

‘1st 6 Weeks’ What does it look like in EYFS?

In planning and guiding what children learn, practitioners must reflect on the different rates at which children are developing and adjust their practice appropriately. Three characteristics of effective teaching and learning are:

- playing and exploring - children investigate and experience things, and ‘have a go’
- active learning - children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements
- creating and thinking critically - children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things. In addition, the Prime Areas of Learning (Personal, Social and Emotional Development, Communication and Language and Physical Development) underpin and are an integral part of the children’s learning in all areas.

Personal, Social and Emotional Development (Statutory)

Children’s personal, social and emotional development (PSED) is crucial for children to lead healthy and happy lives, and is fundamental to their cognitive development. Underpinning their personal development are the important attachments that shape their social world. Strong, warm and supportive relationships with adults enable children to learn how to understand their own feelings and those of others. Children should be supported to manage emotions, develop a positive sense of self, set themselves simple goals, have confidence in their own abilities, to persist and wait for what they want and direct attention as necessary. Through adult modelling and guidance, they will learn how to look after their bodies, including healthy eating, and manage personal needs independently. Through supported interaction with other children, they learn how to make good friendships, co-operate and resolve conflicts peaceably. These attributes will provide a secure platform from which children can achieve at school and in later life.

Birth to 3 -	3-4 year olds -	Reception -
<p>Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person. Establish their sense of self. Look back as they crawl or walk away from their key person. Look for clues about how to respond to something interesting Play with increasing confidence on their own and with other children because they know their key person is nearby and available.</p>	<p>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 Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting Show more confidence in new social situations Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build constructive and respectful relationships. Manage their own needs. personal hygiene See themselves as a valuable individual Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally. See themselves as a valuable individual

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Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers. 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. • 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.