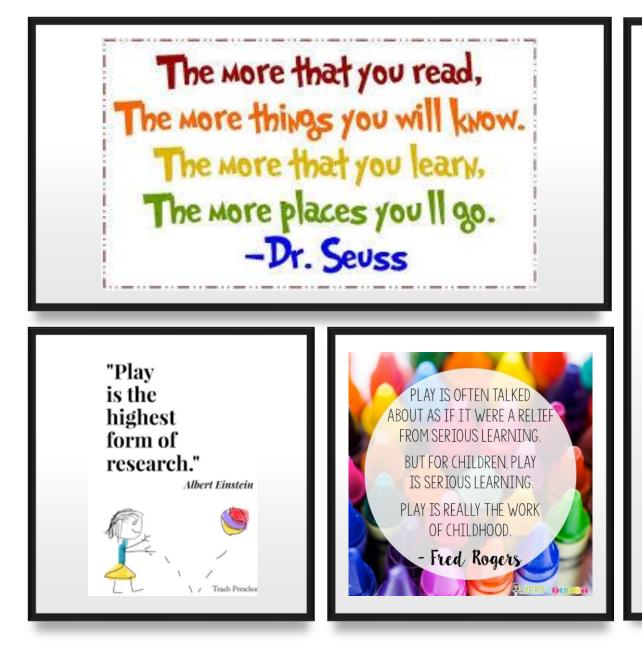


### EYFS Curriculum Meeting

September 2023





### What we do in EYFS

This is your child's last year working within the Early Years Foundation Stage before they move into the National Curriculum.

























### The EYFS Curriculum

- 7 Areas of Learning and Development
- 17 Early Learning Goals

### **Prime Areas**

Communication and Language

- Listening, Attention and Understanding
- Speaking

Personal, Social and Emotional Development

- Self regulation
- Managing Self
- Building Relationships

#### Physical Development

- Gross Motor Skills
- Fine Motor Skills

### **Specific Areas**

#### Literacy

- Comprehension
- Word Reading
- Writing

#### Mathematics

- Number
- Numerical Patterns

#### Understanding the world

- Past and Present
- People, Culture and Communities
- The Natural World

#### Expressive Arts and Design

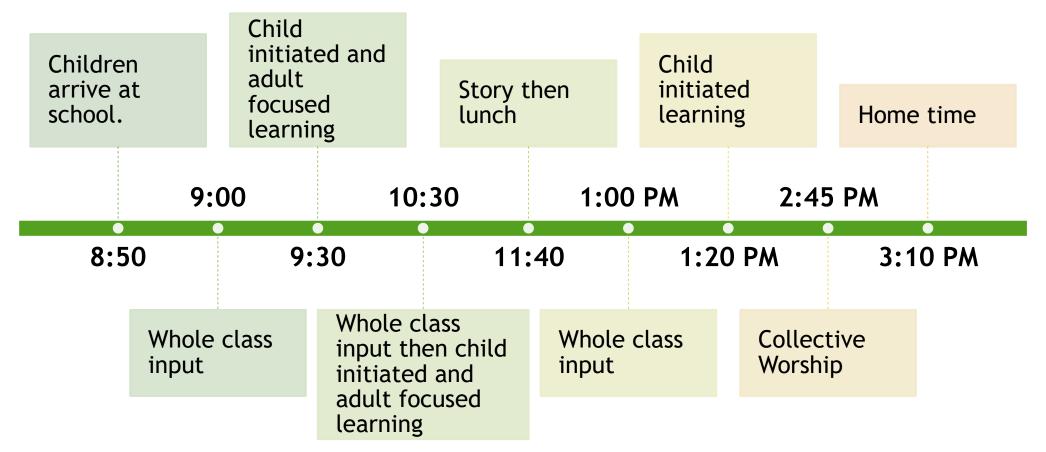
- Creating with Materials
- Being Imaginative and Expressive

The baseline is a starting point for the areas of learning and provides information that informs how the curriculum is then planned and adapted to the children.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reception-baseline-assessment-information-for-parents

<ul> <li>Communication and</li> <li>Language</li> <li>Listening, Attention and</li> <li>Understanding</li> <li>Speaking</li> <li>Personal, Social</li> <li>Development</li> <li>Self regulation</li> <li>Managing Self</li> <li>Building Relat</li> </ul>			<ul><li>Physical Development</li><li>Gross Motor Skills</li><li>Fine Motor Skills</li></ul>	
Comprehension	hematics lumber lumerical Patterns	<ul> <li>Understanding the w</li> <li>Past and Present</li> <li>People, Culture and Communities</li> <li>The Natural World</li> </ul>	nd	<ul><li>Expressive Arts and Design</li><li>Creating with Materials</li><li>Being Imaginative and Expressive</li></ul>

### An Example of a Day in EYFS



Some days may differ or learning may take a us in a different direction. However, there are always patterns and routines in how we learn to give the children some structure and understanding of expectations.

### How we learn

#### Child Initiated Learning

Child-initiated learning involves children making decisions about what they want to do, where, with whom, and what resources they will need. They then need time to play, to explore and experiment with their ideas and knowledge. During this playing time, children need support from adults in a variety of ways to scaffold, extend and model learning

#### Adult Guided Learning

In guided learning, adults allow children to maintain the locus of control but should also provide subtle guidance that will allow them to explore the right aspects of the environment to reach the learning goal. Studies show that guided play is indeed effective at allowing children to learn.

#### **Direct Teaching**

Direct teaching is used on a 1:1 basis, small groups or the whole class. This teaching involves well-developed and carefully planned lessons designed around small learning increments and clearly defined and prescribed teaching tasks. It is based on the theory that clear instruction, eliminating misinterpretations can greatly improve and accelerate learning.

## **Reading Comprehension**

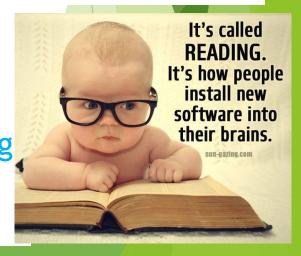
By the end of the year children at the expected level will be able to;

•Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary;

- •Anticipate where appropriate key events in stories;
- •Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role-play.

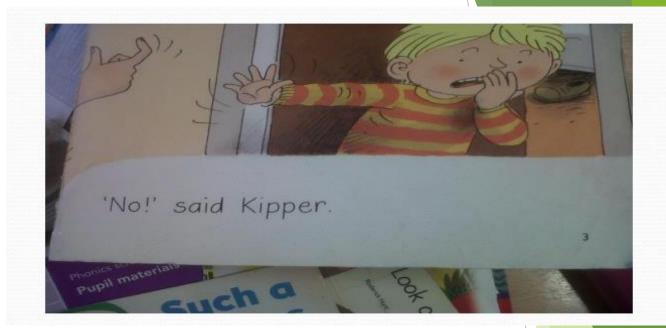
We teach reading at school in a <u>range of ways</u> including phonics, individual reading and guided reading. We ensure reading is <u>fun</u> and <u>purposeful</u>. We read lots of stories as a class and learn and develop them using

we read lots of stories as a class and learn and develop them usin a variety of strategies including Talk 4 Writing and Helicopter Stories.



Examples of questions you could ask

- Why is Kipper saying no?
- Why is Kipper covering his mouth?
- What does Mum want to do?
- How does Kipper feel?
- What might happen next in the story?



All these questions can still be asked when using the wordless books that all children start with as their reading books.

# How to support your child with their reading

- Direct teaching approach the "I read" "We read" "You read" strategy
- Point to each word if they are missing out words.
- Give them thinking time.
- Use the pictures!
- Shared reading listening to reading is just as important as reading itself.

### The Writing Journey



**By the end of the EYFS:** Children at the expected level of development will:

•Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed

•Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters

•Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

## Writing Continued...

In school the children have plenty of opportunity to write. This starts with single sounds and we build this up to cvc words and then on to writing phonetically plausible attempts at words.

For example Was - woz good - gud circle - sercl

In the same way that we read for enjoyment, we promote writing for enjoyment. We celebrate <u>all</u> attempts at writing.

### Mathematics

By the end of EYFS a child at the expected level should be able to;

Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number;
Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5;

•Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) **number bonds up to 5** (including subtraction facts) **and some number bonds to 10**, **including double facts**.

•Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system;

•Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity;

•Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.

How is maths taught?

Time to explore concepts in play

Songs, Rhymes and Stories

Indoors and outdoors

**Practical activities** 

Direct teaching

Introducing Key Vocab

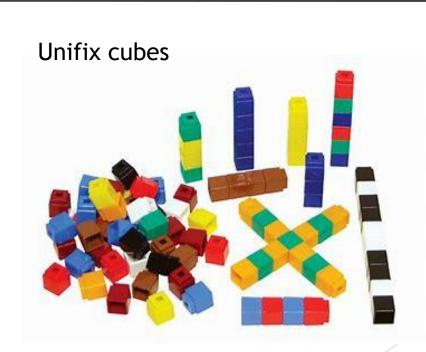
### Maths teaching tools

Number lines

#### 0 to 30 Number Line

Numicon





Number blocks



Tens frames



Tapestry is an online tool that we use in school to record your child's learning journey.

Every child's learning journey will look different and have differing numbers of observations.

You can help us to get a complete picture of your child's learning journey by posting pictures of activities from home.

You can also comment on posts and use them to start a conversation with your child about their experiences at school.



# ONLINE LEARNING



## How you can help your child

- Daily shared reading
- Share home learning with us via Tapestry
- Have a routine
- Promote independence
- Provide opportunities for reading, mark making and maths in daily activities.
- Talk to your child about their day
- Having fun and play games
- Ensure that your child has all the correct equipment and clothes for their day at school including their book bag - support them but give them some responsibility with this
- Follow your child's interests
- Make learning fun and play based
- Have a go at completing the homework (Pick 'n' Mix homework activities are starting after half term)



East London Department

<u>What-to-expect-in-the-EYFS-complete-FINAL-16.09-compressed.pdf</u> (foundationyears.org.uk)

# Please keep toys at home.

Forest School starts next Thursday (28<sup>th</sup>).

# Any Questions?

