

NURSERY LONG

TERM PLAN

24-25

We understand and appreciate the importance of the outdoor environment for our children. It is a continuation of our indoor provision and it will be used at every opportunity.

At Cobbs Brow, we provide our children with opportunities to develop their gross motor skills, to deepen their imaginations and also their sense of curiosity.

We want the children to feel safe and secure at all times and ensure that our safeguarding procedures are rigorous and kept up to date.

Communication is important to us and we greatly value the relationship that we develop with parents throughout this vital year.

Cobbs Brow EYFS Team.

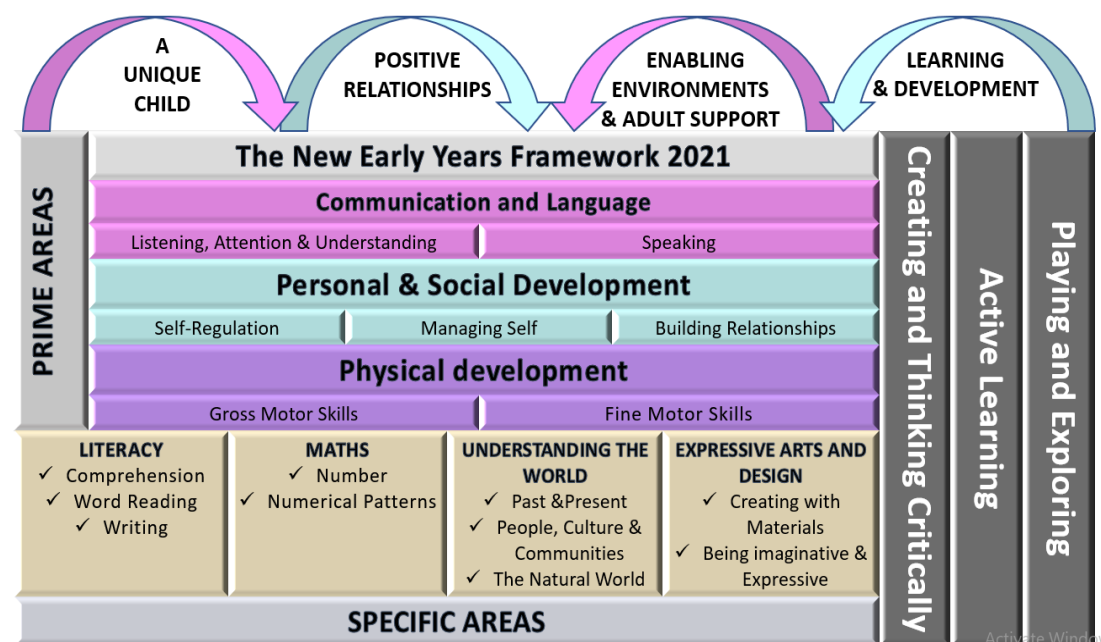
Curriculum Intent

This curriculum aims to enable all babies, toddlers and young children to be:

- Competent and creative learners who are curious about their world
- Secure and confident children who enjoy being at school and learning
- Skilful communicators who connect with others through play, symbol making and language

At Cobbs Brow Primary School we ensure each individual feels welcomed and valued and support our children to develop a positive disposition to learning. This love of learning is central to all we do. We want our children to become healthy, independent and responsible members of the community who are able to connect and communicate effectively with others and aim to prepare them for life in modern day Britain.

EYFS Lead – Miss P Sharples



	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
	MARVELOUS ME!	TERRIFIC TALES!	AMAZING ANIMALS!	COME OUTSIDE!	TICKET TO RIDE!	FUN AT THE SEASIDE!
GENERAL THEMES NB: These themes may be adapted at various points to allow for the children's interests to flow through provision. Planning stems from children's interests, topics and children's needs identified.	Starting Nursery Settling in All about me Nursery Rhymes Class Bear My family Dental Hygiene Heads Shoulders Knees and Toes	Leaves are falling Twinkle Twinkle Little Star Halloween Zoom Zoom Zoom We're Going to the Moon Incy Wincy Spider Bonfire Night Christmas	5 Little Ducks Five Little Speckled Frogs Materials Minibeasts Valentines	Humpty Dumpty It's Raining its Pouring Teddy Bears Picnic Life Cycles Plants / Flowers Growth Weather / Seasons	The Wheels on the Bus Old MacDonald had a Farm People Who Help Us Five Little Men in a Flying Saucer	Pirates Row Row Row Your Boat 12345 Once I Caught a Fish Alive Little Acorns
PIE CORBETT READING SPINE	Hug We're Going on a Bear Hunt You Choose Where's Spot		The Very Hungry Caterpillar Come on Daisy Brown Bear, Brown Bear, What do you see? Jasper's Beanstalk Dear Zoo		Each Peach Pear Plum Hariy Maclary The Train Ride	
POSSIBLE TEXTS AND 'OLD FAVOURITES' Fiction/Non-Fiction Poems Nursery Rhymes	Goldilocks and the Three Bears The Three Little Pigs The Gruffalo	Christmas Story / Nativity The Gingerbread Man Room on the Broom	The Very Hungry Caterpillar Little Red Riding Hood Three Billy Goats Gruff	Jack and the Beanstalk The Enormous Turnip	Traditional Tale – The Little Red Hen	Pirates Love Underpants The Smartest Giant in Town
'WOW' MOMENTS /	Halloween Book Week Space Week Mental Health Week	Halloween Bonfire Night Remembrance Day Road Safety Christmas Time / Nativity	Chinese New Year Computing Day Random Acts of Kindness Week Valentine's Day	Planting seeds Easter time Mother's Day Science Week Eater Egg Hunt Pancake Day	Nurse / Firefighter visit Post a letter - shops Spanish Day- Food tasting – different cultures Map work - Find the Treasure	Visit to the farm Father's Day Heathy Eating Week Pirate Day Sports Week

ENRICHMENT DAYS AND WEEKS		Diwali World Space Week Children in Need	Big School Bird Watch Week	Book Week Comic Relief		
PARENTAL INVOLVMENT	Wow Moments Macmillan Coffee Morning Parents Evening Craft Session		Wow Moments Parents Evening Mother’s Day Session How to help at home workshop		Quality Mark Celebration Summer Fair Sports Day Preparing for Little Acorns Meeting	
COEL	In planning and guiding what children learn, practitioners must reflect on the different rates at which children are developing and adjust their practice appropriately. Three characteristics of effective teaching and learning are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• playing and exploring - children investigate and experience things, and ‘have a go’• active learning - children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements• creating and thinking critically - children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things					
OVER ARCHING PRINCIPLES	Four guiding principles should shape practice in early years settings. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• every child is a unique child, who is constantly learning and can be resilient, capable, confident and self-assured• children learn to be strong and independent through positive relationships• children learn and develop well in enabling environments with teaching and support from adults, who respond to their individual interests and needs and help them to build their learning over time. Children benefit from a strong partnership between practitioners and parents and/or carers.• importance of learning and development. Children develop and learn at different rates. (See “the characteristics of effective teaching and learning” at paragraph 1.15). The framework covers the education and care of all children in early years provision, including children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).					
PLAY	<p>Play is essential for children’s development, building confidence as they learn and explore, relate to others, set their own goals and solve problems. Children learn by leading their own play, and by taking part in play which is guided by adults. (Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage, 2021)</p> <p>Children have a right to play. Children’s right to play is recognised as so vital to their wellbeing and development that it is included in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child (1989). Play both indoors and outdoors is also a fundamental commitment to children throughout the EYFS. (Birth to Five Matters, 2021).</p> <p>According to research by Dr. Karyn Purvis, scientists have discovered that it takes approximately 400 repetitions to create a new synapse in the brain, unless it is done in play, in which case it only takes 10 to 20 repetitions.</p> <p>At Cobbs Brow, children will have lots of opportunities to learn through planned, purposeful play. We will ensure that learning is fun, engaging and we will challenge and support all children wherever their starting point. As EYFS practitioners and effective role models, we will provide high quality interactions in order to develop and deepen the children’s learning opportunities across all areas of learning and environments. We will deliver our curriculum through a balance of adult led and child-initiated activities based on the EYFS Framework 2021. Learning experiences will be guided from children’s interests, identified needs and topics.</p>					

FOUNDATIONS
OF HIGHEST
QUALITY
PROVISION FOR
CHILDREN
(BIRTH TO FIVE
MATTERS, 2021)

Promoting Voice and Inclusion

- Inclusion is a process of identifying, understanding and breaking down barriers to participation and belonging.
- Listening to children's voices and recognising these are expressed in a range of ways, including non-verbally, is central to inclusive practice.
- Identifying what each unique child "knows and can do" is the foundation of inclusive early years practice.
- Understanding children as unique includes considering them in relation to others.
- Making sure that early year's practice meets the needs of all children means thinking about children in context.

Play

- Children have a right to play.
- Play, both indoors and outdoors, makes a powerful contribution to children's wellbeing, development and learning.
- In play children can become deeply involved as they take things they already know and combine them in new ways so that their understanding deepens.
- Children choose to play and are in charge of their play.
- Having freedom and time to play in an appropriately stimulating and resourced environment which is finely tuned for babies, toddlers and young children supports development and learning across all areas.
- Adults must have a deep understanding of how play of different types supports children to develop and learn, and be able to discuss this with parents.

Care

- Effective early years provision encompasses and pays as much attention to children's care as it does to play and learning.
- Effective provision includes planning for and reflecting on physical care events such as dressing, washing, feeding sleeping, changing and toileting.
- Respectful caregiving requires thoughtful organisation.
- Respectful caregiving requires respectful interactions.

Quality Improvement and Leadership

- Leadership and quality improvement run through the EYFS Principles.
- Quality improvement is a continuous process.
- A continuously improving setting needs continuing development for all staff.

Transitions

- Transition is a process, not an event.
- High quality transitions recognise the importance of feeling "known".
- Some children are particularly vulnerable to at times of transition.
- Transitions are opportunities for professional dialogue.
- The key person makes essential connections.
- Transition includes moving from EYFS to KS1.

KEY FEATURES OF EFFECTIVE PRACTICE (DEV MATTERS 2021)

Seven Features of Effective Practice

1 The best for every child

- All children deserve to have an equal chance of success.
- High-quality early education is good for all children. It is especially important for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- When they start school, children from disadvantaged backgrounds are, on average, 4 months behind their peers. We need to do more to narrow that gap.
- Children who have lived through difficult experiences can begin to grow stronger when they experience high quality early education and care.
- High-quality early education and care is inclusive. Children's special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) are identified quickly. All children promptly receive any extra help they need, so they can progress well in their learning.

2 High-quality care

- The child's experience must always be central to the thinking of every practitioner.
- Babies, toddlers and young children thrive when they are loved and well cared for.
- High-quality care is consistent. Every practitioner needs to enjoy spending time with young children.
- Effective practitioners are responsive to children and babies. They notice when a baby looks towards them and gurgles and respond with pleasure.
- Practitioners understand that toddlers are learning to be independent, so they will sometimes get frustrated.
- Practitioners know that starting school, and all the other transitions in the early years, are big steps for small children.

3 The curriculum: what we want children to learn

- The curriculum is a top-level plan of everything the early years setting wants the children to learn.
- Planning to help every child to develop their language is vital.
- The curriculum needs to be ambitious. Careful sequencing will help children to build their learning over time.
- Young children's learning is often driven by their interests. Plans need to be flexible.
- Babies and young children do not develop in a fixed way. Their development is like a spider's web with many strands, not a straight line.
- Depth in early learning is much more important than covering lots of things in a superficial way.

4 Pedagogy: helping children to learn

- Children are powerful learners. Every child can make progress in their learning, with the right help.
- Effective pedagogy is a mix of different approaches. Children learn through play, by adults modelling, by observing each other, and through guided learning and direct teaching.
- Practitioners carefully organise enabling environments for high-quality play. Sometimes, they make time and space available for children to invent their own play. Sometimes, they join in to sensitively support and extend children's learning.
- Children in the early years also learn through group work, when practitioners guide their learning.
- Older children need more of this guided learning.
- A well-planned learning environment, indoors and outside, is an important aspect of pedagogy.

5 Assessment: checking what children have learnt

- Assessment is about noticing what children can do and what they know. It is not about lots of data and evidence.
- Effective assessment requires practitioners to understand child development. Practitioners also need to be clear about what they want children to know and be able to do.
- Accurate assessment can highlight whether a child has a special educational need and needs extra help.
- Before assessing children, it's a good idea to think about whether the assessments will be useful.
- Assessment should not take practitioners away from the children for long periods of time.

6 Self-regulation and executive function

- Executive function includes the child's ability to:
 - hold information in mind
 - focus their attention
 - regulate their behaviour
 - plan what to do next.
- These abilities contribute to the child's growing ability to self-regulate:
 - focus their thinking
 - monitor what they are doing and adapt
 - regulate strong feelings
 - be patient for what they want
 - bounce back when things get difficult.
- Language development is central to self-regulation: children use language to guide their actions and plans. Pretend play gives many opportunities for children to focus their thinking, persist and plan ahead.

7 Partnership with parents

- It is important for parents and early years settings to have a strong and respectful partnership. This sets the scene for children to thrive in the early years.
- This includes listening regularly to parents and giving parents clear information about their children's progress.
- The help that parents give their children at home has a very significant impact on their learning.
- Some children get much less support for their learning at home than others. By knowing and understanding all the children and their families, settings can offer extra help to those who need it most.
- It is important to encourage all parents to chat, play and read with their children.

BRITISH VALUES	<table><tr><th>Individual Liberty</th><th>The Rule of Law</th><th>Democracy</th><th>Mutual Respect & Tolerance</th></tr><tr><td>Freedom for all Positive sense of self, self-esteem and confidence, taking risks i.e., obstacles, mixing colours in creative area, talk about own experiences and learning, increase knowledge, reflection, responsibility e.g. tidy up time</td><td>Understanding rules matter Understand behaviour expectations and consequences, learn to distinguish right from wrong, collaborate to create class rules and understand that these rules apply to everyone</td><td>Making decisions together Children understand they are part of a group, know their views count, value the views of others, talk about feelings, vote e.g., show of hands, take turns and share, collaborate, enquiring minds.</td><td>Treat others as you want to be treated Inclusive practice, community engagement, similarities and differences between us, personal experiences, cultures, traditions, faiths, celebrations, respecting the views and opinions of others, challenge gender/cultural and racial stereotypes</td></tr></table>						Individual Liberty	The Rule of Law	Democracy	Mutual Respect & Tolerance	Freedom for all Positive sense of self, self-esteem and confidence, taking risks i.e., obstacles, mixing colours in creative area, talk about own experiences and learning, increase knowledge, reflection, responsibility e.g. tidy up time	Understanding rules matter Understand behaviour expectations and consequences, learn to distinguish right from wrong, collaborate to create class rules and understand that these rules apply to everyone	Making decisions together Children understand they are part of a group, know their views count, value the views of others, talk about feelings, vote e.g., show of hands, take turns and share, collaborate, enquiring minds.	Treat others as you want to be treated Inclusive practice, community engagement, similarities and differences between us, personal experiences, cultures, traditions, faiths, celebrations, respecting the views and opinions of others, challenge gender/cultural and racial stereotypes
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ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES	Analyse Nursery Assessments In-house - Baseline data on entry National Baseline data by end of term Lancs Tracker Phonic Intervention groups EYFS team meetings	Ongoing assessments Baseline analysis Pupil progress meetings Parent’s evening info EYFS team meetings In house moderation End of Term Assessments (Lancs Tracker / Sims)	GLD Projections for EOY Cluster moderation EYFS team meetings In house moderation Interim Appraisal Ongoing assessments	Pupil progress meetings Parent’s evening info EYFS team meetings End of Term Assessments (Lancs Tracker / Sims)	Cluster moderation EYFS team meetings Ongoing assessments	Pupil progress meetings / Appraisal Review End of Year Reports EYFS team meetings EYFSP / EOY data								

<p>PSED</p>	<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, co-operate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life.</p>					
<p>SELF – REGULATION</p> <p>MANAGING SELF</p> <p>BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS</p>	<p>Class Rule Rules and Routines</p> <p>Rainbow Promises</p> <p>Supporting children to build relationships</p> <p>Promoting independence – own peg</p> <p>Key person time</p>	<p>How to deal with anger</p> <p>Emotions</p> <p>Self - Confidence</p>	<p>Feelings</p> <p>Encourage them to think about their own feelings and those of others by giving explicit examples of how others might feel in particular scenarios</p>	<p>Relationships</p> <p>What makes a good friend?</p> <p>Healthy me</p> <p>Random acts of Kindness</p> <p>Looking after pets</p> <p>Give children strategies for staying calm in the face of frustration. Talk them through why we take turns, wait politely, tidy up after ourselves and so on</p>	<p>Looking after others</p> <p>Friendships</p> <p>Discuss why we take turns, wait politely, tidy up after ourselves and so on.</p>	<p>Model positive behaviour and highlight exemplary behaviour of children in class, narrating what was kind and considerate about the behaviour.</p>
<p>KEY CONCEPTS</p>	<p>Growing & Changing</p> <p>Staying Safe</p> <p>Healthy Lifestyles</p>		<p>Feelings & Emotions</p> <p>Healthy Relationships</p> <p>Valuing Differences</p>		<p>Rights & Responsibilities</p> <p>Environment</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>RANGE 4</p>	<p>MR - Is becoming more able to separate from their close carers and explore new situations with support and encouragement from another familiar adult</p> <p>SS - Knows their own name, their preferences and interests and is becoming aware of their unique abilities</p> <p>UE - Seeks comfort from familiar adults when needed and distracts</p>	<p>MR - Builds relationships with special people but may show anxiety in the presence of strangers</p> <p>UE - Is becoming able to think about their feelings as their brain starts to develop the connections that help them manage their emotions</p> <p>SS - Is gradually learning that actions have consequences but not always the</p>	<p>MR - Seeks out others to share experiences with and may choose to play with a familiar friend or a child who has similar interest</p> <p>UE - Talks about how others might be feeling and responds according to their his understanding of the other person's needs and wants</p> <p>SS - Is developing an understanding of and interest in differences of</p>	<p>MR - Is beginning to be able to cooperate in favourable situations, such as with familiar people and environments and when free from anxiety.</p> <p>UE - Can feel overwhelmed by intense emotions, resulting in an emotional collapse when frightened, frustrated, angry, anxious or overstimulated</p> <p>SS- Shows a sense of autonomy through asserting their ideas and</p>	<p>MR - Shows some understanding that other people have perspectives, ideas and needs that are different to theirs, e.g. may turn a book to face you so you can see it</p> <p>UE - • Participates more in collective cooperation as their experience of routines and understanding of some boundaries grows</p> <p>SS - Is sensitive to others' messages of appreciation or</p>	<p>MR - Shows empathy and concern for people who are special to them by partially matching others' feelings with their own, e.g. may offer a child a toy they know they like</p> <p>SS - Experiments with their own and other people's views of who they are through their play, through trying out different behaviours, and the way they talk about themselves</p>

	themselves with a comfort object when upset	consequences the child hopes for	gender, ethnicity and ability	preferences and making choices and decisions	criticism	UE - Responds to the feelings of others, showing concern and offering comfort
HSC	<p>HSC - Very energetic in short bursts and needs time for rest and calm with at least three hours of a day of exercise including moderate- to vigorous-intensity physical activity, spread throughout the day</p> <p>HSC - Needs to sleep for 10–13 hours in a 24-hour period which may include a nap, with regular sleep and wake-up times</p> <p>HSC - Develops some independence in self-care and shows an awareness of routines such as handwashing or teeth cleaning but still often needs adult support</p>	<p>HSC - Feeds self competently</p> <p>HSC Can hold a cup with two hands and drink well without spilling</p> <p>HSC- Begins to recognise danger and seeks the support and comfort of significant adults</p>	HSC Develops increasing understanding of and control of the bowel and bladder urges and starts to communicate their need for the preferred choice of potty or toilet	HSC Can increasingly express their thoughts and emotions through words as well as continuing to use facial expressions	HSC - Able to help with and increasingly independently put on and take off simple clothing items such as hats, unzipped jackets, wellington boots	
PSED						

	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Controlling own feelings and behaviours ✓ Applying personalised strategies to return to a state of calm ✓ Being able to curb impulsive behaviours ✓ Being able to concentrate on a task ✓ Being able to ignore distractions ✓ Behaving in ways that are pro-social ✓ Planning ✓ Thinking before acting ✓ Delaying gratification ✓ Persisting in the face of difficulty. 					<p><i>“Self-regulatory skills can be defined as the ability of children to manage their own behaviour and aspects of their learning. In the early years, efforts to develop self-regulation often seek to improve levels of self-control and reduce impulsivity. Activities typically include supporting children in articulating their plans and learning strategies and reviewing what they have done.” Education Endowment Foundation.</i></p>
PD	<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 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 well-being. 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 practice of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence.</p>					
FINE MOTOR CONTROL	Threading, cutting, weaving, playdough, Hold pencil/paint brush	Develop muscle tone to put pencil pressure on paper Use tools to effect changes to materials Show preference for dominant hand	Begin to form letters correctly Handle tools, objects, construction and malleable materials with increasing control Encourage children to draw freely. Holding Small Items / Cutting with Scissors	Begin to form letters correctly Handle tools, objects, construction and malleable materials with increasing control Encourage children to draw freely. Cutting with Scissors	Develop pencil grip Use one hand consistently for fine motor tasks Cut with scissors / Draw a cross	Build things with smaller linking blocks, such as Duplo
	MH- Holds mark-making tools with thumb and all fingers	MH- Turns pages in a book, sometimes several at once	MH - May be beginning to show preference for dominant hand and/or leg/foot	Shows increasing control in holding, using and manipulating a range of tools and objects such as tambourines, jugs, hammers, and mark making tools	MH- Moves in response to music, or rhythms played on instruments such as drums or shakers	

KEY CONCEPTS	Climbing Safely		Balancing		Games	
GROSS MOTOR CONTROL	Climbing – outdoor equipment	Crates - climbing Provide a range of wheeled resources for children to balance, sit or ride on, or pull and push.	Ensure that spaces are accessible to children with varying confidence levels, skills and needs. Provide a wide range of activities to support a broad range of abilities. Dance / moving to music	Balance- children moving with confidence dance related activities Provide opportunities for children to, spin, rock, tilt, fall, slide and bounce. Use picture books and other resources to explain the importance of the different aspects of a healthy lifestyle.	Obstacle activities children moving over, under, through and around equipment Encourage children to be highly active and get out of breath several times every day. Provide opportunities for children to, spin, rock, tilt, fall, slide and bounce. Dance / moving to music	Games involving gross motor movements dance related activities Allow less competent and confident children to spend time initially observing and listening, without feeling pressured to join in.
OBJECTIVES B25 - RANGE 4 •	MH- Runs safely on whole foot MH- Climbs up and down stairs by placing both feet on each step while holding a handrail for support	MH- Uses wheeled toys with increasing skill such as pedalling, balancing, holding handlebars and sitting astride • •	MH- Sits comfortably on a chair with both feet on the ground MH- Begins to walk, run and climb on different levels and surfaces	MH- Sits up from lying down, stands up from sitting and squats with steadiness to rest or play with object on the ground, and rises to feet without using hands	MH- Jumps up into the air with both feet leaving the floor and can jump forward a small distance MH- Kicks a stationary ball with either foot, throws a ball with increasing force and accuracy and starts to catch a large ball by using two hands and their chest to trap it	MH- Begins to understand and choose different ways of moving
	From Development Matters 2021': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping – climbing 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. 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 their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. 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. 					

<p>CL</p> <p>Home language - celebrate multilingualism</p>	<p>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 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>					
<p>Whole EYFS Focus – C&L is developed throughout the year through high quality interactions, daily group discussions, circle time, PSHE times, stories, singing, speech and language interventions, Pie Corbett T4W actions, EYFS productions, assemblies, tiered vocabulary and weekly interventions.</p> <p>DAILY STORY / SONG TIME</p>	<p>Welcome to EYFS Settling in activities Making friends Children talking about experiences that are familiar to them This is me! Rhyming and alliteration Sharing facts about me! Mood Monsters Shared stories All about me! Model talk routines through the day. For example, arriving in school: "Good morning, how are you?"</p>	<p>Tell me a story! Settling in activities Develop vocabulary Tell me a story - retelling stories Story language Listening and responding to stories Following instructions Takes part in discussion Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Use new vocabulary through the day Choose books that will develop their vocabulary.</p>	<p>Tell me why! Using language well Ask's how and why questions... Retell a story with story language Helicopter Stories Ask questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them. Describe events in some detail. Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. Learn rhymes, poems and songs</p>	<p>Talk it through! Settling in activities Describe events in detail – time connectives Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Use picture cue cards to talk about an object: "What colour is it? Where would you find it?"</p>	<p>What happened? Settling in activities Re-read some books so children learn the language necessary to talk about what is happening in each illustration and relate it to their own lives</p>	<p>Time to share! Show and tell Weekend news Read aloud books to children that will extend their knowledge of the world and illustrate a current topic. Select books containing photographs and pictures, for example, places in different weather conditions and seasons.</p>
<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>B25 - RANGE 4</p>	<p>S- Uses longer sentences (e.g. Mummy gonna work)</p> <p>LA- Listens with interest to the noises adults make when they read stories</p>	<p>U- Identifies action words by following simple instructions, e.g. Show me jumping</p> <p>S- • Learns new words very rapidly and is able to use them in communicating</p>	<p>U- Understands who, what, where in simple questions (e.g. Who's that? Who can? What's that? Where is?)</p> <p>S- Uses a variety of questions (e.g. what, where, who)</p>	<p>U- Holds a conversation, jumping from topic to topic</p>	<p>S- Uses language to share feelings, experiences and thoughts S- Beginning to use word endings (e.g. going, cats) LA- Single channelled attention; can shift to a different task if attention</p>	<p>U- Beginning to understand more complex sentences, e.g. Put your toys away and then sit on the carpet</p>

	LA- Recognises and responds to many familiar sounds, e.g. turning to a knock on the door, looking at or going to the door	LA- LA- Shows interest in play with sounds, songs and rhymes			fully obtained – using child's name helps focus	
LITERACY	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)					
COMPREHENSION	Joining in with rhymes and showing an interest in stories with repeated refrains	Retell stories related to events through acting/role play. Christmas letters/lists.	Having a favourite story/rhyme.		Environmental print Understand the five key concepts about print: - print has meaning - print can have different purposes - we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom - the names of the different parts of a book Recognising initial sounds. Name writing activities. Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.	Environmental print Understand the five key concepts about print: - print has meaning - print can have different purposes - we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom - the names of the different parts of a book Recognising initial sounds. Name writing activities. Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.
READING	Phonics : Phase 1 Environmental sounds	Phonics: Phase 1 Environmental sounds	Phonics: Phase 1 Instrumental sounds	Phonics: Phase 1 Instrumental sounds	Phonics: Phase 1 Body percussion	Phonics: Phase 1 Body percussion
WRITING	Painting faces	Mark making using chubby tools	Drawings in response to stories	Mark making independently	Starting to draw arcs, circles and lines	Giving meaning to marks they make

OBJECTIVES B25 - RANGE 4	R- Enjoys rhythmic and musical activity with percussion instruments, actions, rhymes and songs, clapping along with the beat and joining in with words of familiar songs and nursery rhymes	R- Has some favourite stories, rhymes, songs, poems or jingles	W- Distinguishes between the different marks they make	W- Enjoys drawing and writing on paper, on screen and on different textures, such as in sand or playdough and through using touch-screen technology.	R-• Repeats and uses actions, words or phrases from familiar stories	R- Fills in the missing word or phrase in a known rhyme, story or game, e.g. Humpty Dumpty sat on a ... Begins to recognise familiar logos from children's popular culture, commercial print or icons for apps
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RED ROSE PHONICS

Red Rose Letters and Sounds Communication, Language and Literacy - Phonological Awareness - Phase 1 Planning Framework

Aspect 1 Environmental Sounds								
Teaching Block 1			Teaching Block 2			Teaching Block 3		
Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus: Listen to and identify indoor sounds.	Skill focus: Listen to and identify outdoor sounds.	Skill focus: Create different sounds using objects.	Skill focus: Identify hidden sounds.	Skill focus: Sequence sounds in the order they are heard, e.g. 2 or 3 sounds.	Skill focus: Sequence sounds in the order they are heard, e.g. 3 or 4 sounds.	Skill focus: Describe the sounds heard.	Skill focus: Identify sounds and place them in context, using appropriate environmental sound vocabulary.	Skill focus: Use and apply environmental sound vocabulary when innovating a story, poem or rhyme.

Aspect 2 Instrumental Sounds								
Teaching Block 1			Teaching Block 2			Teaching Block 3		
Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus: Identify and explore sounds made by objects.	Skill focus: Identify and explore sounds made by instruments.	Skill focus: Listen and respond whilst an instrument is being played.	Skill focus: Discriminate and copy sounds made by an instrument or sound maker.	Skill focus: Respond to start, stop signals using instruments or sound makers.	Skill focus: Remember and repeat a rhythm.	Skill focus: Select and play an instrument that matches an image, word or prop, and justify.	Skill focus: Select and play an instrument linked to a story and justify.	Skill focus: Select and play an instrument linked to a song, poem or rhyme and justify.

Aspect 3 Body Percussion								
Teaching Block 1			Teaching Block 2			Teaching Block 3		
Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:
Join in with words and actions from familiar songs and rhymes.	Perform actions increasing and decreasing the speed and loudness.	Join in with words and actions from new songs and rhymes.	Copy a pattern of body sounds and actions.	Copy a more detailed pattern of body sounds and actions.	Create a new simple sequence of sounds and perform.	Identify and discuss sounds being made by different parts of the body.	Identify sounds using the different criteria of fast, slow, loud and quiet.	Use a wider range of vocabulary to talk about sounds heard, e.g. <i>click, stamp</i> .

Aspect 4 Rhythm and Rhyme								
Teaching Block 1			Teaching Block 2			Teaching Block 3		
Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:
Join in with words and phrases in songs and rhymes.	Join in with words and phrases in stories.	Move in time to the beat and/or rhythm.	Identify words that rhyme, focusing on onset and rime.	Identify words that rhyme, focusing on onset and rime.	Identify words that rhyme in pairs.	Recognise syllables in words.	Continue a rhyming string.	Use appropriate rhyming words to complete a sentence or phrase.

Aspect 5 Alliteration								
Teaching Block 1			Teaching Block 2			Teaching Block 3		
Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:
Identify initial phonemes in words.	Identify initial phonemes in words.	Enunciate selected initial phonemes clearly.	Recall a number of items beginning with the same phoneme.	Recall a number of items beginning with the same phoneme.	Identify objects/animals which start with the same phoneme.	Join in with an alliterative story and make suggestions.	Articulate a developing amount of speech sounds clearly.	Generate words that start with the same phoneme.

Aspect 6 Voice Sounds								
Teaching Block 1			Teaching Block 2			Teaching Block 3		
Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:
Use a range of voice sounds.	Explore different mouth movements for a range of voice sounds.	Explore different mouth movements for a range of voice sounds.	Remember and repeat a sequence of voice sounds.	Remember, repeat and continue a sequence of voice sounds.	Remember, repeat and continue a sequence of voice sounds, varying the pitch and volume.	Use voice sounds to add sounds to a story.	Use appropriate vocabulary to describe different voice sounds.	Use appropriate vocabulary in rhymes and poems, to describe different voice sounds.

Aspect 7 Oral Blending and Segmenting

Teaching Block 4

Strand: Tuning Into Sounds			Strand: Listening and Remembering Sounds			Strand: Talking About Sounds		
Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:	Skill focus:
Listen to an adult orally blending two or three phonemes, using sound talk to blend a word. (Onset different but the rime the same)	Listen to an adult orally segmenting two or three phonemes, using phonic fingers to segment a word.	Listen and respond to an adult orally blending and segmenting two or three phonemes in words with the same initial phoneme.	Copy an adult orally blending phonemes in cvc words by listening and remembering.	Copy an adult orally segmenting phonemes in cvc words by listening and remembering.	Listen and respond to an adult orally blending and segmenting two or three phonemes in words.	Talk about phonemes whilst orally segmenting cvc words, with completely contrasting phonemes.	Talk about phonemes whilst orally segmenting cvc words, focusing on the initial, medial and final positioning.	Independently talk about and enunciate clearly the phonemes whilst blending and segmenting cvc words.

M

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 - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and tens 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.

*PLEASE REFER TO THE LEARNING AND PROGRESSION STEPS AND AUTUMN / SPRING / SUMMER PLANNING FROM LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Key Learning in Mathematics – Nursery

Number – counting	Number – number sense	Measurement
Rote counting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take part in finger rhymes with numbers (birth to 3) Recite numbers past 5 (3 & 4 year olds) Rate count back from 5 to 1 or 0 (3 & 4 year olds) Counting objects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence (birth to 3) Understand that counting is to find out how many (birth to 3) Say one number for each item in order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (3 & 4 year olds) Know the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle') (3 & 4 year olds) Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers – '1-2-3-5' (birth to 3) Count reliably up to 5 in everyday contexts (3 & 4 year olds) Show 'finger numbers' up to 5 (3 & 4 year olds) Understand and use conservation of number (3 & 4 year olds) Use the word 'zero' to represent 'none' (3 & 4 year olds) Compare amounts, saying 'lots', 'more' or 'same' (birth to 3) Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than' (3 & 4 year olds) Fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually (subitising) (3 & 4 year olds) Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5 (3 & 4 year olds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partition a set of objects in different ways (3 & 4 year olds) Know that numbers greater than 1 can be made in different ways (3 & 4 year olds) Number – number recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and identify numerals 0 to 5 (3 & 4 year olds) Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5 (3 & 4 year olds) Number – graphics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals (3 & 4 year olds) Represent and explain their thinking in their own ways (birth to 3) Number – calculating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items (birth to 3) Understand the concept of addition by practically combining sets of objects to find how many (3 & 4 year olds) Understand the concept of subtraction by practically removing one amount from within another to find how many are left (3 & 4 year olds) In real life contexts find one more and one less than a given number (3 & 4 year olds) In real life contexts add two single-digit numbers totalling within 5, using practical equipment (3 & 4 year olds) In real life contexts subtract a single-digit number from a number up to 5, using practical equipment (3 & 4 year olds) 	Distance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and compare sizes using gesture and language – 'bigger/little/smaller', 'high/low', 'tall', (birth to 3) Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length and height e.g. longer / shorter; wider / narrower; taller / shorter (3 & 4 year olds) Find an object of similar length/width/height (3 & 4 year olds) Weight <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and compare weights using gesture and language – 'heavy' (birth to 3) Make comparisons between objects relating to weight e.g. heavier/lighter (3 & 4 year olds) Volume/capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use language of full and empty to describe the amount in different containers (birth to 3) Make comparisons between objects relating to capacity e.g. more/less (3 & 4 year olds) Money <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that we need to pay for goods (3 & 4 year olds) Talk about things they want to spend their money on (3 & 4 year olds) Talk about different ways we can pay for things (3 & 4 year olds) Recognise that there are different coins and notes (3 & 4 year olds) Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about significant times of the day, e.g. home time, lunch time, snack time, bed time, etc. (birth to 3) Understand and use language – before, after, yesterday, today, tomorrow (3 & 4 year olds) Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then...' (3 & 4 year olds) Know some names of the days of the week (3 & 4 year olds)
Shape	Space	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups (birth to 3) Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners', 'straight', 'flat', 'round' (3 & 4 year olds) Know that shapes can appear in different ways and be different sizes (3 & 4 year olds) Build with a range of resources (birth to 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put objects inside others and take them out again (birth to 3) Climb and squeezing selves into different types of spaces (birth to 3) Understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table." – with no pointing (3 & 4 year olds) Describe a familiar route (3 & 4 year olds) Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind' (3 & 4 year olds) 	

UTW	<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 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>					
	<p>Identifying their family. Commenting on photos of their family; naming who they can see and of what relation they are to them.</p> <p>Talk about members of their immediate family and community.</p> <p>Navigating around our classroom and outdoor areas. Create treasure hunts to find places/ objects within our learning environment.</p> <p>Introduce children to different occupations and how they use transport to help them in their jobs.</p> <p>Listen out for and make note of children's discussion between</p>	<p>Can talk about what they have done with their families at Christmas time.</p>	<p>Listening to stories and placing events in chronological order.</p> <p>Listen to children describing and commenting on things they have seen whilst outside, including plants and animals.</p>	<p>Can children make comments on the weather</p> <p>Change in living things – Changes in the leaves, weather, seasons,</p> <p>Explore the world around us and see how it changes as we enter Summer. Provide opportunities for children to note and record the weather.</p> <p>Building a 'Bug Hotel'</p> <p>Draw children's attention to the immediate environment, introducing and modelling new vocabulary where appropriate.</p> <p>Encourage interactions with the outdoors to foster curiosity and give children freedom</p>	<p>Discuss how they got to school and what mode of transport they used. Introduce the children to a range of transport and where they can be found.</p> <p>Can children talk about their homes and what there is to do near their homes?</p> <p>Look out for children drawing/painting or constructing their homes.</p> <p>Encourage them to comment on what their home is like.</p> <p>Environments – Features of local environment Maps of local area Comparing places on Google Earth – how are they similar/different?</p>	<p>To understand where dinosaurs are now and begin to understand that they were alive a very long time ago.</p> <p>Materials: Floating / Sinking – boat building Metallic / non-metallic objects</p> <p>Listen to how children communicate their understanding of their own environment and contrasting environments through conversation and in play.</p>

	themselves regarding their experience of past birthday celebrations.			to touch, smell and hear the natural world around them during hands-on experiences. Look for children incorporating their understanding of the seasons and weather in their play.		
KEY CONCEPTS	Family & Festivals		Chronological Events & The Environment		Holidays, Transport & Describing Places	
OBJECTIVES B25 - RANGE 4	TW- Enjoys playing with small world reconstructions, building on first-hand experiences, e.g. visiting farms, garages, train tracks, walking by river or lake	PC- Has a sense of own immediate family and relations and pets T- Plays with water to investigate "low technology" such as washing and cleaning	PC- Beginning to have their own friends • T- Operates mechanical toys, e.g. turns the knob on a wind-up toy or pulls back on a friction car	TW- Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects T- Uses pipes, funnels and other tools to carry/ transport water from one place to another	PC- • In pretend play, imitates everyday actions and events from own family and cultural background, e.g. making and drinking tea, going to the barbers, being a cat, dog or bird TW- Notices detailed features of objects in their environment	PC- Learns that they have similarities and differences that connect them to, and distinguish them from, others T- Seeks to acquire basic skills in turning on and operating some digital equipment
EAD	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. Give children an insight into new musical worlds. Invite musicians in to play music to children and talk about it. Encourage children to listen attentively to music. Discuss changes and patterns as a piece of music develops.					
EAD	Join in with songs; beginning to mix colours, join in with role play games and	Listen to music and make their own dances in response.	Provide a wide range of props for play which encourage imagination.	Mother's Day crafts Easter crafts Home Corner role play	Encourage children to create their own music.	Colour mixing – underwater pictures. Father's Day Crafts

	<p>use resources available for props; build models using construction equipment.</p> <p>Sing call-and-response songs, so that children can echo phrases of songs you sing.</p> <p>Self-portraits, junk modelling, take picture of children's creations and record them explaining what they did.</p>	<p>Firework pictures, Christmas decorations, Christmas cards, Christmas songs/poems</p> <p>The use of story props, puppets & story bags will encourage children to retell, invent and adapt stories.</p> <p>Role Play Party's and Celebrations Role Play of The Nativity</p>			<p>Junk modelling, houses, bridges boats and transport.</p> <p>Retelling familiar stories</p> <p>Provide children with a range of materials for children to construct with.</p>	
KEY CONCEPTS	3D Art	Music- Voices	Imaginative Play	DT Crafts	Cooking & Nutrition	Music Instruments
<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>B25 - RANGE 4</p>	<p>CM- Joins in singing songs</p> <p>MM- Creates rhythmic sounds and movements</p>	<p>CM- Creates sounds by rubbing, shaking, tapping, striking or blowing</p>	<p>CM- Shows an interest in the way sound makers and instruments sound and experiments with ways of playing them, e.g. loud/quiet, fast/slow</p> <p>MM- Begins to make believe by pretending using sounds, movements, words, objects Beginning to describe sounds and music imaginatively, e.g. scary music</p>	<p>CM-Uses 3D and 2D structures to explore materials and/or to express ideas</p>	<p>CM- Experiments with ways to enclose a space, create shapes and represent actions, sounds and objects</p> <p>MM- Uses everyday materials to explore, understand and represent their world – their ideas, interests and fascinations</p>	<p>CM- Enjoys and responds to playing with colour in a variety of ways, for example combining colours</p>

PSED	PD	CL	L	M	UTW	EAD
<u>ELG: Self-Regulation</u>	<u>ELG: Gross Motor Skills</u>	<u>ELG: Listening, Attention and Understanding</u>	<u>ELG: Comprehension</u>	<u>ELG: Number</u>	<u>ELG: Past and Present</u>	<u>ELG: Creating with Materials</u>
<p>Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly.</p> <p>Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate.</p> <p>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> <p><u>ELG: Managing Self</u></p> <p>Be confident to try new activities and show independence,</p>	<p>Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.</p> <p>Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.</p> <p>Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.</p> <p><u>ELG: Fine Motor Skills</u></p> <p>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</p> <p>Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery.</p> <p>Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding</p> <p>Hold conversation when engaged in back-and-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers</p> <p><u>ELG: Speaking</u></p> <p>Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently</p>	<p>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Anticipate – where appropriate – key events in stories.</p> <p>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.</p> <p><u>ELG: Word Reading</u></p> <p>Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.</p> <p>Read words consistent with their phonic</p>	<p>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number;</p> <p>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> <p>ELG: Numerical Patterns</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</p> <p><u>ELG: People, Culture and Communities</u></p> <p>Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories,</p>	<p>Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.</p> <p>Share their creations, explaining the process they have used; - Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.</p> <p><u>ELG: Being Imaginative and Expressive</u></p> <p>Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.</p> <p>Sing a range of well-known nursery rhymes and songs; Perform songs,</p>

	<p>resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge.</p> <p>Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly.</p> <p>Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices.</p> <p><u>ELG: Building Relationships</u></p> <p>Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others.</p> <p>Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers;</p>		<p>introduced vocabulary.</p> <p>Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.</p> <p>Express their ideas and feelings about their experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.</p>	<p>knowledge by sound-blending.</p> <p>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</p> <p><u>ELG: Writing</u></p> <p>Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</p> <p>Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.</p> <p>Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.</p>	<p>than or the same as the other quantity.</p> <p>Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.</p>	<p>non-fiction texts and maps.</p> <p>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> <p>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> <p><u>ELG: The Natural World</u></p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between the natural</p>	<p>rhymes, poems and stories with others, and – when appropriate – try to move in time with music.</p>
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						<p>world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</p> <p>Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.</p>	
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