



Communication and Language Curriculum Progress model

	Links to KS1 Curriculum	Minimu	um Expectati Reception	ions for	Minimum Expectations for Nursery		
	<u>Spoken Language:</u> Maintain attention and participate actively in	Engages in story time, building familiarity and understanding	to explain what answering	ries and is beginning is read to them, questions racy PM) Enjoys listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens		Enjoys listening to longer stories and can remember some of what happens	Listens to simple stories with a picture stimulus
Listening, attention and	collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and responding to comments	Asks questions to find out more and to check they understand what has been said to them	Can answer a wide variety of questions independently	Understands 'how'	nderstands 'how' and 'why' questions what, where, when,' questions		Is beginning to understand how to answer questions
understanding	Listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers Ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge	Learns new	Can listen to their friends and teachers for prolonged periods of time	Can listen to their friends and teachers for short periods of time	Listens when interested in the listen to		Is beginning to listen to adults and other children
		vocabulary Understands how to listen carefully	Listens carefully to rhymes and songs		Listens to rhymes and songs		

	two things at a time			Can focus their attention on one thing at a time		Can focus their attention for a short period of time	
			Follows an instruction with more than two parts	Follows an instruc	tion with two parts	Follows a simple instruction	Follows a simple instruction with support and modelling
	Spoken Language: Participate in discussions,	Can recite rhymes, poems and songs independently	Can recite rhymes, poems and songs in a group	Learns rhymes, poems and songs	Sings a large repertoire of songs	Can sing a selection of songs	Joins in with singing nursery rhymes
	presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates	Retells their own stories	Retells stories with some repetition	Tells long	ger stories	Tells short stories	Talks about familiar books
		Usually speaks using the correct tense		н	as issues with some irr	egular tenses and plur	als
Speaking	increasing command	Speaks clearly, saying multisyllabic words and enunciating many speech sounds correctly		Not yet able to say 'r, j, th, ch, sh' and multisyllabic words		Struggles to say 'qu, f, g, t, w, k' as initial/medial sounds	
		Articulates their ideas and thoughts in well-formed sentences, using connectives Explains how	Is beginning to speak using sentences of 6+ words and beginning to use	Uses sentences of 4-6 words		Is able to communicate using between 1-3 words	Communicates with survival language and with 1 or 2 words at a
		things work and why they might happen	conjunctions like 'and', 'but' and 'so'				time
	<u>Spoken Language:</u> Articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions	Uses talk to help v	vork out problems and	d organise thinking	Expresses a point of view and debates when they disagree	Children can articulate what they do and don't like	





Expressive Arts and Design Curriculum Progress Model

	Links to KS1	Minim	Minimum Expectations for			Minimum Expectations for		
	curriculum		Reception		Nursery			
	Colour matching, altering tint and shade Warm/Cool colours	Colour matching to a specific colour and shade	Add white or black paint to alter tint or shade	Able to mix primary colours to make secondary colours		Mix primary colours to appropriate consistency	Use pre-made paints and are able to name colours	
Painting	Lines of varying thickness, Dots and lines for pattern/texture. Use a variety of brushes and tools	Can independently select additional tools (stamps, rollers etc) to improve their painting	Can hold a paintbrush using a tripod grip	Can use thin brushes to add detail	Can use thick brushes	Enjoys using hands, feet and fingers to paint	Can hold a paintbrush in the palm of their hand	
	Print with a variety of resources	Create patterns or meaningful pictures when printing		Print with small blocks, small sponges, fruit, shapes and other resources		Print with large blocks and larger sponges		
Duquin	Children must be exposed to models and be able to identify key features of living things	Draws with detail (bodies with sausage limbs and additional features)	Draws bodies of an appropriate size for what they're drawing	Draws potato people (no neck or body)		Draws faces with features and draws enclosed spaces, giving meaning	Makes marks. Draws circles and lines.	
Drawing	Children draw portraits, detailed pictures, landscapes, buildings and cityscapes	Children are beginning to draw self- portraits, landscapes and buildings/cityscapes		Children are able to draw simple things from memory		Children are able to draw things that they observe		

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	Joins items which have been cut, torn or glued	Join items in a variety of ways – Sellotape, masking tape, string, ribbon	Join items with glue or tape	Use glue sticks and glue spatulas independently	Use glue spatulas with support	Use glue sticks with support
Collage	Improve models by adding texture	Knows how to secure boxes, toilet rolls, decorate bottles	Knows how to improve models (scrunch, twist, fold, bend, roll)	Adds other materials to develop models (tissue paper, glitter)		
	Make collages and mosaics using different materials Weaves items	Improved vocab – flexible, rigid	Smooth, rough, bendy, hard Weave (fine motor)	Additional textures – children describe as smooth or bumpy Beginning to weave (gross motor)	Product is all one texture	
Sculpturo	Use a variety of natural, recycled and manufactured materials to sculpt	Builds models which real life. Can use a va loose pa	ariety of resources –	Builds simple models using walls, roofs and towers.	Builds walls to create enclosed spaces	Builds towers by stackings objects
Sculpture	Use a variety of techniques and shapes to sculpt	Makes something with clear intentions	Makes something that they give meaning to	Manipulates clay (rolls, cuts, squashes, pinches, twists)	Makes marks in clay	Explores clay
	Expresses their opinion	Understands emotion through music and can identify if music is 'happy', 'scary' or 'sad'		Talks about how music makes them feel	Responds to music	Enjoys listening to music
Music	Can change the tempo and dynamics Recognises instruments in music Compose their own simple tunes Creates sound effects Writes down compositions	Selects own instrum in time t Can change the ter whilst p Knows how to use instrur Beginning to write using symbols, pic	o music. mpo and dynamics blaying a wide variety of ments. own compositions	cs Is able to name a wide variety of instruments (also including chime bars, glockenspiels, xylophones) of Plays a given instrument to a simple beat		its and is beginning rum, tambourine, riangle)
	Put a sequence of actions together	Learns longer dance pa		Learns short routines, beginning to match pace	Copies basic actions	Moves to music

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Singing and	Begin to improvise independently to create a simple dance	Replicates dances	and performances	Shares likes and dislikes about dances/performances	dislikes about Watches dances		Beginning to watch performances for short periods of time	
Dancing	Sings in tune and to the correct beat	Sings by themselves, matching pitch and following melody	Sings in a group, matching pitch and following melody	Sings in a group, tryi	ng to keep in time	Sings in a small group	Knows some words when singing	
Polo play	To take part in a	Uses imagination to develop own storylines	Uses experiences and learnt stories to develop storylines	Uses own experiences to develop storylines		Plays with familiar resources		
Role play	simple role play of a - known story	Enhance with resources that they pretend are something else	Children enhance small world play with simple resources	Participates in small world play related to rhymes and stories		Simple small world (farm, cars, trains, dolls)		
	Reviews own work and makes improvements	Begins to paint on other materials – card, fabric, clay		Chooses paper from a wide selection and of which is appropriate to the task (black paint on white paper, white paint on black)		Choose a piece of paper from a selection of 2/3 colours	One piece of paper provided to child	
Independence		Returns to work on another occasion to edit and improve		Creates their own piece of art and begins to self-correct any mistakes		Creates their own piece of art and gives meaning	Creates their own piece of art	
	To develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination	Creates collaboratively, sharing ideas with peers and developing skills further		Works with a friend, copying ideas and developing skills together		Children work independently to develop basic skills		
Resources (not limited to)	Children are exposed to using different materials	marbles, cutlery, wh staplers (supervise),	Watercolour paints, pastels, string, narbles, cutlery, whisks, hole punches, aplers (supervise), cotton buds, cotton wool, foil, art strawsthis cr cr transport		Thick and thin paintbrushes, thin chalks, thin wax crayons, thin pencils, thin pencil crayons, variety of powder paints, clay, charcoal, highlighters, tracing paper, transient materials, rollers, sculpting tools for playdough/clay, sponges, scissors, IWB		Palm brushes, Large chalks, Whiteboard pens, chunky wax crayons, chunky pencil crayons, pencils, Pre-mixed paint, Primary powder paint colours, glue sticks, glue spatulas, PVA glue, Felt tips, card, paper, embellishments	



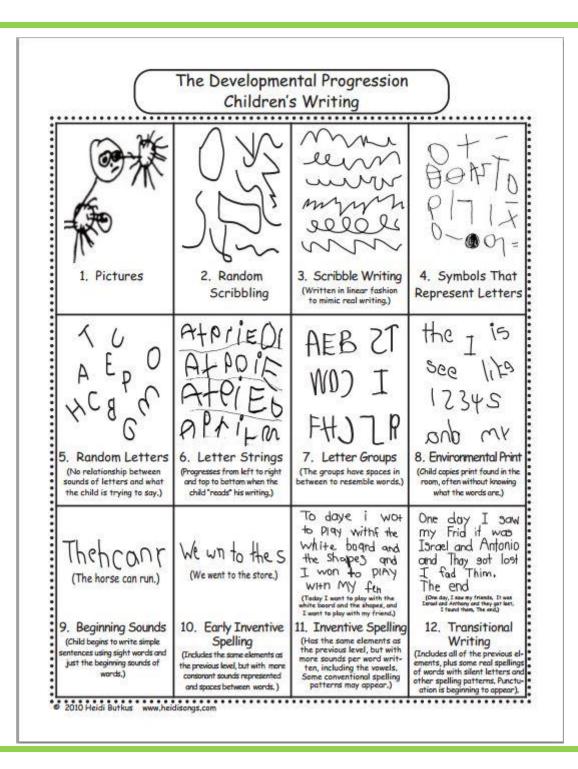


Literacy Curriculum Progress Model

		Links to KS1 curriculum	Reception			Minimum E	Minimum Expectations for Nursery		
	Word ReadingDevelop pleasure in word readingDevelop pleasure in reading, motivation to read, vocabulary and 	Can find the blurb and explain what its purpose is	Enjoys listening to/reading a wide range of books, fiction and non- fiction, and can explain the difference	Is able to explain what the job of an author and illustrator are	Has an awareness of pages, words and letters	Can identify spine, front cover, back cover and title. Understands why we have books	Knows how we hold a book, which way we turn the pages and that we read from left to right		
		read, vocabulary and	Re-reads books to build up their confidence in word reading, fluency, understanding and enjoyment Enjoys reading for pleasure and is building up confidence, fluency and understanding when reading			Enjoys sharing books with an adult	Enjoys choosing their own books to read	Enjoys listening to stories	
		knowledge and skills as the route to decode	Recognises words which have the same phoneme E.g. g-oa-t, b-oa-t, t-oa-d			Recognises words with the same initial sound			
		the correct sound to		r groups that each one sound		etters by saying the for them			

	Apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words Read accurately by	Blends sounds to read phase 3/4 words	Blends sounds into phase 2 words				
	blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught	Reads phase 3/4 phrases and sentences	Reads phase 2 phrases and sentences				
	Read common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word	Reads phase 4 common exception words	Reads phase 3 common exception words	Reads phase 2 common exception words	Recognises their name		
	Read other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPC	Reads words with more than 1 syllable	Reads words	with 1 syllable	Can independently identify how many syllables there are	Can clap syllables in a word	Counts syllables in a word
	Participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to		Suggests words which rhyme Additional Additiona Additional Additional Additiona Additional Additional Additional Additional Additional Additional Additional Additional Additional Additional Additiona Additional Additional Additional Additional Additiona				Understands that rhyme is different to categorising
Comprehension	what others say Explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them	Answers questions relating to vocabulary, prediction and sequence	Can answer open questions involving literal retrieval	Can answer closed questions involving literal retrieval	Engages in extended conversationsshabout stories, learning new vocabularyconver		Can engage in short conversations about stories
Writing	Spell words containing 40+ phonemes & common exception words Compose a sentence orally before writing it	Writes short sentences (Then with a capital letter and full stop)	Writes captions by identifying sounds and writing the letters for each word	Spells words by identifying sounds and writing the letters	Children are able to write initial sounds	Uses print and letter knowledge in early writing – knows that their print carries meaning	Participates in fine motor activities

Beginning to punctuate sentences Re-reads what they have written to check that it makes sense	Re-reads	what they have writte			
	Children can write t surn		Children can write all of their first name	Children can write some of their name	Children can write the first letter of the name
Name the letters of the alphabet Begin to form lower- case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place Form capital letters	Forms lower case and capital letters correctly Gradually decreases letter size, writing on the line		Writes some letters accurately	Is beginning to from letters	Draws circles, lines and other shapes







Maths Curriculum Progress Model

	Links to KS1 curriculum	Minim	Minimum Expectations for Reception			Minimum Expectations for Nursery		
		Count beyond 20	Count beyond 15	Count beyond 10	Count beyond 5	Count beyond 3	Says number names in an incorrect order	
		Count backwards from 20	Count backwards from 15	Count backwards from 10	Count backwards from 5	Count backwards from 3	Says number names in an incorrect order	
Number -	Count to and across 100, forwards and	Can recite 10+ number songs	Uses number lan	m of 5 number songs guage in everyday texts	Can recite a minimum of 3 number songs Uses number language in everyday contexts			
counting	backwards, beginning with 0 or 1 or from any given number	Count objects to 20+	Count objects to 10+	Count objects to 5+ Understands that the last number tells you how many there are		Counts objects to 3+	Says some number names but not for each object	
		Count actions/sounds to 20+	Count actions/sounds to 10+	Count actions/sounds to 5+	Count actions/sounds to 3+			
		Make a sensible guess of quantities within 10			bitise o 3)	Subitise (to 2)	Subitise (to 1)	

Ν	Number -	Begin to recognise place value in numbers beyond 20	Link numerals and amounts to 20	Link numerals and amounts to 10+	Link numerals and amounts to 5+	Links numerals and amounts to 5	Link numerals and amounts to 3	Recognises some numbers
re	ecognition	Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line	Order numbers to 20	Orders numbers to 10	Orders nu	mbers to 5 Orders numbers to 3		
	Number sense		Partitions sets of objects using a part-part whole model, exploring composition to 10	Partitions sets of objects using a part-part whole model, exploring composition to 5	Partitions sets of objects using a part- part whole model, exploring composition to 3			
			Understands that teen numbers are 10 +	are 10 objects an	ten frame is full there id when one row is there are 5	Knows that when a five frame is full there are 5 objects and when empty there are 0		
			Can use the vocabulary of 'tens' and 'ones' to explain pattern	Recognises patterns such as 6, 7, 8 and 16, 17, 18	Recognises that after each unit of 10, we go back to 1 again			
		Represent and use number bonds	Can recall all number bonds to 10, explaining the pattern	Can recall some number bonds to 10	Knows that 5 + 5 and 10 + 0 make 10			
	Number - graphics	Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals (and words)	Can write numbers 0-20	Can write numbers 1-10	Is able to writ	e numbers 1-5		
	alculating	Use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least	Children understand the difference between quantity and size	Compare numbers using 'more than', 'less than' 'fewer' 'equal to'		Compares quantities using 'more than', 'less than' and 'the same'	Compares quantitie	es using 'more than'
	Calculating -	Given a number, identify one more or one less	Children can find 1 more than and 1 less than in mixed problems	Children can find 1 less than	Children can find 1 more than			

	Read, write and interpret mathematical symbols	Recognises that + means add and – means subtract	Understands that subtraction is removing objects	Understands that addition is the combining of sets of objects			
	Add and subtract one- digit and two-digit	Adds two single digit numbers totalling more than 10	Adds two single digit numbers totalling up to 10	Adds two single digits totally up to 5	Combines amour	nts and knows that th	ey have 'more'
	numbers to 20, including zero	Subtracts a single digit from a number greater than 10	Subtracts a single digit number from a number up to 10	Subtracts a single diigt number from a number up to 5	Takes some away and knows that they have 'less'		ey have 'less'
	Solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction	Solves real world mathematical problems with numbers to 10+	Solves real world mathematical problems with numbers to 10		thematical problems abers to 5		
	Recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or	Understands that halving is sharing into two equal parts		sharing is splitting an o equal parts	Children 'share' items by giving items to their friends or teachers		
Fractions	quantity Compare, describe and solve practical problems for double/half	Understands that doubling is adding the same number to itself					
Shana	Pupils should be taught to recognise and name common 2- D shapes, including rectangles (including squares), circles and	Compose and decompose 2D shapes so that children recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can	Explores how many corners and sides other 2D shapes have.	Explores how many corners and sides basic 2D shapes have. Is beginning to explain if the sides are 'straight' or 'curved'	Talks about and explores 2D shapes using informal and mathematical language – corners, sides Combines shapes to make other shapes	Combines shapes to make pictures Select shapes appropriately – triangula roof, square house	
Shape	triangles	Can identify a pent hexa	agon, octagon and agon	Can identify a circle, square, triangl		, rectangle	Can identify a star and a heart
	Pupils should be taught to recognise and name common 3- D shapes, including	Recognises that a cube and cuboid have very similar properties.	Children recognise that the faces on a 3D shape often	Explores which shapes will roll and which will slide and is beginning to	Talks about and explores 3D shapes using informal and mathematical	Selects shapes	s to make pictures appropriately – 1 for a house

	cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres	Uses language such as faces, vertices, edge	comprise of 2D shapes	explain why using the vocabulary 'curved' and 'flat'	language – corners, faces Combines shapes to make other shapes		
		Is beginning to explore other shapes such as pyramids and triangular prisms	Can recognise and name sphere, cube, cuboid, cylinder, cone	Can correctly recognise and name cones and spheres	Can correctly match some 3D shapes		
		Recognis	es 3D shapes in the er	vironment	Recognises	2D shapes in the env	ronment
					Creates repeated patterns with colour (AB)	•	tinues repeated vith colour B)
		Recognise and complete complex repeated patterns (ABBCA)	Continue, copy and recreate repeated patterns (ABBC)	Continue, copy and recreate repeated patterns (ABB)	Creates repeated patterns with shape (AB)	Can sort items by their colour or pattern	Talks about pattern in the environment (spotty, stripy)
Space	Describe position, direction and movement, including				Creates repeated patterns with number (AB)		tinues repeated ith number B)
Space	whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns.		Uses the vocabulary 'in-between', 'over' 'above', 'beneath', 'beside' Can use ordinal numbers to describe position in a line			Uses the vocabulary 'in', 'on', 'under', 'behind', 'next to'	Uses the ordinal vocabulary of 'first' and 'last'
		Completes 49- piece puzzles	Completes 35- piece puzzles	Completes 24-piece puzzles	Completes 16-piece puzzles	Completes 10- piece puzzles	Completes 5-piece puzzles
		Design a route and explain to a friend	directional lang	niliar route using uage - 'forwards', 'right' and 'left'	Describes a familiar directional language – 'that way' and pos	'around', 'this way',	Discusses locations
Measurement	Compare, describe and solve practical problems for lengths and heights	Uses standard measures whilst measuring size	using non-star Uses 'biggest', 'sma	ems by length/height ndard measures allest', 'shortest' and llest'	Make simple comparisons using 'bigger' and	Uses 'big' and 'smal compa	l', 'short' and 'tall to ire size

				'smaller', 'shorter' and 'taller'		
Compare, describe and solve practical problems for mass/weight	Uses standard measures whilst measuring weight	Can order three ite non-standar Uses 'heavie	d measures	Make simple comparisons using 'heavier' and 'lighter'	Uses 'heavy' and 'light'	
Compare, describe and solve practical problems for capacity and volume	Uses standard measures whilst measuring capacity	Can order three iter non-standar Uses 'full', 'emp	d measures	Make simple comparisons using 'more' and 'less'	Uses 'full' and 'empty' to compare capacity	
Sequence events in chronological order using language [for example, before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening]	Children can use language before, after, yesterday, today, tomorrow	Children can identify if it takes a shorter or longer time to do something	I times of the day I Begins to describe sequences of events		•	Begins to understand the vocabulary 'first', 'last' and 'soon'
Recognise and use language relating to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months and years	Can tell you which day comes before/after a given day	Says the days of the week in order		Knows some of the days of the week		e week
Recognise and know the value of different denominations of coins and notes	Can pay for items using 1p coins	Recognises that there are different coins	Talks about the different ways we can pay for things	Understands that we talk about	need to pay for item what they would like	





Physical Development Curriculum Progress Model

	Links to KS1 curriculum	Minim	um Expectat Reception	ions for	Minimum Expectations for Nursery		
	Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co- ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	Further develops and refines ball skills	Can throw a ball at a given target	Can throw rugby balls, javelins, and frisbees	Can throw a ball or bean bag underarm or overarm	Can throw a small ball with one hand	Can throw a large ball with both hands
		Develops confidence, competence, precision and	Can catch smaller items from a longer distance	Can catch larger items from a longer distance		l or bean bag from a distance	Catches a large ball from a short distance
Gross motor		accuracy when engaging in ball activities	Can dribble in and out of targets	Can run with a ball	Can walk with a ball	Can kick a large ball at an intended target	Can kick a large ball in a straight line
		Progresses towards a more fluent style of	Rides a bike with/without stabiliser	Rides a balance bike up the	· · · ·	Rides a balance bike, moving their legs alternately	Rides a trike independently
		moving Develops the overall body	Rides a scooter by pushing with their foot and resting both feet on the scooter Experiments with other ways of riding the scooter board		Rides a scooter independently, moving one leg bac forwards. Sits on a scooter board and pushes themselve		

	strength, co- ordination, balance and agility required for future	Can balance using different body parts	Can demonstrate different types of balances (h, arabesque)	Skip, hop,	stand on one leg and h	old a pose
	P.E. sessions Combines different movements with	Can balance a ball on a bat	Walks along a balance beam	Walks along a bench independently	Balances a quoi	t on their head
	ease and fluency Revises and refines fundamental	Climbs apparatus, over and coming	going up forwards, down backwards		stairs, or climb up g alternate feet	Go up steps and stairs independently
Perform dances using simple movement patterns	movement skills	Remembers sequences and patterns to music without words	Increasingly able to sequences and patt related t	erns of movement,	Remembers sequences and patterns for more complex nursery rhymes	Remembers sequences and patterns for simple nursery rhymes
Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing		Uses large-muscle movements to produce X and triangles	Uses large-muscle movements to produce diagonal lines	Uses large-muscle movements to produce squares	Uses large-muscle movements to produce circles and +	Uses large-muscle movements to produce vertical and horizontal lines
balance, agility and co- ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities		Uses small-muscle movements to produce X and triangles	Uses small-muscle movements to produce diagonal lines	Uses small-muscle movements to produce squares	Uses small-muscle movements to produce circles and +	Uses small-muscle movements to produce vertical and horizontal lines
Handwriting: Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly		floor whilst se Children are encoura	neir feet flat on the ated at a table aged to sit up straight carpet	Children are encou	raged to sit on the carp	et and at the table
Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-		Uses a wide range of equipment that requires the co- ordination of both hands (with precision)	Is able to use a knife and fork	Start to eat independently, learning to use a knife and fork	Is able to use a rolling pin	Is able to hold onto a parachute

	ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities		Can walk, run, crawl, climb, hop, jump developi and skip with increasing control physical ski		Match their developing physical skills to tasks and activities	Can walk, run, crawl and climb independently	Can walk, run, crawl and climb when directed
	<u>Design and</u> <u>Technology:</u> Use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks	Develops small motor skills to use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently	small tweezers, sm and geo boards. Is a	with precision. Uses naller nuts and bolts ble to use other small such as screwdrivers	Uses one-handed tools and equipment	Is beginning to use tweezers, large nuts to thread. Is able to handed tools su	and bolts and is able use other large one-
Fine motor	<u>Handwriting:</u> Sit correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and	Develops the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, efficient and accurate	Develops control further and is able to replicate patterns, letters and numbers with ease	_	rip with good control ripod grasp	Static tripod/quadrupod grasp	Palmer grasp
	correctly	Child recognises their preference for a dominant hand			Beginning to show strength in a particular hand	No hand dominance	
Healthy choices	See PSHE Association	Knows and talks about contributors to health and wellbeing	Is able to explain the effects of exercise, sleep and reducing screen time	Is aware that you can eat unhealthy food in moderation and is able to explain the importance of washing hands	Makes healthy choices	Is aware of healthy a Independently access for exercise and kno exer	ses the outdoor area ws why we need to
	Participate in team games, developing	Further develops	Starts taking par	t in group activities wh	ich they make up	Starts taking part in child-initiated group activities	Starts taking part in adult led group activities
Independence	simple tactics for attacking and defending	the skills they need to manage the school day successfully Collaborates with others to manage		thers to manage large	items appropriately	Collaborates with others to manage large items	Collaborates with others to manage large items (with adult guidance)
			Uses a knife and fork with precision	Opens their own straw and pours their own drink/milk	Starts to eat independently, learning to use a knife and fork	Peels their own fruit and pierces their own milk carton	Uses a spoon, fork and knife (to spread) independently

		Puts on gloves an puddle suits independently	d Can get changed with minimal help (buttons)	Put their coat on by themselves and zip it up	Can put their own aprons on and pull clothing up and down for the toilet	Can put their own shoes, socks, hats and mittens on
		Tidies up, takes jumper off if hot and puts it on if cold	Ensures they are eating enough food and drinking enough water	Blows their nose, disposing of the tissue and sanitising	Uses the toilet and wipes themselves	Washes their hands independently
Resources (not limited to)	Confidently and safely uses a ran and small apparatus	of large bikes, scooters, qu skipping ropes, sp balancing bowl, tu sewing, dustpan a playdough tools/c jugs , measuring c elastic bands and	nall balls, rugby balls, ter loits, benches, ribbons, p ace hoppers, balance boo nnels, sieve, grater, Dup nd brush, sweeping, clea utters, spoons, shakers, s ylinders, bingo dabbers, geo boards, small tweeze els, shape sorters, water	arachute, soft play, ho ards, scooter boards, s lo and large foam brick ning, scissors, pencils, spray bottles, whisks, s nuts and bolts, garden ers, golf tees, playdoug	orses, climbing frame do tepping stones, seesaw ks, Sellotape, peeler, ho large tweezers, paintbr screwdrivers, pipette, s ing tools, threading, pe gh, ribbons, cotton buds	ome, climbing frame, , tyres, red ble punch, stapler, rush, hammers, patula, knife, fork, gs and peg boards,





Personal, Social and Emotional Development

Curriculum Progress Model for Knowledge and Skills

		Links to KS1 curriculum	Minimu	um Expectati Reception	ons for	Minimum Expectations for Nursery		
		Articulates how they feel using age appropriate	'worried' and 'frigh	e feelings 'jealous', tened' and is aware previously learnt ings	Can talk about the feelings 'angry', 'scared', 'surprised' and 'excited'	Can talk about the feelings 'happy' and 'sad'		
			vocabulary Identifies and moderates their	appropriately		Recognises when they might be 'angry', 'scared', 'surprised' and 'excited' and responds appropriately		
Feelings a Emotior		Jigsaw socially and Expresses their feelings and considers those others	emotionally	Tells others how they have made them feel	Is able to ask for help for 'uncomfortable' feelings if they need to	Understands how they can manage 'uncomfortable' feelings appropriately	Recognises when they might be 'happy' or 'sad' and	
			feelings and considers those of	Beginning to recognise that animals have feelings too	Recognises the feelings of characters in stories	Begins to understand how others might be feeling	responds appropriately	
		perspectives of	Recognise when and how they need to respond to a friend, showing sensitivity when needed					

		Sees themselv a valuable individua	und	Children erstand how can improve	Children are able to explain what they are good at and what they need to practise	Children are beginnir	explain what they do a ng to identify what the port from an adult or th	y need help with and
			to	ren persevere reach their ended goal	Children are develog to do something d want to		Children celebrate go	
		Shows perseverance resilience in foor of shall	and the with	kes turns in iar games and up activities nout support	Takes turns in games with som	s and group activities e support	Takes turns in games with encouragen	
		face of challe	Watc	Watches the person who is speaking and knows when it is their turn to speak		Understands that the turn and can anticip turn during	bate when it is their	Understands that they need to wait their turn, using props to support them
	Debevievr	Shows confi	dence during sessions	whole class	le class Shows confidence when playing small group and in new social situa		Shows confidence when playing with a friend	Developing
	Behaviour	Thinks about perspectives others	of ne 'Wou	others if they eed help – ld you like me help you?'	-	Asks for help – 'Please can you help me do up my coat?'		confidence
			resources the		ces without help.		ctivities and resources needed. need some resources painting.	
			getting so ndependentl	omething else o	thing away before ut. Ind wash where	Beginning to tidy up putting things back fro Children are promp and wash	where they came m. ted to sweep, wipe	Prompted to tidy up
		Builds constru and respect relationshi	ful ne	eed to follow the	of rules and why we em. They remind es when needed.	Children increasingly follow rules independently	Children are begini right and wrong wi Children apologise behaviou	th adult modelling. e for any negative

		Thinks about the perspectives of others	Plays in a group, sharing and extending ideas		nore other children, prating on play ideas	Plays alongside a Shows an interest friend in others		
			Is able to explain the importance of sharing	Offers to share resources – 'Would you like this?'	Shares resources with friends if they are asked for something	Sometimes shares resources with adults and peers, sometimes requiring support COMMUNITY PRIMARY SCHOOL		
Relationships	Jigsaw		Children are able to determine when a situation requires adult intervention	Resolving conflicts by themselves, where possible, and not retaliating Developing appropriate ways of being assertive		Beginning to resolve conflicts, asking an adult if they need support		
			Has an awareness of stranger danger		going to unfamiliar ople	Children begin communication with people by first saying their name or 'excuse me'. Children do not need to be physical to get attention		
		Manages their	Children know what belongs to them and stores items sensibly	Puts their cardigan/jumper in a sensible place if they take it off Beginning to name pieces of work that are theirs		Recognises their own belongings and knows to store their items on their peg		
Responsibility		own needs	Children are respo their reading books each	ible for bringing their book back each week				
				•		or areas, including the allotment. Children noeuvring large items as a group.		
Sense of	school such as nurses	, police officers and fi	Idren which help to de re fighters. As a school sometimes suppo	velop their sense of co community, we would orting families within o	ommunity. This include d like to provide suppo ur own school.	s inviting members of the community into rt to those less fortunate than ourselves,		
Community	We plan to reach out to	o neighbours, extende	•	ly so that we can shar hood by helping to kee		fun and laughter. We also plan to support		
Attention			See Communication a	and Language Curricul	um Progress Model			
Hygiene and Personal Needs		See Physical Development Curriculum Progress Model						

Kates Hill Community Primary School												
Understanding the World Curriculum Progress Model												
for Knowledge and Skills												
Links to KS1Minimum Expectations for ReceptionMinimum Expectations for Nursery												
	Understands that there are similarities and differences	Can discuss similarities and differences between people in their family	Can talk about members of immediate family in more detail	Can talk about past and upcoming events with their immediate family	Can briefly talk about some members of their family	Can talk about any pets that they might have	Able to say who they are and who they live with					
	between people. Describe memories that have happened in their own lives. Sequence events that are close together in time.	ppened in differences situation n lives.		Is able to discuss different occupations of family members	Talks about a wider range of occupations (electrician, plumber etc)	Shows an inter occupations (nurse,	est in different doctor, police, fire)					
History links		Sequence family members, explaining who they are and the key differences between what they can/can't do		they are (baby, tode	nbers, explaining who dler, child, teenager, elderly)	Sequence family members by size and name (baby, child, adult)						
	Use stories or accounts to distinguish between fact and fiction. Recognise some	Compare and contrast characters from stories, sharing similarities and differences		Shares some similarities between	Shares likes and	Comments on fict sto	onal characters in ries					
	similarities and differences between past and present.	and objects from	Compare and contrast historical figures and objects from non-fiction texts, sharing similarities and differences		dislikes	Comments on historical figures or objects in non-fiction texts						
R.E. LINKS	Describe memories that have happened in their own lives.	Comments on pictures of a wide range of celebrations (Diwali, Eid, Christmas)	Comments on images of familiar experiences (holidays, visiting the park, going to the dentist)	in their own life. "Th	pictures of celebrations is was me celebrating vali"		ecent pictures of own life. "This was e farm…"					

	and describe religious are special and Church, Mosqu			nt religious venues – and Gurdwara as a imum	Knows that th	nere are special places	ere are special places of worship	
	Describes the main beliefs of a religion. Describes the main festivals of a religion.	Can articulate what o begin to			ve attitudes about etween people	Knows that ther between what	e are differences people believe	
	Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to physical and human features	Can briefly explain the difference between human and physical features	Can use maps to locate objects in 'real life'		n a simple map (trees, r, mountain)	Knows what a	map is used for	
	Uses world maps to	Can name the 4 countries of the UK and at least 2 other countries.	Knows that 4 countries make up the UK and can name at least 1 other country		Knows that there are different countries in the world	Knows that we live in Dudley which is England		
Geography links	identify countries. Name and locate the four countries and capital cities of the UK. Compare the UK with a contrasting country	Can identify similarities and differences between homes in other countries	Can identify similarities and differences between homes in our country	Knows that different countries have different homes	Can explain features of other homes live (hous		Knows where they live (house, flat, bungalow)	
		Makes comparisons between life for children in different countries			v be different for other dren	Can articulate what daily life is like in country		
	Observe the natural and humanly constructed world around them	Use pictures to compare and contrast environments around the world	Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live	Talk about local environments (their road, the park, library, Dudley)		Talk about what th environment (school vocat	/home) using a wide	
Seience	Explores the world around them, asking	Explores the natural world around them		ces between materials s they notice.	Explore collections of r similar and differ		Explore collections of materials	
Science	how and why Q's. Decides how to sort and classify objects.	Explain what the	ir five senses are	Can name t	heir 5 senses	Uses senses in hands on explorat		

	Notices links between cause and effect (speed, shape, direction and magnetism)	Explores non- (gravity and	contact forces magnetism)	Explores and talks about forces (push and pull)		Explores how	/ things work
	Identify seasonal weather patterns Understand the effect of seasons on the natural world, discussing when and how things grow		ssing when and how	Names and orders seasons	Can identify what you need to wear for each season and why	Understands that th and that in different different	countries you have
	Observe the natural and humanly constructed world around them	Understands the need to respect and care for the natural environment and all living things.	d to respect care for the Can talk about C natural different life cycles ronment and		Can explain the life cycle of a daffodil and a butterfly	Plants seeds and cares for growing plants with support	Understands the difference between plants and animals
	Uses various tools such as brushes, pens, eraser, stamps and shapes	Use various tools such as brush, pens, stamps, erasers and shapes with support		Select brushes, colou drawing on p	irs and rubbers when aint software	Mark make on pain Interactive N	
Computing		games or increase lo	Children can independently change games or increase levels of difficulty on games		es on the Interactive ng and dropping items	Can play simple games on the Intera Whiteboard by pressing button	
links		Erases content and understands how to charge the cameras	Children can edit photos	Children can record videos on the camera	Children can take pho	otos on the camera	Children can switch a camera on and off
	Identify which things count as personal information. Asks for help when they need it.	Children know what is and know that it s onl		Children know to ask for help if needed			