St Gabriel's Preschool Literacy Progression Document Spring 2 Autumn 1 Autumn 2 Spring 1 Summer 1 Summer 2 Outcome/ End point Possible themes People who help us Growing and All about me! Colours and Traditional tales Animals and interests Christmas Easter Food Visit from nurse/ Father's Dau Diwali Fire service visit Caterpillars Sports dau Celebrations and Bonfire night Police officer visit World Book day Bus trip into Leigh Visit to the farm or dentist Remembrance Day Valentine's day Pancake day Harvest Cooking! experiences Z00 Walk to post office Chinese New Year Mother's day Christmas Easter Word reading Writing Listening, Attention Gross and Fine motor Comprehension Speaking and Understanding Write Listen attentivelu Participate in small Negotiate space and Demonstrate Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet group, class and one-toobstacles safely, with understanding of recognisable and respond to The Preschool what they hear one discussions. consideration for what has been and at least 10 letters, most of year provides with relevant themselves and others. which are offering their own read to them bu diaraphs. the foundation ideas, using recently retelling stories correctly formed. questions, for many skills comments and introduced vocabulary. Demonstrate strength, and narratives Read words consistent the children will Spell words by using their own actions when being balance and coordination with their phonic build upon in words and read to and during Offer explanations for knowledge by soundidentifying when playing. Reception. whole class whu things might recently blending. sounds in them discussions and happen, making use of introduced and representing Move energetically, such recently introduced vocabulary. small group the sounds with as running, jumping, Read aloud simple Reception interactions. vocabulary from stories, sentences and books a letter or letters. dancing, hopping, expectations non-fiction, rhymes and Anticipate (where skipping and climbing. that are consistent with (FLGs) Make comments poems when appropriate) key their phonic knowledge, Write simple about what they events in stories. including some common phrases and appropriate. Hold a pencil effectively have heard and in preparation for fluent exception words. sentences that ask questions to Express their ideas and Use and can be read by writing - using the clarify their feelings about their understand others. tripod grip in almost all understanding. experiences using full cases. recentlu sentences, including use introduced Hold conversation of past, present and vocabulary Use a range of small tools, including scissors, future tenses and when engaged in durina back-and-forth making use of discussions about paintbrushes and cutlery. exchanges with conjunctions, with stories, nonmodelling and support their teacher and fiction, rhymes Begin to show accuracy from their teacher. and poems and peers. and care when drawing during role play.

	Со	mmunication and Language Progres	ssion	
	Autumn term	Spring term	Summer Term	Carabia a
Speaking	To begin to 'take turns' in conversations with adult support.	To independently take turns in a conversation.	To start a conversation with peers and familiar adults and continue it for many turns.	Speaking Participate in small group, class and one-to-
(lis	To use a range of gestures to communicate, show things to adults or share interests i.e. waving, pointing.	• To begin to use simple pronouns, plurals- 'me', 'him', 'she'.	To respond to others when playing.	one discussions, offering their own ideas, using recently introduced vocabulary.
See links to	To understand and say at least 200 words (everyday words)	• To begin to use simple prepositions- 'in', 'on', 'under'.	• To use longer sentences of at least 6 words.	Offer explanations for why things might happen, making use of
Listening and Attention	To begin to put two or three words together.	To use multisyllabic words such as banana and computer.	• To use talk to organise play- "Let's go on a bus you sit there I'll be the driver."	recently introduced vocabulary from stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems when
	 To begin to ask who and what questions. To begin to say how they are feeling using 	• To use and pronounce speech sounds l, r, w, y, f, th, s, sh, ch, dz, j	To use simple conjunctions in talk to link thoughts 'and' 'because'.	appropriate. Express their ideas and feelings about their
	words or actions such as happy and sad. • To use and pronounce speech sounds: p, m,	To begin to create simple sentences, linking 4-6 words- "I want to play with cars."	• To use the future and past tense correctly: "I am going to the park"/"I went to the shop."	experiences using full sentences, including use of past, present and
	b, w.	To begin to make comments and share their ideas with others	To use words for time, space and function- now, later, over there.	future tenses and making use of conjunctions, with modelling and support from their teacher.
		To express a preference or point of view with an adult or friend. To exactly a simple executively adult assessment.	To express a point of view with and adult or friend e.g I like	
		To retell a simple event with adult support.	To retell a simple event.	
Listening and	Rigid attention moving to single channelled	Single channelled attention moving to focused attention	Focussed attention	Listening, Attention and Understanding
Attention	To understand and follow the listening rules in small groups or one to one for a short time.	To understand and follow the listening rules in small groups for a longer period of time.	To understand how to listen carefully (Follow the listening rules) in 1:1, small group and whole class situations.	Listen attentively and respond to what they hear with relevant

nod sitting good looking good liste	To control their attention on an activity of their choosing for a short period of time.	 To begin to shift attention from one task to another if they hear their name. To control their attention on an activity for a longer period of time. 	 To maintain attention in whole class contexts for a short time. To shift their attention speedily when required e.g. when given a clear prompt- 'name.' 	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
	To be able to listen to simple stories and understand what is happening with help of the pictures.	 To engage in story times with interest and enjoyment. To listen to and enjoy sharing a range of books. To enjoy joining in with songs and rhymes 	 To engage in story times with interest and enjoyment. To listen to and enjoy sharing a range of books. To engage in conversations about stories. To make simple comments about a story. To enjoy listening to longer stories and remember some of what happens. 	clarify their understanding. Hold conversation when engaged in backand-forth exchanges with their teacher and peers. Being Imaginative To sing well known nursery rhymes and songs. To perform well known songs, nursery rhymes and poems with others.
	 To enjoy singing, music and toys that make sounds. To take part in action songs e.g twinkle, twinkle. To fill in words from well-known rhymes 	To know some songs and rhymes	 To enjoy joining in with rhymes and songs. To know a large repertoire of songs and rhymes. To sing as part of a group. 	Self-Regulation Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately, even when engaged in another activity and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.
Vocabulary	 To engage in conversations about storic To widen vocabulary by answering blar To extend vocabulary exploring the med 	nk level 1 questions (naming objects)		<u>Comprehension</u> To demonstrate understanding when



Key vocabulary to be developed (Autumn term)	Key vocabulary to be developed (Spring term)	Key vocabulary to be developed (Summer term)	talking with others about what they have read by retelling stories							
Birthday, Christmas Day, Bonfire Night, Diwali	Chinese New Year, dragon	Father's Day	using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.							
Preschool, corridor, dinner hall, Reception, toilets	Mother's Day	Then, before, now, next, soon, after beebot, Forwards, backwards	To use and understand new vocabulary during							
Family- sister, brother, mum, dad, step mum, step dad, pet, cat, dog same, different	Doctor, Dentist, Fireperson, Police officer, Cook, Headteacher, Teacher	Porridge oats, honey, jam, bowl, spoon, mix, jug, microwave	discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems.							
Body parts- Head, shoulders, knees, toes, legs, arms, ears, eyes, nose, mouth, tummy	In, on, under, next to, behind	Wood, Metal, Material								
Germs, toothbrush, toothpaste, clean, brush, wash, soap	Apple, pear, strawberry, plums, oranges, knife, cut, salad	Healthy, unhealthy, fruit, vegetables, Apple, Banana Pear, Strawberry, Carrots, Potatoes, Onions, Peas Water, Milk								
Shops, post office, school, road, park, post box.	Baby, child, adult, sequence, order, life cycle egg, Caterpillar, Cocoon, Butterfly	Pet- Dog, Cat, Rabbit , Hamster, Gold fish								
	Leaf, leaves, Flowers Daffodil, Sunflower, Cress,	Zoo- Lion, Elephant, Monkey, Giraffe, tiger								
	seed, grow	farm- cow, sheep, horse, pig, hen								
	Ongoing Vocabulary									
Days of the week, months of the year wear	ther- sunny, rainy, windy, snowy, hot, cold, seasons-	Season, Autumn, Winter, Spring, Summer								
Squash, squeeze, push, rip, cut, roll, stretch twist, turn, push, pull, press, cutter										
Marks, patterns, shapes, same, different, draw, paint, write										
	Plan, balance, construct, structure, bricks, blocks, in, through, on top, under, behind, next to, tall, tallest, big, small, short, tower card, paper, cardboard, join, thick, thin, glue, glue stick, scissors, fold, cut, press, decorate, stick, shape, create.									

Retelling	To begin to develop play around favourite stories using props with modelling from an adult.	 To talk about familiar books. To repeat words and phrases from familiar stories. To retell events in the correct order with support. 	 To engage in conversations about stories. To retell a familiar story in their own words using some repeated refrains. To join in with repeated refrains in a familiar story. To complete a repeated refrain in a familiar story. To retell a simple event in the correct order. 	Being Imaginative Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with their peers and their teacher.
Understandin g	 To understand single and frequently used words in context i.e. bye-bye. To be able to choose between 2 objects when asked- "Do you want the ball or the car?" To understand simple questions and instructions like: "Where's your hat?" or "What's the boy in the picture doing?" To understand action words by pointing to the right picture in a book. To understand what is happening in a story with help from the pictures. 	 To understand longer sentences such as "make teddy jump" or "find your coat." To understand simple questions about 'who', 'what' and 'where'. To talk about events and characters in a familiar book by answering blank level 2 questions e.g. who, what where and when. To listen and follow instructions with three key words like: "Can you wash dolly's face?" 	 To listen and follow an instruction containing two parts such as "Get your coat and come and sit down." (familiar situations) To answer simple why questions- "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" 	Self-Regulation Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately, even when engaged in another activity and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.
Sequencing		To listen to stories and remember some of what happened with prompts and support from an adult.	 To listen to longer stories and remember some of what happened. To sequence two events from a story using pictures, puppets or role play. 	

Print and books Linked to weekly story vote- books for pleasure	•	 To enjoy sharing books with an adult. To be able to pay attention and respond to the pictures or the words in a book- when sharing with an adult. 			to sha to lool To hol care. To ide enviro	re v k at .d a	Tavourite books and with an adult, with a alone. I book correctly and symbolent and say what the logos.)	anot har s in	ther child, or adde with the	To can To pri • T pu • T lef • T of	re. understand the fint: o understand prin o know print can rposes. o know that text t to right and fror	ectl ive that hav	om a limited ly and handle with key concepts about as meaning. ve different English reads from op to bottom f the different parts	
		EY 2		EY 3		EY 4		EY 5		EY 6		EY 7		EY 8
Wellcomm	•	Understanding single words. Understanding what real things are for. Learning toys represent real things/objects. Understanding instructions using everyday routine. Pointing to things or people. Using important first words. Learning to use name. Learning to take turns. Developing eye contact.		Learning to make sense of the world. Using songs and rhymes to develop single words (name body parts). Learning verbs. Understanding sentences with two key words. Putting two words together. Naming everyday things. Using words to describe actions. Copying actions in rhymes and songs. Talking about what they have seen or done.	•	Remembering two things. Understanding simple describing words in sentences. Understand early negative 'no'. Understand more instructions that are complex. Learn to talk through play. Understand and use verbs. Using in and on simple level. Add 'ing' to describe an action.	•	Understand in on and under at a simple level. Remembered and say name of two things. To name colours and use in a two word phrase. Learning meaning of where. Using three word sentences. Using what and where questions. Understand what things are used for. Using simple plurals/plural. Understand and respond to yes no questions.		Understand and use pronoun he and she. Understand behind and in front. Understand negative form. Understand function of body parts. Learning to share and take turns. Develop expressive language. Understand and use verbs in past tense. Generate ideas about the function of objects.	•	Engage with role play. Understand few and many. Understand long and short. Understand meaning of why. Understand first and last. Understand and use four word sentences. Using comparative 'bigger' 'longer' 'smaller'. Understand opposites. Understand and use pronouns his and her	•	Understands the meaning of 'when'. Understands that things that go together are not always the same. Understands the meaning of 'after'. Understands a sentence containing 'either' or 'or'. Understands range of prepositions- 'in front' 'behind' 'next to' 'between'. Understand question words using stories. Remember and say five things. Understands superlative 'biggest' 'tallest'.

Matching two objects.	 Using 'I' 'my' 'we'. Use big and little Understand three key words. To match colours. Taking turns in small groups-understand 'my' and your' turn. To join play sequences together. Understand who questions. Sorting things that go together. Develop listening skills through games.
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Word Reading and Phonics Progression

Phonic development





Keys to Communication Phase 1 Phonics (Aspect 1-4)

- To identify sounds that I hear inside and outside.
- To identify similar sounds and put them into context (where might we hear them).
- To identify familiar animals and imitate the sounds they make.
- To sing at different volumes- loud and quiet.
- To identify (name) an instrument being played behind a screen.
- To play an instrument louder and quieter.
- To be able to stop and start playing an instrument at a signal.
- To play instruments as part of a group.
- To identify and copy a body sound such as a clap.
- To join in with words and actions to songs/ nursery rhymes.
- To move their body in response to music.
- To join in with repetitive story/ song refrains.
- To enjoy playing rhyme bingo.

Phase 1 Phonics (Aspect 4-7)

- To copy exaggerated sounds such as sssss.
- To copy mouth movements for simple sounds.
- To suggest a person/ object when given an initial sound.
- To suggest non-words beginning with a selected initial sound.
- To enjoy exploring mouth movements such as blowing and wiggling tongue.
- To make different voice sounds such as weeeeee!
 Then other sounds such as shouting, whispering, squeaking.
- To begin to talk about different sounds-loud, quiet, high, low.
- To copy robot / sound talk such as c-a-t, p-i-n.
- To be able to tap out simple syllables in words.
- To identify items/ objects by blending: t-a-p?
 TAP (orally blend words- possibly with support from adult).
- To begin to speak in sound talk: t-a-p.

Phase 1 Phonics (Aspect 5-7) Read write inc.

- To orally blend sounds into words independently.
- To read individual letters by saying the sounds for them. (m a s d t i n p q o c k u b f e)
- To blend sounds into words to read VC and CVC words independently.

Word Reading

Say a sound for each letter of the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.

Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound blending.

Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.

To begin to match rhyming items. To complete a familiar rhyme: twinkle, twinkle little ? Stages of grip development Birth to 2 years Pre 3 years Preschool Reception Fisted hand and fisted grip Palmer grasp and four fingered Five fingered grip Tripod grasp/three fingered <u>arip</u> A young child will hold the pencil or Once children develop strong In this hand grip a untensil is held crayon with their whole hand (little As children gain fine motor control fine motor control, a pincer between the thumb, index and middle finger closest to paper and thumb on they progress to a four fingered grip. grip emerges. A child uses fingers. They start to use finger A child will use all four fingers to their thumb and index finger movements to make shapes and top. hold an object against their thumb. to hold and manipulate small letters. This gives a child greater control objects. With apincer grip a when holding a small object. child can twist dials, turn pages in a book, opne and close a zip and use pencils and crayons with precision. Writing Progression Wiggle me into Squiqqle whilst you Squiqqle whilst you Squiqqle whilst Squiqqle whilst you Squiggle Moves 1wiggle wiggle you wiggle wiggle To use a tripod Fine Motor Handwriting Moves 6-7 10 Moves 1-3 Moves 4-5 Moves 8-9 grip to hold a Development Hold a pencil effectively GROSS FOCUS FINE MOTOR FOCUS FINE MOTOR FOCUS FINE MOTOR FINE MOTOR FOCUS pencil. for writing- using the *Children will apply *Children will apply moves **FOCUS** *Children will apply *Children will create tripod grip in almost all simple movements moves already taught to already taught to create *Children will apply moves already taught to To know to



using a range of sensory media- gloop, shaving foam, coloured sand, porridge oats, coloured rice

create more meaningful marks using a range of media- markers, chalk, felt pens, crayons

more meaningful marks using a range of mediamarkers, chalk, felt pens, crayons

moves already taught to create more meaningful marks using a range of mediacreate more meaningful marks using a range of media- markers, chalk, felt pens, crayons

write from left to right

cases.

				marhara shalb falt		T- 1	Writing
				markers, chalk, felt pens, crayons		To know to write from top	<u>Writing</u>
				peris, crayons		to bottom	Write recognisable
						to bottom	letters most of which
	Move 1- To make an	Move 1, 1A, 1B	Move 4, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D,	Move 6, 6A	Move 8, 8A, 8B	• To hold a	are correctly formed.
Gouigale	upward movement	Letter links: i, l, t	<u>4E</u>	Letter links: e	Letter links: s	pencil correctly	
Squiggle	'	1 To make an upward	Letter links: m, n, r, u	6 To make a spiral	8 Laid down 8- To make	to form some	
	Move 2- To make a	and downward mark	4 To make large over the	upward and	a figure of 8 mark whilst	recognisable	
	downward movement		hump marks.	downward mark	lay down.	letters	
While		1A To make a side to					
Whilst you Wiggle	Move 3- To make a	side mark moving left to	4A To make smaller over	6A To make a	8A Stand up straight 8-	 To know to sit 	
	anticlockwise circular	right	the hump marks (split the	spiral mark to the	To make a figure of 8	on a chair with	
	movement		hump).	left and right	mark whilst stood up.	a straight back	
	To make a clockwise	1B To cross arms over as				and feet on the	
	circular movement	they put moves together-	4B To make a row of	Move 7, 7A, 7B	8B To make a figure of	floor when	
		up, down, side to side.	smaller over the hump	7 To make a gentle	8 mark to the left and	handwriting	
	Move 4-To make a		marks (move the hump).	wave mark moving	right.		
	wiggle movement	Move 2, 2A, 2B		upwards and			
	whilst lay down.	2 To make a wiggle	4C To make large under	downwards.			
	M F T I I	upward and downward	the hump marks.	74 T			
By Deposito & Arry	Move 5- To shake	mark	4D To make smaller under	7A To make a			
Squiggle	arms in an up and down movement.	2A To make a wiggle	the hump marks (split the	gentle horizontal wave mark moving			
	down movement.	side to wide mark	hump).	left and right.			
	Move 6- To hop on	moving left to right	rtantp).	lejt and right.			
	right leg, then on left	I moving tejt to right	4E To make a row of	7B To make a			
ME INTO A WRITER	leg.	2B To cross over the	smaller under the hump	gentle horizontal			
	· · J	wiggle as they put moves	marks (move the hump).	wave crossing arms			
	Move 7- To jump	together- wiggle up,		over.			
	with two feet	down, side to side	<u>Move 5, 5A, 5B</u>				
	together.		Letter links: q, p, h, k, b,				
		Move 3, 3A, 3B	y, g, f, j				
	Move 8- To create a	Letter links: c, a, d, o	5 To make an upward				
	'turning turtle'	3 To make large circular	hook mark				
	movement	marks both clockwise	FA T				
	M 0. T	and anticlockwise.	5A To make a downward				
	Move 9- To create a	2 A To make to	hook mark				
	'flip and roll'	3A To make two smaller					
	movement	circular marks both clockwise and					
		anticlockwise.					
		antitetockwise.					

	Move 10- To crawl using hands and knees both left and right	3B To make a wider circular movement.					
	• To form a horizont		ıt)	To form some let correctly	ters from their name		
Composition and Emergent Writing	range of mark making	ovision need to model a and writing opportunities. courage children to:	Adults within the provision range of mark making and They should encoura	writing opportunities.	Adults within the provision range of mark making opportunities. They should to:	ng and writing	Writing Write recognisable letters most of which are correctlu formed.
Writing Development	freely) To experiment with different materials brushes and chalks To begin to give magaint and draw.	pictures (Enjoy drawing In mark making with e,g pencils, pens, crayons, s Iteaning to the marks they Itheir picture to stand for	 To give meaning to mandraw. To know the difference writing To make marks and dracontrol. To begin to imitate writing symbols) 	between drawing and iw with increasing	 To give meaning to radraw or write. To use some recognitive shapes and own independent writing. To use some of their knowledge in their example: writing a pathat starts at the top 'm' for mummy. To write some letters identifiable letters with the correct lessounds (5 terms) To begin to write words 	sable letters, letter symbols in their print and letter arly writing. For retend shopping list of the page; write accurately - mostly ithin their name tters for initial ords to label pictures bund correspondences	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.

Name Writing development

Write their name tracing over it on a name card

Name Writing development

- Write their name tracing over it on a name card
- To write the first letter of their name

Name Writing development

To write some or all of their name independently from memory

Examples of writing progression in Early Years

Birth to Three Making marks (Random scribbling)



- Making marks with no meaning. Scribbles are usually a result of large movements from the shoulder.
- Random marks over lapping layers.

Scribbling







- Marks begin to become less haphazard on the page.
- Marks become more controlled e.g. dabbing or lines that go across/ up, down/ round and round.

Shapes



- Beains to aive meanings to their marks, but is not consistent
- The meaning they ascribe for marks changes person to person/ minute to minute
- Separate symbols. Attempts closed shapes.
- Marks mainly consist of circles/ lines.

Pre Phonemic Stage- Three and four year olds Mock handwriting (Scribble writing)



- Marks appear to be more focused and purposeful.
- Gives one to two-word descriptions
- Wavy scribbles that imitate handwriting and have a left to right progression; child pretends to write words.

Letter like forms







- Letters and marks that resemble letter like shapes.
- Writes 'mock letters' or symbols).
- May try to imitate some letters from their name.

Letter strings





- Uses symbols and letters to give meaning to marks they make.
- Copies some letters from their name/may write all of name
- Marks/ drawings begin to look like what they are drawing
- Strings of letters that do not create words. written left to right
- String of letters that move left to right and move down the page.
- Might include uppercase and lowercase letters

Physical Development Links

- The child is beginning to develop manipulation and control.
- The child explores different materials and tools.

Physical Development Links

- Uses one handed tools and equipment.
- Uses a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils.
- Shows a preference for a dominant hand.

Expressive Arts and Design Links

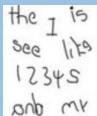
- The child starts to intentionally make marks.
- Explores paint, using fingers, their body as well as brushes and other tools
- Explores ideas and feelings through making marks, sometimes gives a meaning to the marks they make.

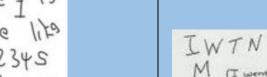
- Expressive Arts and Design Links
- Creates closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
- Draws with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including detail.
- Uses drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises.
- Shows different emotions in their drawings and paintings.

Reception examples of writing progression

Stage 2:Letter name stage

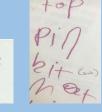
Stage 1:Early Phonemic stage (Transitional Writing) **Environmental Print**

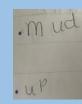






Stage 3



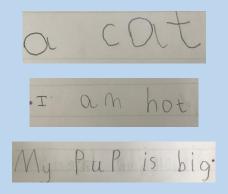




- Letters begin to resemble words: letters/ words. Usually copied from environmental print.
- Letters often reversed.

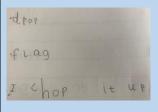
- - Uses identifiable letters that match initial sounds/ ending sounds in words.
 - Gives consistent meaning to their marks.
 - Beginning and ending letters are used to represent words.
- Writes CVC words independently.
- Can write their full name correctly.

Stage 4

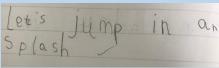


- Writes simple captions/ sentences with phonetic spelling and finger spaces.
- Captions/sentences contain key words.

Stage 5A

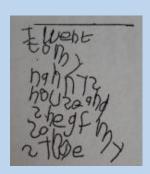






- Children write words with set 1 digraphs or four sounds independently.
- They use these words to write simple sentences.

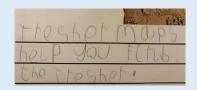
Stage 5B



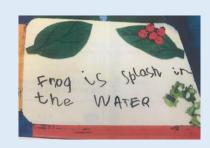
- When independent writing, the child uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning.
- Children write some letters in the correct order and spell some words correctly but may forget finger spaces

Stage 6











- Children can write short sentences independently with known letter- sound correspondences that contain accurately spelt key words and finger spaces.
- Words are phonetically plausible.
- Writing and be read by themselves and others.
- Forms most lower case letters correctly.
- The child is beginning to use a capital letter and full stop.

Physical Development Links

- Develop fine motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently
- Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient

Early Learning Goal

- 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, paint brushes and cutlery
- Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing

Expressive Arts and Design Links

• Explore, use and refine a variety of artistic effects to express ideas and feelings

Early Learning Goal

• Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function

Early Learning Goal

- 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 or sentences that can be read by others.