

## APPENDICES

### EYFS GUIDANCE – From Government guidance

#### Overview of the learning and development requirements

1. Children are competent learners from birth and develop and learn in a wide variety of ways. All practitioners should, therefore, look carefully at the children in their care, consider their needs, their interests, their stages of development and use all of this information to help plan a challenging and enjoyable experience across the areas of learning and development.
2. The learning and development requirements comprise three elements:
  - the early learning goals – the knowledge, skills and understanding which young children should have acquired by the end of the academic year in which they reach age 5 (young children);
  - the educational programmes – the matters, skills and processes which are required to be taught to young children; and
  - the assessment arrangements – the arrangements for assessing young children to ascertain their achievements.
3. There are six areas covered by the early learning goals and educational programmes:
  - personal, social and emotional development
  - communication, language and literacy
  - problem solving, reasoning and numeracy
  - knowledge and understanding of the world
  - physical development, and
  - creative development
4. None of these areas of learning and development can be delivered in isolation from the others. They are equally important and depend on each other to support a rounded approach to child development. All the areas must be delivered through planned, purposeful play, with a balance of adult-led and child-initiated activities.

#### The early learning goals and educational programmes

5. The statutory early learning goals (detailed below) establish expectations for most children to reach by the end of the EYFS. They provide the basis for planning throughout the EYFS, so laying secure foundations for future learning. By the end of the EYFS, some children will have exceeded the goals. Other children, depending on their individual needs, will be working towards some or all of the goals – particularly some younger children, some children with learning difficulties and disabilities and some learning English as an additional language. Detailed guidance on the early

learning goals and how to work with children to achieve them is set out in the EYFS Practice Guidance. The section below lists the education programmes followed by the early learning goals for each of the six areas of learning.

### *Personal, Social and Emotional Development*

#### Educational programme

6. Children must be provided with experiences and support which will help them to develop a positive sense of themselves and of others; respect for others; social skills; and a positive disposition to learn. Providers must ensure support for children's emotional well-being to help them to know themselves and what they can do.

#### Early learning goals

- Continue to be interested, excited and motivated to learn.
- Be confident to try new activities, initiate ideas and speak in a familiar group.
- Maintain attention, concentrate, and sit quietly when appropriate.
- Dress and undress independently and manage their own personal hygiene.
- Select and use activities and resources independently.
- Form good relationships with adults and peers.
- Work as part of a group or class, taking turns and sharing fairly, understanding that there needs to be agreed values and codes of behaviour for groups of people, including adults and children, to work together harmoniously.
- Understand that people have different needs, views, cultures and beliefs that need to be treated with respect.
- Understand that they can expect others to treat their needs, views, cultures and beliefs with respect.
- Respond to significant experiences, showing a range of feelings when appropriate.
- Have a developing awareness of their own needs, views and feelings, and be sensitive to the needs, views and feelings of others.
- Have a developing respect for their own cultures and beliefs and those of other people.
- Understand what is right and wrong and why.
- Consider the consequences of their words and actions for themselves and others.

### *Communication, Language and Literacy*

#### Educational programme

7. Children's learning and competence in communicating, speaking and listening, being read to and beginning to read and write must be supported. They must be provided with opportunity and encouragement to use their skills in a range of situations and for a range of purposes, and be supported in developing the

confidence and disposition to do so.

### Early learning goals

- Interact with others, negotiating plans and activities and taking turns in conversation.
- Extend their vocabulary, exploring the meanings and sounds of new words.
- Speak clearly and audibly with confidence and control and show awareness of the listener, for example, by their use of conventions such as greetings, "please" and "thank you".
- Use language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences.
- Use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.
- Hear and say sounds in words in the order in which they occur.
- Link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.
- Show an understanding of the elements of stories, such as main character, sequence of events, and openings, and how information can be found in non-fiction texts to answer questions about where, who, why and how.
- Use their phonic knowledge to read simple regular words and make phonetically plausible attempts at more complex words.
- Explore and experiment with sounds, words and texts.
- Read a range of familiar and common words and simple sentences independently.
- Know that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom.
- Attempt writing for different purposes, using features of different forms such as lists, stories and instructions.
- Write their own names and other things such as labels and captions and begin to form simple sentences, sometimes using punctuation.
- Use a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.
- Enjoy listening to and using spoken and written language, and readily turn to it in their play and learning.
- Sustain attentive listening, responding to what they have heard by relevant comments, questions or actions.
- Listen with enjoyment, and respond to stories, songs and other music, rhymes and poems and make up their own stories, rhymes and poems
- Retell narratives in the correct sequence, drawing on language patterns of stories.
- Use their phonic knowledge to write simple regular words and make phonetically plausible attempts at more complex words.

### *Problem Solving, Reasoning and Numeracy*

#### Educational programme

8. Children must be supported in developing their understanding of problem solving, reasoning and numeracy in a broad range of contexts in which they can explore, enjoy, learn, practise and talk about their developing understanding. They

must be provided with opportunities to practise these skills and to gain confidence and competence in their use.

### Early learning goals

- Say and use number names in order in familiar contexts.
- Count reliably up to 10 everyday objects.
- Recognise numerals 1 to 9.
- Use developing mathematical ideas and methods to solve practical problems.
- In practical activities and discussion, begin to use the vocabulary involved in adding and subtracting.
- Use language such as 'more' or 'less' to compare two numbers.
- Find one more or one less than a number from one to 10.
- Begin to relate addition to combining two groups of objects and subtraction to 'taking away'.
- Use language such as 'circle' or 'bigger' to describe the shape and size of solids and flat shapes.
- Use everyday words to describe position.
- Use developing mathematical ideas and methods to solve practical problems.
- Talk about, recognise and recreate simple patterns
- Use language such as 'greater', 'smaller', 'heavier' or 'lighter' to compare quantities.

### *Knowledge and Understanding of the World*

#### Educational programme

9. Children must be supported in developing the knowledge, skills and understanding that help them to make sense of the world. Their learning must be supported through offering opportunities for them to use a range of tools safely; encounter creatures, people, plants and objects in their natural environments and in real-life situations; undertake practical 'experiments'; and work with a range of materials.

### Early learning goals

- Investigate objects and materials by using all of their senses as appropriate.
- Find out about, and identify, some features of living things, objects and events they observe.
- Look closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.
- Ask questions about why things happen and how things work.
- Build and construct with a wide range of objects, selecting appropriate resources and adapting their work where necessary.
- Select the tools and techniques they need to use to shape, assemble and join materials they are using .
- Find out about and identify the use of everyday technology and use information and communication technology and programmable toys to support their learning.

- Find out about past and present events in their own lives, and in those of their families and other people they know.
- Observe, find out about and identify features in the place they live and the natural world.
- Find out about their environment, and talk about those features they like and dislike.
- Begin to know about their own cultures and beliefs and those of other people

### *Physical Development*

#### Educational programme

10. The physical development of babies and young children must be encouraged through the provision of opportunities for them to be active and interactive and to improve their skills of coordination, control, manipulation and movement. They must be supported in using all of their senses to learn about the world around them and to make connections between new information and what they already know. They must be supported in developing an understanding of the importance of physical activity and making healthy choices in relation to food.

#### Early learning goals

- Show awareness of space, of themselves and of others.
- Move with confidence, imagination and in safety.
- Move with control and coordination.
- Travel around, under, over and through balancing and climbing equipment.
- Recognise the importance of keeping healthy, and those things which contribute to this.
- Recognise the changes that happen to their bodies when they are active.
- Handle tools, objects, construction and malleable materials safely and with increasing control.
- Use a range of small and large equipment

### *Creative Development*

#### Educational programme

11. Children's creativity must be extended by the provision of support for their curiosity, exploration and play. They must be provided with opportunities to explore and share their thoughts, ideas and feelings, for example through a variety of art, music, movement, dance, imaginative and role-play activities, mathematics, and design and technology.

#### Early learning goals

- Respond in a variety of ways to what they see, hear, smell, touch and feel.
- Express and communicate their ideas, thoughts and feelings by using a widening range of materials, suitable tools, imaginative and role-play,

movement, designing and making, and a variety of songs and musical instruments.

- Explore colour, texture, shape, form and space in two or three dimensions.
- Recognise and explore how sounds can be changed, sing simple songs from memory, recognise repeated sounds and sound patterns and match movements to music.
- Use their imagination in art and design, music, dance, imaginative and role play and stories.