

# Communication and Language – Speaking Programme of study 2019-2020





											EYFS	S SPE	AKING	G OBJE	CTIV	ES													
	16-26 months				22-36 months							30-50 months									40-60 months					ELG			
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3
		_				_	_						NURS			·						_	_		•		_	_	
Who lives in my house?						٧				٧			٧	٧	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	٧								
Where does the day go at night?							٧			٧				٧	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	٧								
Which colours make you feel happy or sad?								٧					٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧			٧			٧			
What would you find at the farm?									٧				٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧			٧			٧			
Who goes to the Ugly Bug Ball?											٧	٧									٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧			
What can I do with water?								٧													٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧			
												F	RECEP	TION															
What do I know about me?													٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
Why are there so many leaves on the ground?													٧		٧	٧	٧		٧	٧		٧	٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	
Who are the famous inside my books?													٧						٧	٧							٧	٧	٧
Should Goldilocks say sorry?																							٧	٧	٧		٧	٧	٧
Are all the minibeasts scary?																										٧		٧	٧
Who can I ask for help?																										٧		٧	٧



# Communication and Language - Speaking Programme of study 2019-2020





# **Early Years Foundation Stage Objectives**

#### **16-26 months**

- 1. Copies familiar expressions, e.g. 'Oh dear', 'All gone'.
- 2. Beginning to put two words together (e.g. 'want ball', 'more juice').
- 3. Uses different types of everyday words (nouns, verbs and adjectives, e.g. banana, go, sleep, hot).
- 4. Beginning to ask simple questions.
- 5. Beginning to talk about people and things that are not present.

#### **22-36 months**

- 1. Uses language as a powerful means of widening contacts, sharing feelings, experiences and thoughts.
- 2. Holds a conversation, jumping from topic to topic.
- 3. Learns new words very rapidly and is able to use them in communicating.
- 4. Uses gestures, sometimes with limited talk, e.g. reaches toward toy, saying 'I have it'.
- 5. Uses a variety of questions (e.g. what, where, who).
- 6. Uses simple sentences (e.g.' Mummy gonna work.')
- 7. Beginning to use word endings (e.g. going, cats).

# **30-50** months

- 1. Beginning to use more complex sentences to link thoughts (e.g. using and, because).
- 2. Can retell a simple past event in correct order (e.g. went down slide, hurt finger).
- 3. Uses talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past experiences.
- 4. Questions why things happen and gives explanations. Asks e.g. who, what, when, how.
- 5. Uses a range of tenses (e.g. play, playing, will play, played).
- 6. Uses intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others.
- 7. Uses vocabulary focused on objects and people that are of particular importance to them.
- 8. Builds up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences.
- 9. Uses talk in pretending that objects stand for something else in play, e,g, 'This box is my castle.'

# 40-60 months

- 1. Extends vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words.
- 2. Uses language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations.
- 3. Links statements and sticks to a main theme or intention.
- 4. Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.
- 5. Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play.

### ELG

- 1. Children express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs.
- 2. They use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.
- 3. They develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.