	Term I	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Whole School Focus	Who has changed the World?	Fire and Ice	Is the past the key to the future?	What's the Story?	Our Amazing world	In the past
ld Texts	Nursery: All about me Goldilocks and the three bears. Three Little pigs	Nursery: The Enormous Turnip Cinderella Christmas	Nursery: A little bit of Winter Alice in Wonderland Chinese New Year	Nursery: Three Billy Goats Gruff Little red riding hood Easter	Nursery: Little Red Hen Ugly Duckling	Nursery: Hansel and Gretel Rapunzel Transition / People who help us
Topics and	Reception: Rainbow Fish Big Big Sea	Reception: Diwali The Gingerbread Man The Christmas Story The Elves and Shoemakers	Reception: Tyrannosaurus Drip Gigantosaurus Chinese New Year	Reception: Gruffalo Room on the Broom Stickman Easter	On Reception: Jack and the Beanstalk Eric Carle – The Hungry Caterpillar	Reception: Going on a Bear Hunt Bear Snores
9 8	Twinkle twinkle	Baa Baa black sheep	Incy wincy spider	Hickory dickory dock	Wind the bobbin' up	Humpty Dumpty
Nursery Rhymes	Goldilocks Five little Speckled Frogs	Mary had a little lamb Dingle Dangle Scarecrow	I'm a little Teapot Three blind mice	Hey diddle diddle Hot Cross Buns	Two Little Dickie Birds 5 Little Ducks	The Grand old Juke of York Jack and Jill
Nurse	Head, shoulders, Knees and Toes I, 2, 3, 4, 5 Once I caught a Fish alive Nelly the Elephant	10 Little Snowflakes 10 Sparkling Fireworks 12 Days of Christmas	Dinosaurs Down in the Jungle The Animals went in two by Two	I can sing a Rainbow 10 Great Bottles 5 Little Men	Sing a song of Sixpence Oh I do like to be beside the seaside Mary, Mary Quite Contrary	Teddy Bears' Picnic Wiggly Woo 10 Fat Sausages
Enrichment	 Parents in/transition. Welly walks around school/school ground. Collect Food for Food Bank Collections Take One Picture 	 Parents in from different nationalities to talk about different ways to celebrate. Visit the local church. Firefighters visit Celebrate Diwali – 13th November 4 Welly walk to look at seasonal changes Writing Christmas Cards for the Elderly 	 Dino Dig Day. Fairy Tale Ball Have a Chinese New Year celebration Colour Walk Have a Chinese Feast Mary Anning 	 Trip to the Church for Easter Go on a scarecrow trail. Trip to the Flower Shop Dressing up for World Book Day Easter Bonnet Parade Easter Egg-travaganza Westonbirt Trip 	 Growing ducklings, frogs and butterflies. Make Horse Poo – clay and straw for learning about farms Camp Fire 	 Prince and Princess dress up day. Transition New starter picnic Make sweet houses. Signs of summer welly walk. Look at the role of the farmer. Teddy Bear's Picnic

2 year olds will... Reception children will... Early Learning Goal

Communication and language	 Understand simple instructions like "give to Nanny" or "stop". Develop pretend play: 'putting the baby to sleep' or 'driving the car to the shops'. Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they are described: for example, 'Katie's coat', 'blue car', 'shiny apple'. 	 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 simple stories and understand what is happening, with the help of the pictures. 	 Listen to other people's talk with interest but can easily be distracted by other things. Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions. Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic. 	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').	 Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w. Pronounce: - I/r/w/y f/th s/sh/ch/dz/j multisyllabic words such as 'banana' and 'computer'. 	 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'.
	 Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: "Get your coat and wait at the door" 	 Pay attention to more than one thing at a time, which can be difficult. Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus you sit there I'll be the driver." 	 Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. 	Develop their communication, but may continue to have problems with irregular tenses and plurals, such as 'runned' for 'ran', 'swimmed' for 'swam'.	 Develop their pronunciation but may have problems saying: - some sounds: r, j, th, ch, and sh - multi-syllabic words such as 'pterodactyl', 'planetarium' or 'hippopotamus'. Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. 	 Use a wider range of vocabulary. Sing a large repertoire of songs. 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.
	 Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Learn new vocabulary Engage in storytimes 	 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, and to explain how things work and why they might happen. 	 Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding. 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 	Use new vocabulary in different contexts Listen carefully to rhymes and songs, paying attention to how they sound. Develop social phrases.	 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.

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ELG	 Listening, Attention and Understanding ELG 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. Speaking ELG 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. 						
nt	 Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress. Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently. 	 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.	 Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks. Build independently with a range of appropriate resources. 	 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. 	 Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork. Develop manipulation and control. Explore different materials and tools. 	
Physical development	 Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. 	 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. 	Start taking part in some group activities which they make up for themselves, or in teams.	 Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements which are related to music and rhythm. Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly. 	 Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills. Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues. Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks. 	Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and tooth brushing.	

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	 Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: lining up and queuing mealtimes personal hygiene Confidently and safely use a range of large and small apparatus indoors and outside, alone and in a group. 	 Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: rolling crawling - walking - jumping - running - hopping - skipping - 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. 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 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. 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. 	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	 Develop confidence, competence, precision and accuracy when engaging in activities that involve a ball. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient. 	
ELG	Gross Motor Skills ELG 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. Fine Motor Skills ELG 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, paintbrushes and cutlery. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.						
Personal, social and emotional development	 Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk. Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. Play with increasing confidence on their own and with other children, because they know their key person is nearby and available. 	 Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink. 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. 	 Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy. Thrive as they develop self-assurance. Grow in independence, rejecting help ("me do it"). Sometimes this leads to feelings of frustration and tantrums. 	 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, religion etc. Develop friendships with other children. 	 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. Safely explore emotions beyond their normal range through play and stories. Talk about their feelings in more elaborated ways: "I'm sad because" or "I love it when". 	Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.	

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	 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 Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. 	 Show more confidence in new social situations. – Greater possibility of the nursery and preschool children mixing. Understand gradually how others might be feeling. Talk about their feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry' or 'worried'. 	 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. 	 Talk with others to solve conflicts. Develop appropriate ways of being assertive 	 Talk about their feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry' or 'worried'. Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them. 	
	 See themselves as a valuable individual. Manage their own needs. 	Build constructive and respectful relationships.	Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others	Think about the perspectives of others.	Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally	Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge	
ELG	Self-Regulation ELG 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. Managing Self ELG 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. Building Relationships ELG Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others. Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers.						
Literacy	 Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo. Enjoy sharing books with an adult. Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. Enjoy drawing freely. 	 Say some words in songs and rhymes. Copy finger movements and other gestures. Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing. Pay attention and respond to the pictures or words. 	 Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone. Ask questions about the book. Make 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.	 Makes marks on their picture to stand for their name. Pay attention and respond to the pictures or words. 	 Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example, "that's my mummy." Ask questions about the book. Make comments and shares their own ideas. 	

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	Add some marks to	Understand the five key	Engage in extended	Develop their	Use some of their print	Write some or all of their
	their drawings, which	concepts about print: -	conversations about	phonological awareness,	and letter knowledge in	name.
	they give meaning to.	print has meaning - print	stories, learning new	so that they can: - spot	their early writing. For	Write some letters
	For example, "that's my	can have different	vocabulary.	and suggest rhymes -	example: writing a	accurately.
	mummy."	purposes - we read		count or clap syllables in	pretend shopping list that	
	 Ask questions about the 	English text from left to		a word - recognise	starts at the top of the	
	book. Make comments	right and from top to		words with the same	page; writing 'm' for	
	and shares their own	bottom - the names of		initial sound, such as	mummy.	
	ideas.	the different parts of a		money and mother	,	
		book – page sequencing		•		
	Read individual letters by	Read some letter groups	Read simple phrases and	Form lower-case and	Spell words by identifying	Write short sentences with
	saying the sounds for	that each represent one	sentences made up of	capital letters correctly.	the sounds and then	words with known sound-
	, ,	•	words with known	capital letters correctly.		
	them.	sound and say sounds for			writing the sound with	letter correspondences using
	Blend sounds into	them.	letter–sound		letter/s.	a capital letter and full stop.
	words, so that they can	Read a few common	correspondences and,		Re-read books to build	Re-read what they have
	read short words made	exception words	where necessary, a few		up their confidence in	written to check that it
	up of known letter–	matched to the school's	exception words		word reading, their	makes sense.
	sound correspondences.	phonic programme.			fluency and their	
					understanding and	
					enjoyment	
			The Ultimate Guide to Phonol	ogical Awareness Yearly Over	<u>view</u>	
					C. T. C.II.I. A	C. F: 1 :::10
	Stage One - Speech Detection	Stage One - Speech Detection	Stage One - Speech Detection	Stage One - Speech Detection	Stage Two - Syllable Awareness	Stage Five - Initial Sounds
	1.1Recognise non-speech sounds	I.I Recognise non-speech	1.2 - Recognise speech sounds as	1.3 - Recognise that sentences	2.3 - Syllable Deletion	5.2 - Production of words with the
		sounds	distinct from other	are	Stage Three -Onset and Rime	same sound
		Stage Two - Syllable	environmental sounds	made up of individual words	3.2 - Onset Identification	Stage Six - Rhyme Production
		Awareness	Stage Two - Syllable Awareness	Stage Two - Syllable Awareness	Stage Four - Rhyme Detection	6.1 - Production of Rhyming Strings
S		2.1 - Syllable Segmentation	2.1 - Syllable Segmentation	2.2 - Syllable Blending	4.1 - Recognise that words can	
Phonics				Stage Three -Onset and Rime	rhyme	
ુ લ				3.1- Recognise that words can	Stage Five - Initial Sounds	
				be broken down into onset and	5.1 - Recognise that words can	
				rime	begin with the same sound	
				Stage Four - Rhyme Detection		
				4.1 - Recognise that words can		
				rhyme		
				,		
		l ittle \M/an	dle Letters and Sounds Poursed	Drogramme progression Peer	ention evention	
		Little Wan	dle Letters and Sounds Revised	: rrogramme progression Reco	<u>epuon overview</u>	

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	Phase 2 graphemes: s a t p i n m d g o c k ck e u r h b f l Tricky words: Is I the	Phase 2 graphemes: ff II ss j v w x y z zz qu ch sh th ng nk Tricky words: put pull full as and has his her go no to into she push he of we me be	Phase 3 graphemes: ai ee igh oa oo o oar or ur ow oi ear air er Tricky words: was you they my by all are sure pure	Phase 3 graphemes: Review all Tricky words: Review all	Phase 4 CVCC CCVC CCVCC CCCVC CCCVCC words Tricky words: Said so have like some come love do were here little says there when what one out today	Phase 4 CCVC CCVC CCV CCVCC and word endings Tricky words: Review all
	Comprehension ELG					
ELG	 Anticipate (where apprent of the last of	ropriate) key events in stories. cently introduced vocabulary during in the alphabet and at least 10 digwith their phonic knowledge by sences and books that are consister ters, most of which are correctly for the correctly for t	sound-blending. Int with their phonic knowledge, incomed. Interpolation of the sounds with a letter or lette	fiction, rhymes and poems and during some common exception w	ng role play.	
	 Take part in finger rhymes with numbers. . Build with a range of resources. Complete inset puzzles. 	 Compare sizes, weights etc, using gesture and language Compare amounts, saying 'lots', 'more', or 'same'. 	 React to changes of amount in a group of up to three items. Count in everyday contexts, sometimes skipping numbers – '1,2,3,5'. 	 Use vocab: bigger/little/smaller, high/low, tall, heavy. Notice patterns and arrange things in patterns. 	Develop counting-like behaviour, such as making sounds, pointing or saying some numbers in sequence.	Climb and squeeze themselves into different types of spaces
Mathematics	 Fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising'). Understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table," – with no pointing. Describe a familiar route. Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof etc. 	 Recite numbers past 5. Say one number for each item in order: 1,2,3,4,5. 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' 	 Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle'). Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle etc. 	 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. Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf. Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then' 	 Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'. Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. 	 Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5. 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. Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern.

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	Count objects, actions and sounds.	 Subitise -Show small quantities in familiar patterns (for example, dice) and random arrangements. Link the number symbol (numeral) with its cardinal number value. 	 Count beyond ten. Compare numbers Automatically recall number bonds for numbers 0 to 10. 	 Explore the composition of numbers to 10 Understand the 'one more than/one less than' relationship between consecutive numbers. 	 Compare length, weight and capacity. 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.
ELG	 Subitise (recognise quant Automatically recall (with Numerical Patterns ELG Verbally count beyond 20 Compare quantities up t Explore and represent page 	O, recognising the pattern of the cost to 10 in different contexts, recognitions within numbers up to 10, income	or other aids) number bonds up to	han, less than or the same as the or and how quantities can be distribu	ited equally.	
Understanding of the world	 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. 	 Explore natural materials, indoors and outside. 	 Notice differences between people.
	 Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. 	 Explore how things work. Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. 	Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people.	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. 	 Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos. Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. Show interest in different occupations
	 Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Name and describe people who are familiar to them. 	 Understand the effect of changing seasons on the natural world around them. Explore the natural world around them. 	 Understand that some places are special to members of their community. Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live. 	 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 	 Describe what they see, hear and feel whilst outside. Draw information from a simple map. 	 Comment on images of familiar situations in the past. Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.

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	Past and Present ELG									
	Talk about the lives of	the people around them and their i	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.									
	People Culture and Communities	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. Page 16 Culture and Communities ELC.								
				6						
LG		ate environment using knowledge f								
Ш		and differences between different es and differences between life in th								
	The Natural World ELG	and differences between the in the	is country and me in other country	es, drawing on knowledge nom sto	ries, non-neuon texts and (when a	ррг оргасе) тарз.				
		rld around them, making observation	ns and drawing pictures of animals a	nd plants						
	•	and differences between the natural	<u> </u>	•	experiences and what has been read	in class.				
		rtant processes and changes in the r		-	· ·					
	a lain in with some and	- France ideas and feelings	Chamba to medica mendia	5 Fraless different	Maka simple medala which	Start to double protond				
	 Join in with songs and rhymes, making some 	 Express ideas and feelings through making marks, 	Starts to make marks intentionally.	 Explore different materials, using all their 	Make simple models which express their ideas.	 Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one 				
	sounds.	and sometimes give a	Make rhymical and	senses to investigate	φ	object represents another.				
	Explore paint, using	meaning to the marks	repetitive sounds.	them. Manipulate and		For example, a child holds a				
	fingers and other parts	they make.	Explore a range of	play with different		wooden block to their ear				
	of their bodies as well as	Start to develop pretend	soundmakers and	materials.		and pretends it's a phone.				
	brushes and other tools.Enjoy and take part in	play, pretending that one object represents	instruments and play them in different ways.	 Use their imagination as they consider what they 		 Explore different materials, using all their senses to 				
50	actions songs, such as	another. For example, a	them in different ways.	can do with different		investigate them. Manipulate				
design	'Twinkle, Twinkle Little	child holds a wooden		materials.		and play with different				
Þ	Star'.	block to their ear and				materials.				
sar		pretends it's a phone.								
art	Take part in simple	Remember and sing	Begin to develop	Sing the melodic shape	Create their own songs,	Develop their own ideas and				
<u>≼</u> .	pretend play, using an	entire songs.	complex stories using	(moving melody, such as	or improvise a song	then decide which materials				
ess	object to represent	Sing the pitch of a tone	small world equipment	up and down, down and	around one they know.	to use to express them.				
Expr	something else even though they are not	sung by another person	like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses etc.	up) of familiar songs.	Play instruments with	Use drawing to represent ideas like may among an loud				
Ú	similar.	('pitch match'). • Create closed shapes	Make imaginative and	 Show different emotions in their drawings and 	increasing control to express their feelings and	ideas like movement or loud noises.				
	Explore different	with continuous lines,	complex 'small worlds'	paintings, like happiness,	ideas.	1101365.				
	materials freely, in order	and begin to use these	with blocks and	sadness, fear etc.						
	to develop their ideas	shapes to represent	construction kits, such as							
	about how to use them and what to make.	objects.	a city with different							
	and what to make.		buildings and a park.							

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	Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.	 Develop storylines in their pretend play Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups. 	Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express their ideas and feelings	 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 	Create collaboratively, sharing ideas, resources and skills.	Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them		
ELG	Creating with Materials ELG 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. Being Imaginative and Expressive ELG 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.							

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