

Early Years Progression of Skills and Knowledge

Our Pre School and Reception children have a skill-based curriculum working towards end of year milestones. The focus is to develop what children learn and remember based on what they know and can already do .These are developed through guided sessions and ongoing continuous provision.

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| **Communication and Language** |
| **Physical Development** |
| **Literacy** |
| **Mathematics** |
| **Understanding the World** |
| **Expressive Arts and Design** |

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| **EYFS** | **Minimum Expectations for Pre School** | **Minimum Expectations for****Reception** | **Links to KS1 Curriculum** |
| **Listening, Attention and Understanding** *Development Matters* | * Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens.
* Can find it difficult to pay attention to more than one thing at a time.
* Sing a large repertoire of songs.
* Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to

tell a long story.* Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as “Get your coat and wait at the door”.
* Understand ‘why’ questions, like: “Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?”
 | * Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.
* Learn new vocabulary.
* 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.
* 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
 | Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peersAsk relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge.Use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions.Give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes,including for expressing feelings.Maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying ontopic and initiating and responding to comments.Use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas. |
| **Progression of skills***Attention**Song, Poems and Rhyme**Listening* | To look and attend for a short period of time (few minutes) | To respond when engaged with actions or speech. | To look and attend for extending period of time (more than 5 minutes). | To apply 5 whole body listening strategies showing an awareness of what has been said. | To look, listen and attend to adult inputs responding to who, where, when and what questionsappropriately. | To look, listen and attend to adult inputs responding to why and how questions appropriately. |
| To begin to join in with some familiar Nursery Rhymes with some words and actions. | To continue / predict the final word of a Nursery Rhyme “Humpty Dumpty sat on a???” | To start to develop Nursery Rhyme language and vocabulary and develop favourite rhymes. | To sing favourite nursery rhymes with increasing accuracy. | To sing a large repertoire of rhymes, poems and songs with increasing independence. | To continue to develop a wider range of Nursery Rhymes, Songs and Poems in addition to core favourites. | To sing paying attention to how they know the song sounds – rhythm, beat andclarity. | To learn new songs, rhymes and poems with increasing speed and accuracy. | Independentl y sing from memory a range of songs, poems and Nursery Rhymes. |
| To look, listen and attend to story time | To look, listen and attend to a story and respond with repeated refrains. | To look, listen and attend acquiring story book language such as character names and main plot events. | To look, listen and attend to familiar stories recalling key elements of characters and plot. | To listen attentively initially with prompts and then to start independently. | To respond to sentences and instructions. | To respond to questions appropriately. | To respond to what they hear/ engaging in story times/ learning the nursery rhymes andsongs |

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| *Story**Understanding* | To recall some events from a familiar story. | To identify key events and characters. | To recall a sequence of events. | To begin to retell familiar stories using speech, gesture, actions and props. | To use story and new vocabular y in a range of situations. | To demonstrate awareness of story book language in fiction, non- fiction, rhymes and poems. | To identify characters in a story and talk about their thoughts, feeling, actions and motives. | Speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English.Participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates.Gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s).Consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others.Select and use appropriate registers for effective communication. |
| To understand and use new vocabulary introduced through non-fiction texts. |
| To respond to what has been said to them, through actions. E.g. Sitdown. | To follow single step instructions –E.g. jump. | To understand who and what questions about familiar texts. | To follow two step instructions. | To follow complex instructions containing three parts. | To respond to how and why questions. | To ask questions to develop their own understanding. | To understand humour and more complex language. |
| **Speech and Language** *Development Matters* | * Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as ‘runned’ for ‘ran’, ‘swimmed’

for ‘swam’.* May have problems saying:
	+ some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh
	+ multisyllabic words such as ‘pterodactyl’, ‘planetarium’ or ‘hippopotamus’
 |  |
|  | Strategies: Support and advice from S+L therapist. Welcommes screening, intervention, referral. | To speak with clarity articulating individualwords. |
| **Speaking** *Development Matters* | * Use a wider range of vocabulary.
* Use longer sentences of four to six words.
* Be able to express a point of view and to debate when they disagree with an adult or a friend, using words as well as actions.
* Can start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns.
* Use talk to organise themselves and their play: “Let’s go on a bus... you sit there... I’ll be the driver.”
 | * 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.
* 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 explain how things work and why they might happen.
* Develop social phrases.
* Use new vocabulary in different contexts.
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| **Progression of skills** | To developconfidence to exchange | To use somewords and phrases to | To speak and uselonger sentences of at least 4 to 6 words. | To engagewith their | To initiateconversation | To respondto others in | To developsocial phrases. | To add detailto events in their talk. | To usesentences which are | To extendtalk/speak using a |

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| *Speaking**Vocabulary (Links to Literacy)* | words with achild/grown up. | communicate toothers to be understood by their peers andadults. |  | peers whileplaying. | with peers andother adults. | clearsentences. |  |  | grammatically correct, including tenses. | range ofconnective s. |  |
| To learn new vocabulary. | To begin to use new vocabulary during their play. | To use language to share feelings, experiences and thoughts. | To begin to usesubject specific vocabulary. | To confidently use new vocabularyin a wider range of contexts. , for example solving problems, negotiating and explanations. | To use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events. |
| **EAL language development***Receptive language**Expressive Language* | Joinsin with others but does not speak. | Imitatespeers.Begins to listen for short periods of time. | Follows peerexample for interpretation of instructions. | Understands more English than s/he is using – needstime to process questions. | Listens andresponds to classroom instructions and explanations where there are non- verbal cues and illustrations. | Listens tostories with increasing attention and recall. | Followsinstructions with more than one element. | Understandsinstructions containing sequence words e.g., first, then, etc. | Can listenwith sustained attention and confidence. | Able tounderstand whole class interactions. |  |
| Interact in home language with peers and adults when the opportunity arises. | Uses gestures andfacial expression to communicate. | Uses single words or phrases to express basic needs. To begin to use isolated words and phrases. | Uses action combined with limited talk relating tocurrent activity (here and now.)Beginning to ask simple QuestionsExpresses likes/ dislikes in simple terms.Growing vocabulary for naming everyday objects.Beginning to describe more detail e.g., colour, size. | Uses talk to recalland relive past experiences. May substitute words tomake meanings clear.Articulates feelings andpreferences.Beginning to use language toexplain | Attempts retelling of their own news, events or stories with a simple sequence. (EAL errors will be apparent) | Shows greater confidence using English in most social situations. | Speech is generally grammatical ly correct at word and phrase level.Uses connectives such as when or because.Questions why things happen and canjustifypredictions |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  | what is happeningand what might happen next in anactivity. |  |  | about what might happen next. |  |
| **ELG** | **Listening, Attention and Understanding:*** 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.

**Speaking:*** Participate in small group, class and one-to-one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
* Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when appropriate.
* 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.
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| **EYFS** | **Minimum Expectations for Pre School** | **Minimum Expectations for** | **Links to KS1** |
|  |  | **Reception** | **Curriculum** |
| **Gross Motor Skills** *Development Matters* | * Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills.
* Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet.
* Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues.
* Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks.
 | * Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping – climbing
* 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.
* Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor
* 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.
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| **Progression of skills***Walking and Spatial awareness* | To develop leg strength by pushing themselves with their feet while sitting on a rideon toy. | To develop body coordination by moving leg one at a time. | To be able to stop and stay balanced. | To step backwards if needed. | To understand speed (fast/slow). | To understand distance (far/near). | To be able to increase/decrease speed. | To be able to change direction. | To be able to move around obstacles successfully. | Pupils should develop fundamental movement skills, become increasingly competent and confident and access a broad range of opportunities to extend their agility, balance and coordination, individually and with others. They should be able to engage in competitive (both against self and against others) |
| *Balance* | To stop and stand still. | To complete a two footed jump from standing position. | To complete a two footed jump from low level. | To balance on one leg for 3 seconds | To balance on one leg for 10 seconds | To balance on one leg and stay still. | To hop on one foot on the spot. | To hop and move. | To skip. |
| *Ball skills (hands)* | To push and roll a ball (*from a seated position)* | To receive a ball that has been pushed and rolled(*from a seated position)* | Bounce a large ball | Catch a ball following bouncing a large ball | To bounce a ball in a space and then catch | Introduce beanbags/ balls of different sizes-To throw a ball1. underarm
2. overarm
 | To catch and receive equipment of different sizes by moving the body. | To sequence throwing and catching equipment of different sizes ( *both from a still position**and moving)* | To develop accuracy to catch and throw enabling competence in ballactivities. |
| *Ball skills (feet)* | To move a ball with feet (*dominant foot*) | To develop moving a ball with feet by walking and kicking. | To kick a ball from a still position | To kick a ball from a moving position | To move a ball by dribbling from one foot to the other | To move a ball by dribbling with control *(i.e. around cones)* | To kick (pass) with accuracy to others. | To develop competent pass and dribbling during games. |

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| **Fine Motor Skills** *Development Matters* | * Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors.
* Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.
* Start to eat independently and learning how to use a knife and fork.
* Show a preference for a dominant hand.
 | * 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.
* Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.
 | physical activities,in a range of increasingly challenging situations.Pupils should be taught to: master basic movementsincluding running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activitiesparticipate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defendingperform dances using simple movement patterns. |
| **Progression of skills***Hand to eye co- ordination.**Construction**Mark making (pencil grip)**Manipulating materials**One-handed tools (scissors)* | To follow hand development exercises (touching fingerto thumb) | To complete a peg puzzle. | To use a pincer movement to pick up asmall object. | To use tweezers to pick up small objects. | To thread 3 or more large beads. | To refine their small motor skills: threading and sewing, woodwork, pouring, stirring, dancing with scarves, dressing and undressing, playing with small world, making models and manipulating malleable materials. |
| To combine 3 to 6 blocks to construct. | To connect large construction together. | To combine 6 to 12 blocks or construction together. | To connect small constructions pieces together. E.g.Lego | To combine blocks and construction materials to buildmodels. | To combine, balance and connect constructions pieces together with a purpose in mind. |
| To hold awriting implement using cylinder grasp. | To draw a line and circle. | To hold a writing implement using digit grasp. | To draw an x, square and triangle. | To hold a writingimplement using tripod grip.To draw a simple representation of a person and copy letters from their name. | To drawpictures with details such as facial features and to sometimes form letters correctly. | To hold mark making tools with three or four fingers and makes marks with control. | To begin to form letters that resemble letter shape. | To copy letters that are recognisable. | To follow patterns for writing which build om the three basic letter shapes (l, r, c). |
| To make a largeball and flat pancakes with playdough. | To make smaller balls and othershapes with playdough consistent in size. | To use playdough tools tomake models. | To shape and mould malleable materials using their fingers, hands andtools. |
| To hold scissors between thumb and forefinger to make snips. | To hold scissors appropriately, turning the page as they cut. | To use scissors to cut out a picture from a page. | To use scissors safely, making cuts with control, such as, along a line on the paper. |

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| **Movement & Dance** *Development**Matters* | * Are increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm.
 | * Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace.
* Combine different movements with ease and fluency.
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| **Progression of skills***Sequence* | To copy an action. | To join in with actions rhymes. | To match actions to words. | To independently recall the actions that match a rhyme/song. | To use the whole body with a range of movements. | To connect two movements. | To change direction and stop. | To connect a series of movements using the wholebody. |
| *Movement and control* | *Links to spatial awareness* | To move to music. | To copy movement to music. | To move freely to music and respond to different types of music. | To be able to use their bodies to imitate motifs from stories andtopics. | *Links to spatial awareness* | To vary the speed of movements. | To move to the rhythm of music. |
| **Independence and Collaboration** *Development Matters* | * Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams.
* Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities in the setting. For example, they decide whether to crawl, walk or run across a plank, depending on its length and width.
* Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. For example, choosing a spade to enlarge a small hole they dug with a trowel.
* Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks.
 | * Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group.
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| **Progression of Skills***Group work* | To engage in the same activity as others. | To take part in a group activity. | To involve others in made up activities. | To share resources during group activities. | To take on a role/wait for a turn in a teamactivity. | To create a group activity/team game. | To work in pairs, sharing and turn taking to achieve the aim. | To take part in a small team game. |
| *Environment* | To explore the indoor and outdoor learning environments. | To engage in a range of physical activities. | To choose to move in different ways. | To decide how to move to complete a task or activity. | To use a range of small and large apparatus indoors andoutside. | To think of their own ideas and ways of using/moving on small and large apparatus. | To use apparatus alongside others in a small group. |

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| *Resources* | To familiarise themselves with the resources in Nursery. | To show an interest in using resources in Nursery. | To know how to use a range of resources. | To choose the right resources to carry out their plan. | To know where to find the recourses that they need or ask forsupport. | To involve others in carrying out their own plan. Sharing resources if needed. | To demonstrate trial and error, changes resources if something isn’t working well. |  |
| *Safety* | To walk safely with objects in their hands.To navigate obstacles while carrying objects. | To move a large toysafely. | To move objects by travelling in the same direction as others helping. | To move a long plank safely. One child at each end. | To know when an object when will need more than person to move it safely. | To carry a mat, one child at each corner. | To recognise when something isn’t safe. |
| **Health and Self-care** *Development Matters* | * Be increasingly independent as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats

on and doing up zips.* Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly.
* Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and tooth brushing.
 | * Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health

and wellbeing: - regular physical activity - healthy eating – tooth brushing - sensible amounts of ‘screen time’ - having a good sleep routine - being a safe pedestrian* Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: - lining up and queuing - mealtimes - personal hygiene
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| **Progression of skills - PSED***Personal care* | To be able to put arms in coats and pull trousers down.To know when they need the toilet. | To put coat on independently and pull a started zipper up.To know to wash their hands after using the toilet. | To remove their jumper. | Developing awareness of personal hygiene, such as using a tissue and regular hand washing. | To provide reminders for children to develop good personal hygiene - toileting, handwashing, ‘catch it, bin it, kill it’, using hand gel | To independently use the toilet and wash hands. | To independently use a tissue and dispose of it then wash hands. | To independently use hand gel to keep hands clean. |
| *Healthy choices* | To try a range of fruit at snack time. | To know when they are cold and wear a coat without prompting. | To know when they are hot. | To begin to understand the importance of oral hygiene. | To understandthe difference between healthy food choices and foods that should be eaten occasionally as a treat. | To make healthy choices at lunch time. | To understand the concept of health and wellbeing. | To demonstrate their application of health and wellbeing in a range ofareas. |

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| *Managing the school day* | To recognise their own belongings.E.g. coat and water bottle | To manage their own belongings. | To line up with adult prompt. | To wait for transitions with reducing adult support. | To take turns and be considerate to others. | To line up at various times of the day without touching others. | To demonstrate good table manners. |  |
| **ELG** | **Gross Motor Skills:*** Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.
* Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.
* Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.

**Fine Motor Skills:*** Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.
* Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery.
* Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.
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| **EYFS** | **Minimum Expectations for Pre School** | **Minimum Expectations for Reception** | **Links to KS1****Curriculum** |
| **Comprehen sion** *Developme nt Matters* | * Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary.
 | * Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.
 | To develop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and understanding by:listening to and discussing a wide range of poems, stories and non- fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently being encouraged to link what they read or hear to their own experiences becoming very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics recognising and joining in with predictable phraseslearning to |
| **Progression of skills***Comprehension**Vocabulary* Stories & Vocabulary(linked to Communicatio n and Language) | To join in with repeated refrains as they become more familiar with astory. | To recall some key events from a familiar story. | To learn some key vocabulary from familiar stories. | To engage in extended conversati ons about stories. | To use some new vocabulary in role play scenarios. | To demonstra te an understan ding of what has been read to them. | To anticipate keys events in stories. | To retell stories and narrative using their own words. | To retell stories and narrative using story language/new vocabulary. |
| To listen to stories actively engaging. | To identify key events and characters. | To recall a sequence of events. | To anticipa te what will happen next. | To use story and new vocabulary in a range of situations. | To demonstra te awareness of story book language in fiction, non- fiction, rhymes andpoems. | To identify character s in a story and talk about their thoughts, feeling, actions andmotives. | To sequence a story using visual prompts. | To be able to talk about the main elements of a story, including the problems. | To recreate a story map based on a familiar story and their own stories. |
| **Word Level/Phoni cs** *Developme nt Matters* | Understand the five key concepts about print:* print has meaning
* the names of the different parts of a book
* print can have different purposes
* page sequencing
* we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom
 | * 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.
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|  | Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: | * 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 (Letters and Sounds).
* Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words.
* Re-read these books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment.
 | appreciate rhymes and poems, and to recite some by heartdiscussing word meanings, linking new meanings to those already known understand boththe books they can already read accurately and fluently and those they listen to by: drawing on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacherchecking that the text makes sense to them as they read, and correcting inaccurate reading discussing the significance of the title and events making inferences on the basis of what is being said and done predicting what might happen on the basis of what has been read so farparticipate in discussion about what is read to |
| - spot and suggest rhymes |
| - count or clap syllables in a word |
| - recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother. |
| **Progression** | To show | To handle | To differentiate | To know that print | To name some | To know that we | To name and | To understand that print |
| **of skills** | aninterest | booksappropriately. | between printand illustrations. | can have differentpurposes (logos, | parts of abooks (cover, | turn the pages insequence and read | understand the use of acontents page. | can be used to find outinformation. |
| *Print* | in books. |  |  | signs, label, lists,stories etc.) | pages, print,picture) | the words left toright and top to | To differentiate |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | bottom. | between a story and |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | information book. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (NUR/REC) |  |  |
| *Phonological awareness* | To listen and show awareness of sounds in the environment.To show awareness of the sounds made by musical instruments and our bodies | To recall the sound s that they hear. | To discrimina te between the sounds that they hear. | To describe the sounds that they hear. | To recall/repeat a sequence of sounds that they hear | To develop awaren ess of rhythm and rhyme. | To notice when words rhyme and sugge st some words that rhyme. | To clap or count syllabl es in words. | To continue a rhyming string.To hear or count syllables in polysyllabic words.To continue developing phonological awareness (recall, discriminate and describe sounds in sequence) |
|  | To | To hear the sound at the | To hear and say the | To begin oral blending. | To hear | To | To blend | To blend the sounds of all |
|  | recognisewhen | beginning of their name. | initial sound in aword. |  | and blendthe sounds | recognisethe 19 | the soundsof known | known GPC’s includingthose with digraphs and |
|  | wordsbegin with |  |  |  | in words. | lettersand say | GPC’s toread short | trigraphs to readdecodable words. |
|  | the same |  |  |  |  | the |  |  |

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| *Phonics Blending to read* | initial sound. |  |  |  |  | sounds that they make. (phase 2) | decodable words. |  | them, taking turns and listening to what others say explain clearly their understanding of what is read to themTo apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words. To respond speedily with the correct sound to graphemes (letters or groups of letters) for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taughtread common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the wordread words containing taught GPCs and –s, –es, –ing, –ed, –er and – |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | est endings. |
| *Reading* | To recognise own name, logos and print in the environment. | To read common | To read a simple | To read common | To read simple | To re-read books to | To read other words of more |
|  |  | exceptionwords. | captionmade up | exceptionwords. | phrases andsentences | build uptheir | than one syllablethat contain |
|  |  | (phase 2) | of known | (phase 3) | made up of | confidenc | taught GPCs |
|  |  |  | GPC’sand |  | words withknown | e in wordreading, | read words withcontractions [for |
|  |  |  | knowncommon |  | letter–soundcorresponde | theirfluency | example, I’m, I’ll,we’ll], and |
|  |  |  | exceptionwords. |  | nces and,where | and theirunderstan | understand thatthe apostrophe |
|  |  |  |  |  | necessary, afew | ding andenjoyment | represents theomitted letter(s) |
|  |  |  |  |  | exception | . | read books aloud, |
|  |  |  |  |  | words. |  | accurately, that |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | are consistent with |
|  | * Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; write ‘m’ for mummy.
* Write some or all of their name.
* Write some letters accurately.
 | * 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.
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| **Writing** | their developing |
| *Developme* | phonic knowledge |
| *nt Matters* | and that do notrequire them to |
|  | use other |
|  | strategies to work |
|  | out words. |
|  | To reread these |
|  | books to build up |
|  | their fluency and |
|  | confidence in |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Progression****of skills***Phonics Segmenting to spell* | To hearand say the initial sound in their name. | To hear and say the initial sound in words. | To beginto write the initial sound in a word. | To begin to segment thesounds in words. | To orallysegment the sounds in words. | Tosegment the sounds in words to spell/writ e. | To makephonetical ly plausible attempts at spelling words including the use of digraphs and trigraphs. | To writeshort sentences with words with known GPC’s and common exception words. | To writeshort sentences using a capital letter, finger spaces and full stop.To write short sentencesthat can | word readingspell:words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taughtcommon exception words the days of the weekname the letters of the alphabet: |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | be read by others. | naming the lettersof the alphabet in |
|  |  | order |
|  |  | using letter names |
| *Writing* | To show an interest in using mark making tools. | To control a one-handed tool to make marks. | To give meaning to the marks they make. | To draw simple representatio ns. | To use symbols or marks to imitate writing. | To engage in early writing for a purpose. | To begin to include some letters to represent initial sounds in their early writing. | To know where to start writing on the page. | To write for a range of purpose s, includin g, phrases, simple sentenc es. | To re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense for themselves and others. | to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same soundadd prefixes and suffixes:using the spelling rule for adding –s or –es as the plural marker for nouns |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | and the third |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | person singular |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | marker for verbs |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | using the prefix |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | un– |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | using –ing, –ed, – |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | er and –est where |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | no change is |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | needed in the |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | spelling of root |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | words [for |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | example, helping, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | helped, helper, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | eating, quicker, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | quickest] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | apply simple |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | spelling rules and |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | guidance, as listed |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | in English |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | appendix 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | write from |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | memory simple |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sentences dictated |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | by the teacher that |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | include words |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | using the GPCs and |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | common |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | exception words |
|  | taught so far |
| *Letter formation (link to physical development)* | To copy some letters that resemble the letter shapes. | To form some letters accurately. | To copy the letters in their name. | To write some or all of their name from memory. | To form lowercase letters correctly. | To form capital letters correctly. | write sentences by:saying out loud what they are going to write about |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | composing a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sentence orally |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | before writing it |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sequencing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sentences to form |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | short narratives |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | re-reading what |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | they have written |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | to check that it |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | makes sense |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | discuss what they |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | have written with |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | the teacher or |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | other pupils |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | read their writing |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | aloud, clearly |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | enough to be |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | heard by their |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | peers and the |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | teacher |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | develop their |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | understanding of |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | the concepts set |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | out in English |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | appendix 2 by: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | leaving spaces |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | between words |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | joining words and |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | joining clauses |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | using ‘and’ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | beginning to |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | punctuate |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | sentences using a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | capital letter and a |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | full stop, question mark or exclamation mark using a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun ‘I’ learning the grammar for year 1 in Englishappendix 2 use the grammatical terminology in English English appendix 2 indiscussing theirwriting |
| **ELG** | **Comprehension:*** 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

**Word Reading:*** Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.
* Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.
* Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

**Writing:*** 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.
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|  | **Minimum Expectations for Pre School** | **Minimum Expectations for Reception** | **Links to KS1 Curriculum** |
| **Number** *Develop ment Matters* | * Fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to
* count them individually (‘subitising’).
* Recite numbers past 5.
* Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5.
* Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total (‘cardinal principle’).
* Show ‘finger numbers’ up to 5.
* Link numerals and amounts: for example, showing the right number of objects to match the numeral, up to 5.
 | * Count objects, actions and sounds.
* Subitise.
* Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value.
* Count beyond ten.
 | **Pupils should be taught to:**count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given numbercount, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of twos, fives and tensgiven a number, identify one more and one lessidentify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more |
| **Progress ion of skills***Using number names**Subitising**Number* | To join in with number rhymes. | To use number names in play. | To rote count to 5. | To rote count to 10. | To rote count to 20. | To count beyond 20. |
| To understa nd that number carries meaning. | Fast recognition of 1 object. | Fast recognition of 2 object. | Fast recognition of 3 object. | To subitise up to 5. |
| To have an awarene ss of numeral s in the environment. | To match numerals. | To understand that number can be represented in different ways. | To recognise numerals up to 5. | To represent, compare and understan d the compositi | To represent, compare and understand the composition of numbers up to 5. | To represent, compare and understand the composition of numbers up to 10. | To represent, compare and understand the composition of numbers up to 20. |

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| *Cardinal Principle* |  |  |  |  | on of 1,2and 3. |  |  |  | than, less than (fewer), most, leastread and write numbers from 1to 20 in numerals and words. |
| To say when they have 1 object. | To say one numeral per object with 1:1corresponde nce for up to3 objects. | To understan d the concept of how many? | To say one numeral per object with 1:1 correspondence for up to 5 objects. | To count up to 5 objects from a larger group. | To count out up to 10 from a larger group, knowing that the final number said represents the total amount. | To count out up to 20 from a larger group, knowing that the final number said represents the total amount. |
| **Problem Solving and Numeric al Patterns** *Develop ment Matters* | * Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals.
* Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5.
* Compare quantities using language: ‘more than’, ‘fewer than’.
 | * Compare numbers.
* Understand the ‘one more than/one less than’ relationship between consecutive numbers.
* Explore the composition of numbers to 10.
* Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0–5 and some to 10.
 | **Pupils should be****taught to:** read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signsrepresent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20add and subtract one- digit and two- digit numbers to 20, including zerosolve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and |
| **Progress ion of skills***Writing numerals**Comparing quantities* | To explore numerical mark making including lines, dots and numerals. | To write numbers to 20. |
| To know that two groups of objects can have different quantiti es – estimati on. | To know that two groups of objects can have the same quantitie s. | To identify a group that has more using visual prompts and real life scenarios. E.g. sharing cars | To identify a group that has fewer objects using visual prompts and real life scenarios. | To join in with number rhymes understa nding how the number changes. | To compare two groups of objects saying which group has more or fewer. | To say the number that is one more than a given number. | To say the number that is one less than a given number. |

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| *Numerical patterns* | Saying number names in order. | To order number s to 10. | To order numbers to 20. | Recall numb er bonds to 5. | Recall number bonds to 10. | Double facts to 10. | pictorial representations, and missing number problems suchas 7 = – 9. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | To count confidently in sequence to 10. | To count beyond 20. | To count in 2’s. | To identify odd and even numbers. |  |
| *Odds and evens**Addition**Subtraction* |  |  |  |  | solve one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations and arrays with the support of the teacher.recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity |
| To understand that if you add one more to a group the total increases. | To understand that if you count all of the objects in two sets you find the total. | To use the ‘first, then, now’ concept to add two groups to find the total with numbersto 5. | To use the ‘first, then, now’ concept to add two groups to find the total with numbers to 10. | To find the total by counting on. | To apply addition strategies to solve problems in the environment. |
| To understand that if you take one away from a group the total decreases. | To count backward s from 10. | To use the ‘first, then, now’ concept to subtract numbers to 5. | To use the ‘first, then, now’ concept to subtract numbers to 10. | To apply subtraction strategies to solve problems in the environment. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape orquantity. |
| **Shape***Develop* | * Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: ‘sides’, ‘corners’; ‘straight’, ‘flat’, ‘round’.
* Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof etc.
* Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle etc.
 | * Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order 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.
 | **Pupils should be taught to:**recognise and |
| *ment* | name common |
| *Matters* | 2-D and 3-D |
|  | shapes, |
|  | including: |

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| **Progress ion of skills***2D shapes**3D shapes* | To show an interest in shapes.To notice shapes in the environ ment. | To match two shapes that are the same. | To talk about shapes that they notice.To describe some features of the shapes. | To name basic 2Dshape s.To sort by shape. | To use mathematica l language to describe shapes. | To copy increasingly complex 2D pictures and shapesTo solve a range of jigsaws of increasing challenge. | To find different ways to manipulate and rotate to make different shapes and sizes. | To talk about/demonstrate how shapes can be combined to make other shapes. | 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres]. |
| To explore with 3D shapes. | To notice solid objects are different shapes and being in make some comparisons. | To notice when two solid objects are the same shape. | To descri be some featur es of a 3Dshape. | To name some basic 3D shapes. | To use mathematical language to recognise and describe 3D shapes. | To compose and decompose 3D shapes. | To recognise 2d shapes in 3d shapes. |
|  |  |  |  | To find a name dshape. |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Using shape* | To stack shapes to construc t. | To know you need flat shapes for balance. | To use larger shapes at the bottom to support balance. | To select shape s for a purpo se. | To combine shapes to make new ones. | Use pattern set, tangrams, building blocks, magnetic construction sets, jigsaws. | To make shapes using straight and/or curved lines | To combine shapes to make different ones | To combine shapes to make different ones. | **Pupils should be****taught to:** describe position, direction and movement, including whole, half, quarter and three quarter turns. |

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| **Position and directio n** *Develop ment**Matters* | * Understand position through words alone – for example, “The bag is under the table,” – with no pointing.
* Describe a familiar route.
* Discuss routes and locations, using words like ‘in front of’ and ‘behind’.
 |  |  |
| *Position**Routes* | To follow the instructi on of ‘in’ ‘on’ and‘under’. | To follow the instruction of ‘in front’ ‘behind’ and ‘next to’. | To use the vocabulary of ‘in’ ‘on’ and ‘under’ in real life scenarios. | To use the vocabulary of ‘in front’ ‘behind’ and ‘next to’ in real life scenarios. | To follow instructions and use positional language vocabulary in a range of situations. (in, under, on, in front, behind, next to, between, over, around, through) |  |
| To understa nd that an arrow indicates the direction. | To follow a directional instruction. E.g. go through the door | To follow a two-step directional instruction.E.g. go through the door then past the slide. | To begin to describe a simple route using positional language vocabulary. | To follow a simple visual route. | To describe a route. |
| **Compari ng** *Develop ment**Matters* | * Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity.
* Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as ‘first’, ‘then….”
 | * Compare length, weight and capacity.
 | **Pupils should be taught to:** compare, describe and solve practical problems for: |
| **Progress ion of skills***Size* | To understa nd the vocabula ry of big andsmall. | To use the vocabulary of big and small. | To compare the sizes of objects saying when one is bigger or smaller. | To order items by size. | To identify the smallest and biggest item. | To use and apply size vocabulary and knowledge in practical situations. | lengths and heights [for example, long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | double/half] |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mass/weight |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [for example, |

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| *Length**Height* | To understand that objects can be different lengths. | To learn vocabulary of short and long. | To compare lengths saying one is longer or shorter in practical scenarios. | To order items by length. | To use vocabulary of longer and shorter. | To apply vocabulary and knowledge to practical scenarios. | To measure using non- standar d units. Eg.Cubes or hand prints. | To compare lengths using non-standard units. | heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than]capacity and volume [for example, full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter] time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, later]measure and begin to record the following: lengths and heights mass/weight capacity and volumetime (hours, minutes, seconds)recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notessequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, |
| To understand that objects can be different height. | To learn vocabulary of short and tall. | To compare heights saying one is shorter or taller in practical scenarios. | To order items by height. | To use vocabulary of taller and shorter. | To apply vocabulary and knowledge to practical scenarios. | To measure using non- standar d units. Eg.Cubes or handprints. | To compare lengths using non-standard units. |
| Weight | To understand that objects have different weight. | To introduce vocabulary or heavy and light. | To compare weight saying which object is heavier or lighter in practical situations. | To order items by weight. | To use vocabulary of lighter and heavier. | To predict the weight of objects in practical situation. | To use equipment such as balance scales to compare weights. |
| Capacity | To understand that object can be filled to different capacities. | To introduce the vocabulary of full and empty in relation to practical situations. Eg. Bucket is full. | To order containers by capacity in practicalsituations. | To predict which container has more or less capacity. | To measure the capacity or a container and compare. E.g to compare a tall jug and a short jug. |
| Time | To learn concept and vocabulary of now and next. | To be aware of the daily nursery routines. | To introd uce thevocabu | To sequence the main events ofthe day. | To learn and use the vocabulary of now, before, later, soon, after, thenand next to | To learn and use the vocabulary of | To order days of theweek | To demons trate an awareness of |

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|  |  |  | lary of night and day. |  | describe when things happen. | yesterda y, today and tomorro w. | and month s of the year. | the unit of a minute. | yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening] |
| **Pattern** *Develop ment Matters* | * Talk about and identifies the patterns around them.
* For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like ‘pointy’, ‘spotty’, ‘blobs’ etc.
* Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf.
* Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern.
 | * Continue, copy and create repeating patterns.
 | recognise anduse language relating to dates, includingdays of the |
|  |  | week, weeks,months and yearstell the time tothe hour and |
| *Pattern* | To show an awareness of environment al patterns. | To use pattern associated vocabulary E.g. spotty or stripy. | To comment when a pattern is repeating. | To continue and correct a repeating pattern. | To make patterns with the AB rule in a range of contexts. E.g., shapes, colours, sizes, actions and sounds. | To make patterns with the ABB rule | To make patterns with the ABBC rule | To identify patterns that do not follow rules. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | half past the |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | hour and draw |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | the hands on a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | clock face to |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | show these |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | times. |
| **ELG** | **Number:*** Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.
* 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.

**Numerical Patterns:*** 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.
* Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.
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|  | **Minimum Expectations for Pre School** | **Minimum Expectations for Reception** | **Links to KS1****Curriculum** |
| **People, Cultures and Communities***Development Matters* | * Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family’s history.
* Show interest in different occupations.
* Continue to develop positive attitudes about the differences between people.
* Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.
 | * Talk about members of their immediate family and community.
* Name and describe people who are familiar to them.
* Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.
* Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.
* 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.
 | To identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen treesTo identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees.To describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets)To identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which partof the body is associated with each sense.To distinguish between an object and the material from which it is madeTo identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock describe the simple physical properties of a |
| **Progression of skills***People community and culture**Past and present**The world* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To know that they are no longer a baby. | To know they can learn new things. | To know they are part of a family unit. | To know they belong to the Nursery and school Community. | To recognise we are all different. | Knowing and talking about self and family. | To share personal events, with increasing detail. | To talk about own culture and beliefs | To recognise that other people have different cultures andbeliefs | To talk about people within their community |
| To know they were once a baby and now they are a big Nursery child. | To know the days of the week and that different things happen on different days. | To talk about recent past experiences such as what they did at the holidays and weekend. | To share information about past family experiences such as birthdays, holidays andfestivals. | To know that events happen in the future such as birthdays and moving to Reception. | To look at the past through changes from baby to present time | To understand past and present through family events eg birthdays | To have some understanding between life in the past and present | To know some events happening in a chronological order. |
| To show an interest in their surroundings. | To be aware of the similarities and differences between homeand school. | To be aware of their local area. Eg. Local park andsupermarket. | To know there are different countries and some of us originate from different counties of the world. | To talk about life in this country. | To talk about the features of urban and rural environments. | To compare the differences and similarities between this country and other countries |

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| **Exploring materials/ The Natural World** *Development Matters* | * Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials.
* Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties.
* Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary.
* Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice.
* Explore and talk about different forces they can feel.
 | * 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.
* Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them.
 | variety of everyday materialsTo compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.To observe changes across the four seasons. To observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies.Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality.They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness.Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrasesrelating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they studyfit within a chronological |
| **Progression of skills***The world around us**Natural objects**Forces**Routes**Looking after the environment* | To begin to explore the Nursery learning environment. | To be confident to explore the Nursery learning environment. | To use all 5 senses to explore their environment including manipulatingobjects. | To talk about what they see, feel, hear, smell and taste. | To talk about differences and changes they notice in and around the Nurseryenvironment. | To observe and explore the wider natural world. | To understand the changes ie seasons | To compare different ‘worlds’ ie different countries, | To interact and comment upon natural processes ie magnets, ice melting |
| To be aware of differences with natural objects. E.g shells and conkers | To sort by natural materials. | To know the name of the object and where it originates. | To use begin to talk about similarities and differences of objects whilst exploring. | To explore and talk about natural objects and materials with increasingly complexvocabulary. | To sort by a range of criteria – rough, smooth, heavy, light, magnetic, non- magnetic, etc |
| To experiment with resources to know that forces haveaffects. | To understand how forces, affect our lives – throwing toys and balls. | To explore using magnets. | To know what is magnet and what is not. | To say explain the categories of magnetic and non-magnetic. |
| Links to maths – to discuss simple routes such as how to get to the toilets, to know an arrow indicates direction and embed directional vocabulary of forwards, backwards, left and right. | To understand the local community and talk about where they live. | To use their senses to describe the world aroundthem | To notice features of a map | To describe different countries around the world. |
| To understand that we need to look after our Nursery environment. | To understand that we need to look after the wider environment. | To understand why we need to look after our environment. | To know what we can do to help look after the world. |

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| **Plants and animals** *Development**Matters* | * Plant seeds and care for growing plants.
* Understand the key features of the life cycle of a plant and an animal.
* Begin to understand the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.
* Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary
 |  | framework and identify similarities and differences between waysof life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify differentways in which it isrepresented. |
| **Progression of skills***Plants**Animals* | To understand what a plant is and that it is a living thing.To recognise and name some animals. | To understand the need to care and respect plants.To describe some features of animals. | To know living things, need care.To understand how to care for some animals. | To know fruits and vegetables are grown.To talk about animals as they play and share books. | To be aware of the basic life cycle of a plant.To understand what animals provide us with – wool, milk, eggs etc. | To describe with topic specific vocabulary differences of different life cycles.To use descriptive language when talking about animals. | To know the importance of vegetation for us, animals, the environment and planet.To make comparisons between animals. | To understand how important mini beasts are.To understand the life cycle of some animals. | To identify all the different plants and flowers as well as drawing them.To know what some animals need to survive and how they adapt to their habitats. |
| **ELG** |  | **Past and Present:*** 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.

**People, Cultures and Communities:*** 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.
* 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.

**The Natural World:*** 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 processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.
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|  | **Minimum Expectations for Pre School** | **Minimum Expectations for Reception** | **Links to KS1****Curriculum** |
| **Sounds and Music** *Development Matters* | * Show attention to sounds and music.
* Respond emotionally and physically to music when it changes.
* Move and dance to music.
* Anticipate phrases and actions in rhymes and songs, like ‘Peepo’.
* Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds.
* Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds.
* Make rhythmical and repetitive sounds.
* Explore a range of sound-makers and instruments and play them in different ways.
* Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as ‘Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star’.
 | * Listen with increased attention to sounds.
* Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings.
* Remember and sing entire songs.
* Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (‘pitch match’).
* Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs.
* Create their own songs, or improvise a song around one they know.
* Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.
 | To use a range of materials creatively to design and make products |
|  | To use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination |
|  | To develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and spaceabout the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and makinglinks to their own work |
| **Progression of skills** *Music**Instruments**Singing* | To enjoy listening to a range of music. | To responds to music, physically and emotionally. | To talks about how music makes them feel. | To understands emotions through music and can identify if music is happy, scaryor sad. | To express their opinion on different pieces of music. |
| To explore instruments and begin to name them: drum, egg shaker, bells and tambourine. | To be able to play instruments in different ways: loud and quite, fast and slow. | To play instruments in time to familiar rhymes and songs. | To continue a repeated sound pattern. | To select own instruments and play them in time to music. | To change the tempo and dynamics whilst playinginstruments. | To know how to use a wide range of instruments. | To express their feelings and ideas whilst playing instruments. |
| To join in with known songsand rhymes. | To sing songs and rhymes with prompts in theirplay. | To perform a song or rhyme in a small group. | To perform for the whole class. | To create and perform theirown songs. |
| *Dancing (See Physical**Development)* | To move to music. | To copy basic actions. | To remember a sequence of basic actions. | To learn short sequence of dance moves, beginning to match to pace. | To learn longer sequence of moves, matching to the pace of the music. | To replicate dances and performances for their peers. | To share their likes and dislikes about dances and performances. |  |

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| **Exploring with materials / Expressing ideas** *Development Matters* | * Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face.
* Start to make marks intentionally.
* Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools.
* Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make.
* Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials.
* Make simple models which express their idea.
 | * Explore colour and colour-mixing.
* Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make.
* Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express the.
* Join different materials and explore different textures.
* Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
* Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.
* Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises.
* Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear etc.
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| **Progression of skills***Drawings**Painting**Combining Materials/Collage* | To make marks. | To draw circles and lines. | To draw simple represent ations of people with enclosedspaces. | To demonstrate an interest in drawing and represent a range of objects. E.g cars and flowers. | To draw with added details such as facial features having an awareness of size. | To add appropriate colours to drawings. Eg. Yellow sun. |
| To use paints with adult support and name colours. | To paint using paint brushes, sponges and finger with adult support. | To use paint to create a simple representati on. | To select paint and tools for a purpose to produce a painting. | To explore colour mixing. | To mix primary colours to make secondary colours. | To create patterns and meaningful pictures when printing. | To add white or black paint to alter tint or shade. | To colour match to a specifi c colour orshade. | To independe ntly select additional tools to improve their painting. |
| To use glue sticks with support. | To use glue spatulas with support. | To use glue sticks and spatulas independently to combine materials. | To develop an awareness of texture and begin to describe them. | To join items using glue or tape. | To use a range of materials such as tape, string, and ribbon to combinematerials. | To use collage to represent their idea. Eg. Handbag or kite. | To select different textures for different purposes. |

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| *Sculpture* | To build towers by stacking objects. | To build walls to create enclosed spaces. Eg.Houses or zoo pens. | To build simple models using a range of construction equipment and junk modelling. | To build model that replicate those in real life, using a variety of resources and joining techniques (including construction equipment, junk modelling, playdough and clay). |  |
| *Explain thinking* | To welcome praise for their creation. | To say what they have made. | To talk about their creation and talk about how they produced it. E.g. I used paint to make my car. | To talk in detail about their creation and its purpose. | To talk about adaptions and changes that have been made/could be made to their creation. |
| *Safety* | To use scissors and glue safely. | To understand why you need to be aware ofsafely using equipment. | To be aware of safety when building with largeconstruction. | To use cutlery effectively and safely. |
| **Imagination/ Role Play** *Development Matters* | * Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials.
 | * Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar.
* Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc.
* Make imaginative and complex ‘small worlds’ with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park.
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| **Progression of skills***Role Play* | To be confident to explore the role play areas. | To be able to select materials independen tly | To make connexion between the materials they see and when have they seen them before. | To be able to use the materials with apurpose.eg spoon to feed the baby. | To play alongside their peers | To be able to communicate simple ideas with body language or simple words | To be able to listen to their friends ideas |
|  | To use the materials freely and confidently. | To be able to name the objects | To be able to use some speech to describe what theyare doing. | To play alongside other children. | To interact with other children in their play. | To begin to understand what imagination means and pretend one thing can represent other. | To be able to use sentences to communicate with others | To be able to use more complicated vocabulary based in what they have learnt or their experiences to make upstories. |
| *Construction* | To engage in building activities |  |  |  | To build with a purpose in mind. | To have building plan in mind with a clear meaning. | To develop a more complicated building skills. | To be able to adjust their building depending of the needs of their plans. | To be able to work out more complicated building concepts such as balance, stability, and function. |

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| **ELG** | **Creating with materials:*** 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.

**Being Imaginative and Expressive:*** 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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