

EYFS THE WORLD OBJECTIVES														
	16-26 months			22-36 months		30-50 months					40-60 months	ELG		
	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	1	1	2	3
<b>NURSERY</b>														
Who lives in my house?					✓	✓		✓						
Where does the day go at night?					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Which colours make you feel happy or sad?					✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
What would you find at the farm?					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Who goes to the Ugly Bug Ball?					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
What can I do with water?				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
<b>RECEPTION</b>														
What do I know about me?						✓						✓		
Why are there so many leaves on the ground?						✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Who are the famous inside my books?								✓			✓		✓	
Should Goldilocks say sorry?												✓		
Are all the mini-beasts scary?							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Who can I ask for help?									✓			✓		✓

**Early Years Foundation Stage Objectives**

**16-26 months**

1. Explores objects by linking together different approaches: shaking, hitting, looking, feeling, tasting, mouthing, pulling, turning and poking.
2. Remembers where objects belong.
3. Matches parts of objects that fit together, e.g. puts lid on teapot.

**22-36 months**

1. Enjoys playing with small-world models such as a farm, a garage, or a train track.
2. Notices detailed features of objects in their environment.



## Understanding the World – The World Programme of study 2019 - 2020



### **30-50 months**

1. Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world.
2. Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects.
3. Talks about why things happen and how things work.
4. Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time.
5. Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.

### **40-60 months**

1. Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.

### **ELG**

1. Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things.
2. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.
3. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.