CL 0-3

Turn towards familiar sounds. They are also startled by loud noises and accurately locate the source of a familiar person’s voice, such as their key person or a parent. • Gaze at faces, copying facial expressions and movements like sticking out their tongue. Make eye contact for longer periods. • Watch someone’s face as they talk. • Copy what adults do, taking ‘turns’ in conversations (through babbling) and activities. Try to copy adult speech and lip movements. • Enjoy singing, music and toys that make sounds. • Recognise and are calmed by a familiar and friendly voice. • Listen and respond to a simple instruction. • Make sounds to get attention in different ways (for example, crying when hungry or unhappy, making gurgling sounds, laughing, cooing or babbling). • Babble, using sounds like ‘ba- ba’, ‘mamama’. • Use gestures like waving and pointing to communicate. • Reach or point to something they want while making sounds. • Copy your gestures and words. • Constantly babble and use single words during play. • Use intonation, pitch and changing volume when ‘talking’. • Understand single words in context – ‘cup’, ‘milk’, ‘daddy’. • Understand frequently used words such as ‘all gone’, ‘no’ and ‘bye-bye’. • Understand simple instructions like “give to mummy” or “stop”. • Recognise and point to objects if asked about them. • Generally focus on an activity of their own choice and find it difficult to be directed by an adult. • Listen to other people’s talk with interest, but can easily be distracted by other things. • Can become frustrated when they can’t make themselves understood. • Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions. • Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic. • Develop pretend play: ‘putting the baby to sleep’ or ‘driving the car to the shops’. • Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w. • Are usually still learning to pronounce: - l/r/w/y - s/sh/ch/dz/j - f/th - multi-syllabic words such as ‘banana’ and ‘computer’ • Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures. • Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described. For example: ‘Katie’s coat’, ‘blue car’, ‘shiny apple’. • Understand and act on longer sentences like ‘make teddy jump’ or ‘find your coat’. • Understand simple questions about ‘who’, ‘what’ and ‘where’ (but generally not ‘why’).

CL 3-4

• 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. • Use a wider range of vocabulary. • 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?” • Sing a large repertoire of songs. • Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. • 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’ • 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.”

PSED 0-3

 Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person. • Establish their sense of self. • Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy. • Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk. • Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink. • Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. • Thrive as they develop self-assurance. • Look back as they crawl or walk away from their key person. Look for clues about how to respond to something interesting. • Play with increasing confidence on their own and with other children, because they know their key person is nearby and available. • Feel confident when taken out around the local neighbourhood, and enjoy exploring new places with their key person. • Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions. • Grow in independence, rejecting help (“me do it”). Sometimes this leads to feelings of frustration and tantrums. • Begin to show ‘effortful control’. For example, waiting for a turn and resisting the strong impulse to grab what they want or push their way to the front. • Be increasingly able to talk about and manage their emotions. • Notice and ask questions about differences, such as skin colour, types of hair, gender, special needs and disabilities, and so on. • Develop friendships with other children. • Safely explore emotions beyond their normal range through play and stories. • Are talking about their feelings in more elaborated ways: “I’m sad because...” or “I love it when ..

PSED 3-4

Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. • Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community. • Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting. • Show more confidence in new social situations. • Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. • Help to find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas. • Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important. • Do not always need an adult to remind them of a rule. • Develop appropriate ways of being assertive. • Talk with others to solve conflicts. • Talk about their feelings using words like ‘happy’, ‘sad’, ‘angry’ or ‘worried’. • Begin to understand how others might be feeling.

Spring 1 2021– Prime areas of learning

**Characteristics of effective learning**

**Playing and exploring- engagement**

**Finding out and exploring**

• Showing curiosity about objects, events and people

• Using senses to explore the world around them

• Engaging in open-ended activity

• Showing particular interests

**Playing with what they know**

• Pretending objects are things from their experience

• Representing their experiences in play

• Taking on a role in their play

• Acting out experiences with other people

**Being willing to ‘have a go’**

• Initiating activities

• Seeking challenge

• Showing a ‘can do’ attitude

• Taking a risk, engaging in new experiences, and learning by trial and error

**Active learning –motivation**

**Being involved and concentrating**

• Maintaining focus on their activity for a period of time

• Showing high levels of energy, fascination

• Not easily distracted

• Paying attention to details

**Keeping on trying**

• Persisting with activity when challenges occur

• Showing a belief that more effort or a different approach will pay off

• Bouncing back after difficulties

**Enjoying achieving what they set out to do**

• Showing satisfaction in meeting their own goals

• Being proud of how they accomplished something – not just the end result

• Enjoying meeting challenges for their own sake rather than external rewards or

 Praise

**Creating and thinking critically-Thinking**

**Having their own ideas**

• Thinking of ideas

• Finding ways to solve problems

• Finding new ways to do things

**Making links**

• Making links and noticing patterns in their experience

• Making predictions

• Testing their ideas

• Developing ideas of grouping, sequences, cause and effect

**Choosing ways to do things**

• Planning, making decisions about how to approach a task,

 solve a problem and reach a goal

• Checking how well their activities are going

• Changing strategy as needed

• Reviewing how well the approach worked

PD

 PD 0-3

 Lift their head while lying on their front. • Push their chest up with straight arms. • Roll over: from front to back, then back to front. • Enjoy moving when outdoors and inside. • Sit without support. • Begin to crawl in different ways and directions. • Pull themselves upright and bouncing in preparation for walking. • Reach out for objects as co-ordination develops. • Eat finger food and develop likes and dislikes. • Try a wider range of foods with different tastes and textures. • Lift objects up to suck them. • Pass things from one hand to the other. Let go of things and hands them to another person, or drops them. • Gradually gain control of their whole body through continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking. • Clap and stamp to music. • Fit themselves into spaces, like tunnels, dens and large boxes, and move around in them. Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls. • Build independently with a range of appropriate resources. • Begin to walk independently – choosing appropriate props to support at first. • Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently. • Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for example, tyre swings). • Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle. • Develop manipulation and control. • Explore different materials and tools. • Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. • Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress. • Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.

PD 3-4

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. • Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams. • Are increasingly able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm. • 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. • 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. • 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 toothbrushing.

**L 0-3**

• Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention. • Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo. • Say some of the words in songs and rhymes. • Copy finger movements and other gestures. • Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing. • Enjoy sharing books with an adult. • Pay attention and responds to the pictures or the words. • Have favourite books and seeks them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone. • Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. • Ask questions about the book. Makes comments and shares their own ideas. • Develop play around favourite stories using props. • Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo. • Enjoy drawing freely. • Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: “That says mummy.” • Make marks on their picture to stand for their name**-**

**3-4**

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 - page sequencing • Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: - spot and suggest rhymes - count or clap syllables in a word - recognise words with the same initial sound, such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • 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

M 0-3

Combine objects like stacking blocks and cups. Put objects inside others and take them out again. • Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. • React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. • Compare amounts, saying ‘lots’, ‘more’ or ‘same’. • Counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence. • Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers - ‘1-2-3-5.’ • Climb and squeezing selves into different types of spaces. • Build with a range of resources. • Complete inset puzzles. • Compare sizes, weights etc. using gesture and language - ‘bigger/little/smaller’, ‘high/low’, ‘tall’, ‘heavy’. • Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns.

3-4

• 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. • 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’. • 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’. • 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’. • Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. • 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. • 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. • Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as ‘first’, ‘then...’

Spring 1 2021– Specific area of learning

EAD 0-3

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. • 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. • Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as ‘Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star’. • Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one object represents another. For example, a child holds a wooden block to her ear and pretends it’s a phone. • Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials. • Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials. • Make simple models which express their ideas

3-4

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. • 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 them. • 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. • Explore colour and colour-mixing. • 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

UW 0-3

Repeat actions that have an effect. • Explore materials with different properties. • Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. • Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in their setting and on trips. • Make connections between the features of their family and other families. • Notice differences between people.

3-4 • 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. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family’s history. • Show interest in different occupations. • Explore how things work. • 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. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. • 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.

**Characteristics of effective learning**

**Playing and exploring-** Continuous provision- Baby role play, home corner, dressing up

**Active learning-** Continuous provision, adult led activities.

**Creating and thinking critically** - Continuous provision, adult led activities- make a bear.

Spring 1 2020

Ideas for teaching

Parent Links

Class Dojo/twitter/facebook

**Literacy**

Daily letters and sounds sessions/ Tfor W/Ruth Miskin/weekly guided write

End of session activities

1. Bear Hunt Reading

2. Bear Hunt Reading

3. Bear Hunt Writing

4. Bear Hunt Writing

5. Bear Hunt- Writing/Reading-Story maps

Mathematics

1. Representing numbers
2. Capacity
3. One more/one less
4. Accurate counting
5. One more/one less
6. length

**Weekly end of music session**

**Expressive arts and Design**

1. Bear Hunt Art AL

2.

3. Clay AL

4.

5. Story maps AL

**Understanding the world**

1. Ice investigation Free observations Week 2

2. Compare bears living in different places. G

3. N/A

4. Old Bear/New Bear H

5. Routes AL

**CL**

Phase 1 letters and sounds/T For W/Ruth Miskin

Circle time/story time

Story time

1. Bear Hunt-LA

2. Bear Hunt-U

3. Bear Hunt-U

4. Bear Hunt-S

5. Bear Hunt-S

6. LA,U,S-video evidence on a question sheet.

PSED

Jigsaw Jennie

Continuous provision

future possibilities.

**PD**

1. Bear Hunt music/movement

2. N/A

3. Clay

4. Bear Hunt movement/music

5. Bear Hunt story map