

Early Years Foundation Stage Curriculum Guide for Parents

Prime Areas	Areas of Learning		Programme of Study - Knowledge and skills children learn
	Personal Social and Emotional Development (PSED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self- Regulation • Managing Self • Building Relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good PSED skills are crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives, and are fundamental to their brain and learning development in later life. • Create warm and supportive relationships with adults and children. • 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. • Children learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. • Children learn how to make good friendships, co-operate and resolve conflicts peaceably.
	Communication and Language Development (CL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening, Attention & Understanding • Speaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 brain development. • Children will be immersed in a language rich environment. • Children will engage in conversation, story-telling and role play, sharing their ideas with support and modelling from their teacher, children become comfortable using a rich range of vocabulary and language structures
	Physical Development (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross Motor Skills • Fine Motor Skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 practice of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence
<p>The Prime Areas of learning are those which children should develop first. They are considered the most essential for the healthy development and future learning of our children.</p> <p>In our Pre-school, our 2 & 3 Year olds focus on embedding and mastering these skills, building a strong foundation for wider learning.</p>			
Specific Areas	Literacy (L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehension • Word Reading • Writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is crucial for children to develop a life-long love of 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).
	Mathematics (M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number • Numerical Pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a strong grounding in number is essential so that all children develop the necessary building blocks to excel mathematically. • Children learn to count confidently, develop a deep understanding of the numbers to 10, the relationships between them and the patterns within those numbers.. They also learn mathematical vocabulary to help them solve mathematical problems in the future. • Children have rich opportunities 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.
	Understanding of the World (UW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past and Present • People, Culture & Communities • The Natural World 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Children will listen to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. • Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.
	Expressive Arts and Design (EAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating with and Materials • Being Imaginative & Expressive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressive Arts and Design, The development of children's artistic and cultural awareness supports their imagination and creativity. • 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.
Characteristics of Learning - How children Learn...			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playing and exploring - children investigate and experience things, and 'have a go' 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active learning - children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating and thinking critically - children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things

