forest school sessions, special places</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>The Natural World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants. • 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. • Understand some important pro 	
<p>Expressive Arts and Design</p>	<p>The development of children’s artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe</p>	<p>Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. • Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills. • Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. • Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. • Develop storylines in their pretend play. • Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. <p>Early Learning Goals Creating with Materials</p>	<p>AUTUMN –music sessions, a range of art materials, sketch books. Artists, dance. SPRING - music sessions, a range of art materials, sketch books. Artists, dance. SUMMER - music sessions, a range of art materials, sketch books. Artists, dance</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.• Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.• Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories. <p>Being Imaginative and Expressive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.• Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs.• Perform songs, rhymes, poems and stories with others, and (when appropriate) try to move in time with music.	
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