

Development Matters Statements 2021 for Nursery

Area of Learning	3 & 4 Year Olds will be learning to:
<p>Personal, Social and Emotional Development (PSED)</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Self-Regulation</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Managing Self</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Building Relationships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Show more confidence in new social situations. • Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. • 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. • Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them • Develop appropriate ways of being assertive. • Talk with others to solve conflicts. • Talk about their feelings using words like 'happy', 'sad', 'angry' or 'worried'. • Understand gradually how others might be feeling.
<p>Communication and Language (C&L)</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Listening, Attention and Understanding</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Speaking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy listening to longer stories and can remember much of what happens. • Pay attention to more than one thing at a time, which can be difficult. • Use a wider range of vocabulary. • Understand a question or instruction that has two parts, such as: "Get your coat and wait at the door". • Understand 'why' questions, like: "Why do you think the caterpillar got so fat?" • Sing a large repertoire of songs. • Know many rhymes, be able to talk about familiar books, and be able to tell a long story. • 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'. • Use longer sentences of four to six words. • 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. • Start a conversation with an adult or a friend and continue it for many turns. • Use talk to organise themselves and their play: "Let's go on a bus... you sit there... I'll be the driver."
<p>Physical Development (PD)</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Gross Motor Skills</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #4f81bd;">Fine Motor Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop their movement, balancing, riding (scooters, trikes and bikes) and ball skills. • Go up steps and stairs, or climb up apparatus, using alternate feet. • Skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues. • Use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers, paint and make marks. • Start taking part in some group activities, which they make up for themselves, or in teams.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasingly be able to use and remember sequences and patterns of movements, which are related to music and rhythm. • 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. • Collaborate with others to manage large items, such as moving a long plank safely, carrying large hollow blocks. • Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. • Use a comfortable grip with good control when holding pens and pencils. • Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork. • Show a preference for a dominant hand. • Be increasingly independent, as they get dressed and undressed, for example, putting coats on and doing up zips. • Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly. • Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and tooth brushing.
<p>Literacy (L)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comprehension</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Word Reading</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Writing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the five key concepts about print: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - print has meaning - print can have different purposes - we read English text from left to right and from top to bottom - the names of the different parts of a book - page sequencing • Develop their phonological awareness, so that they can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spot and suggest rhymes - count or clap syllables in a word - recognise words with the same initial sound, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - such as money and mother • Engage in extended conversations about stories, learning new vocabulary. • Use some of their print and letter knowledge in their early writing. For example: writing a pretend shopping list that starts at the top of the page; writing 'm' for mummy. • Write some or all of their name. • Write some letters accurately.
<p>Maths (M)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Number</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Numerical Patterns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop fast recognition of up to 3 objects, without having to count them individually ('subitising') • Recite numbers past 5. • Say one number for each item in order: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. • Know that the last number reached when counting a small set of objects tells you how many there are in total ('cardinal principle'). • 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiment with their own symbols and marks as well as numerals. • Solve real world mathematical problems with numbers up to 5. • Compare quantities using language: 'more than', 'fewer than'. • 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'. • Understand position through words alone – for example, "The bag is under the table," – with no pointing. • Describe a familiar route. • Discuss routes and locations, using words like 'in front of' and 'behind'. • Make comparisons between objects relating to size, length, weight and capacity. • Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for building, a triangular prism for a roof, etc. • Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc. • Talk about and identify the patterns around them. For example: stripes on clothes, designs on rugs and wallpaper. Use informal language like 'pointy', 'spotty', 'blobs', etc. • Extend and create ABAB patterns – stick, leaf, stick, leaf. • Notice and correct an error in a repeating pattern. • Begin to describe a sequence of events, real or fictional, using words such as 'first', 'then...'
<p style="text-align: center;">Understanding the World</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Past and Present The World</p> <p style="text-align: center;">People, Culture and Communities</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Natural World</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use all their senses in hands-on exploration of natural materials. • Explore collections of materials with similar and/or different properties. • Talk about what they see, using a wide vocabulary. • Begin to make sense of their own life-story and family's history. • Show interest in different occupations. • Explore how things work. • 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. • Explore and talk about different forces they can feel. • Talk about the differences between materials and changes they notice. • Continue developing positive attitudes about the differences between people. • Know that there are different countries in the world and talk about the differences they have experienced or seen in photos.
<p style="text-align: center;">Expressive Arts and Design</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Creating with Materials</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Being Imaginative and Expressive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take part in simple pretend play, using an object to represent something else even though they are not similar. • Begin to develop complex stories using small world equipment like animal sets, dolls and dolls houses, etc. • Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. • Explore different materials freely, to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make.

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- Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them.
- Join different materials and explore different textures.
- Create closed shapes with continuous lines and begin to use these shapes to represent objects.
- Draw with increasing complexity and detail, such as representing a face with a circle and including details.
- Use drawing to represent ideas like movement or loud noises.
- Show different emotions in their drawings and paintings, like happiness, sadness, fear, etc.
- Explore colour and colour mixing.
- Show different emotions in their drawings – happiness, sadness, fear, etc.
- Help children to develop their drawing and model making. Encourage them to develop their own creative ideas. Spend sustained time alongside them.
- Show interest in the meanings children give to their drawings and models.
- Talk together about these meanings.
- Encourage children to draw from their imagination and observation.
- Help children to add details to their drawings by selecting interesting objects to draw, and by pointing out key features to children and discussing them.
- Talk to children about the differences between colours. Help them to explore and refine their colour mixing – for example: “How does blue become green?”
- Introduce children to the work of artists from across times and cultures.
- Help them to notice where features of artists’ work overlap with the children’s, for example in details, colour, movement or line.
- Listen with increased attention to sounds.
- Respond to what they have heard, expressing their thoughts and feelings.
- Remember and sing entire songs.
- Sing the pitch of a tone sung by another person (‘pitch match’).
- Sing the melodic shape (moving melody, such as up and down, down and up) of familiar songs.
- Create their own songs or improvise a song around one they know.
- Play instruments with increasing control to express their feelings and ideas.