**EYFS Framework**

**Reception**

**Age Related Expectations (AREs)**

**& Early Learning Goals (ELGs)**

**Pathways in Learning**

Establishing an Accurate Picture of Children’s Learning

through **Reception** into **Year One**

**Guidance to be used alongside following documentation:**

□ Statutory Framework □ Development Matters □ EYFS Profile

**High Quality Teaching & Learning:** Four guiding principles

**Positive Relationships**

**Enabling Environments**

**Unique Child**

**Pathways in learning:**

Broad Ages & Stages

Characteristics of Effective Learning

**Learning & Development**

**Birth to Three**

Prime Areas of Learning

**Three & Four Year Olds**

Specific Areas of Learning

****

**Reception / ELGs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of Effective Learning …** *to be embedded through all areas of learning* **…** *creating powerful learners and thinkers* | |
| **Playing & Exploring** | * Realise that their actions have an effect on the world, so they want to keep repeating them. * Reach for and accept objects. Make choices and explore different resources and materials. * Plan and think ahead about how they will explore or play with objects. * Guide their own thinking and actions by talking to themselves while playing. *For example, a child doing a jigsaw might whisper under their breath: “Where does that one go? – I need to find the big horse next.”* * Make independent choices. * Do things independently that they have been previously taught. * Bring their own interests and fascinations into early years settings. This helps them to develop their learning. * Respond to new experiences that you bring to their attention. |
| **Active Learning** | * Participate in routines, such as going to their cot or mat when they want to sleep. * Begin to predict sequences because they know routines. *For example, they may anticipate lunch when they see the table being set, or get their coat when the door to the outdoor area opens.* * Show goal-directed behaviour. *For example, babies may pull themselves up by using the edges of a low table to reach for a toy on top of the table. Toddlers might turn a storage box upside down so they can stand on it and reach up for an object.* * Use a range of strategies to reach a goal they have set themselves. * Begin to correct their mistakes themselves. *For example, instead of using increasing force to push a puzzle piece into the slot, they try another piece to see if it will fit.* * Keep on trying when things are difficult. |
| **Thinking and Creating Critically** | * Take part in simple pretend play. *For example, they might use an object like a brush to pretend to brush their hair, or ‘drink’ from a pretend cup.* * Sort materials. *For example, at tidy-up time, children know how to put different construction materials in separate baskets.* * Review their progress as they try to achieve a goal. Check how well they are doing. * Solve real problems: *for example, to share nine strawberries between three friends, they might put one in front of each, then a second, and finally a third. Finally, they might check at the end that everyone has the same number of strawberries.* * Use pretend play to think beyond the ‘here and now’ and to understand another perspective. *For example, a child role-playing the billy goats gruff might suggest that “Maybe the troll is lonely and hungry? That’s why he is fierce.”* * Know more, so feel confident about coming up with their own ideas. Make more links between those ideas. * Concentrate on achieving something that’s important to them. They are increasingly able to control their attention and ignore distractions. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Communication & Language** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** The development of children’s spoken language underpins all seven areas of learning and development. Children’s back-and-forth interactions from an early age form the foundations for language and cognitive development. The number and quality of the conversations they have with adults and peers throughout the day in a language-rich environment is crucial. By commenting on what children are interested in or doing, and echoing back what they say with new vocabulary added, practitioners will build children's language effectively. Reading frequently to children, and engaging them actively in stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems, and then providing them with extensive opportunities to use and embed new words in a range of contexts, will give children the opportunity to thrive. Through conversation, story-telling and role play, where children share their ideas with support and modelling from their teacher, and sensitive questioning that invites them to elaborate, children become comfortable using a rich range of vocabulary and language structures. | | |
| **Listening, Attention & Understanding** *… including Phase 1 Phonics* | | **Observation Checkpoints / EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
| * Learn new vocabulary. |
| * Engage in storytimes. |
| * Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. |
| * 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. |
| **Speaking** | | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
|  | * 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 |
| * Retell the story, once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words. |
| * Use new vocabulary in different contexts. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Personal, Social & Emotional Development** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** Children’s personal, social and emotional development (PSED) is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives, and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children they learn how to make good friendships, co-operate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life. | | |
| **Self-Regulation** | | **Observation Checkpoints / EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly □ Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate □ Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. |
| * Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. |
| * Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. |
| * Think about the perspectives of others. |
| **Managing Self** | | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge □ Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly □ Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. |
|  | * Manage their own needs. |
| * Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing:   - regular physical activity  - healthy eating  - toothbrushing  - sensible amounts of ‘screen time’  - having a good sleep routine  - being a safe pedestrian  \* ***From Physical Development*** |
| **Building Relationships** | | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others □ Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers □ Show sensitivity to their own and to others’ needs. |
|  | * See themselves as a valuable individual. |
| * Build constructive and respectful relationships. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Physical Development** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** Physical activity is vital in children’s all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child’s strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional well-being. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practise of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence. | | |
| **Gross Motor Skills** | | **Observation Checkpoints / EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired:   - *rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping - climbing* | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
| * Progress towards a more fluent style of moving, with developing control and grace. |
| * Develop the overall body strength, co-ordination, balance and agility needed to engage successfully with future physical education sessions and other physical disciplines including dance, gymnastics, sport and swimming. |
| * Use their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. |
| * Combine different movements with ease and fluency. |
| * Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. |
| * Develop overall body-strength, balance, co-ordination and agility. |
| * Further develop and refine a range of ball skills including: *throwing, catching, kicking, passing, batting, and aiming.* |
| * Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball. |
| * Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully:   □ lining up and queuing □ mealtimes □ personal hygiene ***\* Linked with PSE / Managing Self*** |
| **Fine Motor Skills** | | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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, paint brushes and cutlery □ Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing. |
|  | * 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 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Literacy** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of reading. Reading consists of two dimensions: language comprehension and word reading. Language comprehension (necessary for both reading and writing) starts from birth. It only develops when adults talk with children about the world around them and the books (stories and non-fiction) they read with them, and enjoy rhymes, poems and songs together. Skilled word reading, taught later, involves both the speedy working out of the pronunciation of unfamiliar printed words (decoding) and the speedy recognition of familiar printed words. Writing involves transcription (spelling and handwriting) and composition (articulating ideas and structuring them in speech, before writing). | | |
| **Reading:** Comprehension | | **Observation Checkpoints & EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Re-read books to build up their confidence in word reading, their fluency and their understanding and enjoyment. ***\* Linked with word reading*** | **EY2P additional checkpoints to consider:**   * **End of Au2**: secure P2 phonics & reading **pink** guided reading books * **End of Sp2:** mid P3 phonics & reading **red** guided reading books * **End of Su2:** secure P3 phonics & beg to read **yellow** guided reading books / **ELG**   **Early Learning Goal (Comprehension):**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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.  **Early Learning Goal (Word Reading):**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
| **Reading:** Word Reading | |
|  | * 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. |
| * Read some letter groups that each represent one sound and say sounds for them. |
| * Read a few common exception words matched to the school’s phonic programme. |
| * Read simple phrases and sentences made up of words with known letter–sound correspondences and, where necessary, a few exception words. |
| **Writing** | | **EY2P additional checkpoints to consider:**   * **End of Au2**: □ secure P2 phonics □ labelling □ beginning to write captions * **End of Sp2:** □ mid P3 phonics □ beginning to write simple sentences * **End of Su2:** □ secure P3 phonics / ELG   **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
|  | * 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 sound-letter correspondences using a capital letter and full stop. |
| * Re-read what they have written to check that it makes sense. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Mathematics:** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. Children should be able to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers. By providing frequent and varied opportunities to build and apply this understanding - such as using manipulatives, including small pebbles and tens frames for organising counting - children will develop a secure base of knowledge and vocabulary from which mastery of mathematics is built. In addition, it is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures. It is important that children develop positive attitudes and interests in mathematics, look for patterns and relationships, spot connections, ‘have a go’, talk to adults and peers about what they notice and not be afraid to make mistakes. | | |
| **Number / Numerical Patterns …** *including shape / space / measure* | | **Observation Checkpoints & EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Count objects, actions and sounds. | **EY2P additional checkpoints to consider:**   * **End of Au2**: □ secure 1:1 correspondence to 10 □ beg to develop skills of addition /subtraction / sharing / doubling … with numbers to 6 □ begin to represent numbers □ begin to develop the vocabulary of SSM * **End of Sp2:** □ develop skill of additional / subtraction / sharing / doubling within 10 □ develop skill of writing numerals □ begin to recognise odd and even numbers □ develop use of SSM vocabulary * **End of Su2:** □ develop problem solving skills □ using variety of SSM vocabulary in a range of contexts … / **ELG**   **Early Learning Goal (Number):**  Children at the expected level of development will:    □ 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.  **Early Learning Goal (Numerical Patterns):**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
| * Subitise. |
| * Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. |
| * Count beyond 10. |
| * 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 – 10. |
| * 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. |
| * Continue, copy and create repeating patterns. |
| * Compare length, weight and capacity. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Understanding the World** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children’s personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children’s vocabulary will support later reading comprehension. | | |
| **Past and Present** | | **Observation Checkpoints & EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
| * Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past. |
| **People Culture and Communities** | | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
|  | * Talk about members of their immediate family and community. |
| * Name and describe people who are familiar to them. |
| * Draw information from a simple map. |
| * Understand that some places are special to members of their community. |
| * Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. |
| * Recognise some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries. |
| **The Natural World** | | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
|  | * 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. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Expressive Arts & Design** | | |
| **Educational Programme:** The development of children’s artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. It is important that children have regular opportunities to engage with the arts, enabling them to explore and play with a wide range of media and materials. The quality and variety of what children see, hear and participate in is crucial for developing their understanding, self-expression, vocabulary and ability to communicate through the arts. The frequency, repetition and depth of their experiences are fundamental to their progress in interpreting and appreciating what they hear, respond to and observe. | | |
| **Creating with Materials** | | **Observation Checkpoints & EYFS Profile: ELGs** |
|  | * Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings. | **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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.  **Early Learning Goal:**  Children at the expected level of development will:  □ 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. |
| * Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. |
| * Create collaboratively sharing ideas, resources and skills. |
| **Being Imaginative and Expressive** | |
|  | * Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses. |
| * Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses. |
| * Sing in a group or on their own, increasingly matching the pitch and following the melody. |
| * Develop storylines in their pretend play. |
| * Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. |