EYFS MTP

Personal, Social and Emotional Development

Personal, Social and Emotional Development				
Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term	
 Making relationships Interested in others' play and starting to join in. Seeks out others to share experiences. Shows affection and concern for people who are special to them. May form a special friendship with another child. Self-confidence and self-awareness Separates from main carer with support and encouragement from a familiar adult. Expresses own preferences and interests. Managing feelings and behaviour Seeks comfort from familiar adults when needed. Can express their own feelings such as sad, happy, cross, scared, worried. Responds to the feelings and wishes of others. Aware that some actions can hurt or harm others. Tries to help or give comfort when others are distressed. Shows understanding and cooperates with some boundaries and routines. Can inhibit own actions/behaviours, e.g. stop themselves from doing something they shouldn't do. Growing ability to distract self when upset, e.g. by engaging in a new play activity. 	 Making relationships Can play in a group, extending and elaborating play ideas, e.g. building up a role-play activity with other children. Initiates play, offering cues to peers to join them. Keeps play going by responding to what others are saying or doing. Demonstrates friendly behaviour, initiating conversations and forming good relationships with peers and familiar adults. Self-confidence and self-awareness Can select and use activities and resources with help. Welcomes and values praise for what they have done. Enjoys responsibility of carrying out small tasks. Is more outgoing towards unfamiliar people and more confident in new social situations. Confident to talk to other children when playing, and will communicate freely about own home and community. Shows confidence in asking adults for help. Managing feelings and behaviour Aware of own feelings, and knows that some actions and words can hurt others' feelings. Begins to accept the needs of others and can take turns and share resources, sometimes with support from others. Can usually tolerate delay when needs are not immediately met, and understands wishes may not always be met. Can usually adapt behaviour to different events, social situations and changes in routine. 	 Making relationships Initiates conversations, attends to and takes account of what others say. Explains own knowledge and understanding, and asks appropriate questions of others. Takes steps to resolve conflicts with other children, e.g. finding a compromise. Self-confidence and self-awareness Confident to speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions. Can describe self in positive terms and talk about abilities. Managing feelings and behaviour Understands that own actions affect other people, for example, becomes upset or tries to comfort another child when they realise they have upset them. Aware of the boundaries set, and of behavioural expectations in the setting. Beginning to be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression, e.g. when someone has taken their toy 	 Making relationships Children play co-operatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children. Self-confidence and self-awareness Children are confident to try new activities, and say why they like some activities more than others. They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources they need for their chosen activities. They say when they do or don't need help. Managing feelings and behaviour Children talk about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour, and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group or class, and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations, and take changes of routine in their stride. 	

Physical Development

Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term
Moving and handling	Moving and handling	Moving and handling	Moving and handling
Runs safely on whole foot.	Moves freely and with pleasure and confidence	Experiments with different ways of moving.	 Children show good control and co-
 Squats with steadiness to rest or play with 	in a range of ways, such as slithering, shuffling,	 Jumps off an object and lands appropriately. 	ordination in large and small movements.
object on the ground, and rises to feet without	rolling, crawling, walking, running, jumping,	Negotiates space successfully when playing	 They move confidently in a range of ways,
using hands.	skipping, sliding and hopping.	racing and chasing games with other children,	safely negotiating space.
 Climbs confidently and is beginning to pull themselves up on nursery play climbing 	 Mounts stairs, steps or climbing equipment using alternate feet. 	adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles.	 They handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.
equipment.	Walks downstairs, two feet to each step while	Travels with confidence and skill around, under,	
Can kick a large ball.	carrying a small object.	over and through balancing and climbing	Health and self-care
 Turns pages in a book, sometimes several at 	 Runs skilfully and negotiates space successfully, 	equipment.	 Children know the importance for good health
once.	adjusting speed or direction to avoid obstacles.	Shows increasing control over an object in	of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and
Shows control in holding and using jugs to pour,	Can stand momentarily on one foot when	pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking	talk about ways to keep healthy and safe.
hammers, books and mark-making tools.	shown.	it.	They manage their own basic hygiene and
Beginning to use three fingers (tripod grip) to	Can catch a large ball.	Uses simple tools to effect changes to materials.	personal needs successfully, including dressing
hold writing tools.	Draws lines and circles using gross motor	Handles tools, objects, construction and	and going to the toilet independently.
Imitates drawing simple shapes such as circles	movements.	malleable materials safely and with increasing	
and lines.	Uses one-handed tools and equipment, e.g.	control.	
Walks upstairs or downstairs holding onto a rail	makes snips in paper with child scissors.	Shows a preference for a dominant hand.	
two feet to a step.	Holds pencil between thumb and two fingers, no longer using whole-hand grasp.	Begins to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines.	
May be beginning to show preference for dominant hand.	 Holds pencil near point between first two 	Begins to form recognisable letters.	
dominant nand.	fingers and thumb and uses it with good	Uses a pencil and holds it effectively to form	
Health and self-care	control.	recognisable letters, most of which are correctly	
Feeds self competently with spoon.	Can copy some letters, e.g. letters from their	formed.	
Drinks well without spilling.	name.		
Clearly communicates their need for potty or		Health and self-care	
toilet.	Health and self-care	Eats a healthy range of foodstuffs and	
Beginning to recognise danger and seeks	Can tell adults when hungry or tired or when	understands need for variety in food.	
support of significant adults for help.	they want to rest or play.	Usually dry and clean during the day.	
Helps with clothing, e.g. puts on hat, unzips	• Observes the effects of activity on their bodies.	Shows some understanding that good practices	
zipper on jacket, takes off unbuttoned shirt.	Understands that equipment and tools have to	with regard to exercise, eating, sleeping and	
Beginning to be independent in self-care, but	be used safely.	hygiene can contribute to good health.	
still often needs adult support.	Gains more bowel and bladder control and can	Shows understanding of the need for safety	
	attend to toileting needs most of the time	when tackling new challenges, and considers	
	themselves.	and manages some risks.	
	Can usually manage washing and drying hands.	Shows understanding of how to transport and	
	Dresses with help, e.g. puts arms into open-	store equipment safely.	
	fronted coat or shirt when held up, pulls up own	Practices some appropriate safety measures without direct supervision.	
	trousers, and pulls up zipper once it is fastened at the bottom.	without direct supervision.	

Communication and Language

Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term
 Listening and attention Listens with interest to the noises adults make when they read stories. Recognises and responds to many familiar sounds, e.g. turning to a knock on the door, looking at or going to the door. Shows interest in play with sounds, songs and rhymes. Single channelled attention. Can shift to a different task if attention fully obtained – using child's name helps focus. Understanding Identifies action words by pointing to the right picture, e.g. "Who's jumping?" Understands more complex sentences, e.g. 'Put your toys away and then we'll read a book.' Understands 'who', 'what', 'where' in simple questions (e.g. Who's that? What's that? Where is.?) Developing understanding of simple concepts (e.g. big/little). Speaking Uses language as a powerful means of widening contacts, sharing feelings, experiences and thoughts. Holds a conversation, jumping from topic to topic. Learns new words very rapidly and is able to use them in communicating. Uses gestures, sometimes with limited talk, e.g. reaches toward toy, saying 'I have it'. Uses a variety of questions (e.g. what, where, who). Uses simple sentences (e.g. 'Mummy gonna work.') Beginning to use word endings (e.g. going, cats). 	 Listening and attention Listens to others one to one or in small groups, when conversation interests them. Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall. Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. Focusing attention – still listen or do, but can shift own attention. Is able to follow directions (if not intently focused on own choice of activity). Understanding Understands use of objects (e.g. "What do we use to cut things?") Shows understanding of prepositions such as 'under', 'on top', 'behind' by carrying out an action or selecting correct picture. Responds to simple instructions, e.g. to get or put away an object. Beginning to understand 'why' and 'how' questions. Speaking Beginning to use more complex sentences to link thoughts (e.g. using and, because). Can retell a simple past event in correct order (e.g. went down slide, hurt finger). Uses talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past experiences. Questions why things happen and gives explanations. Asks e.g. who, what, when, how. Uses a range of tenses (e.g. play, playing, will play, played). Uses intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others. Uses vocabulary focused on objects and people that are of particular importance to them. Builds up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences. Uses talk in pretending that objects stand for something else in play, e.g. 'This box is my castle.' 	Listening and attention • Maintains attention, concentrates and sits quietly during appropriate activity. • Two-channelled attention – can listen and do for short span. Understanding • Responds to instructions involving a two-part sequence. Understands humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes. • Able to follow a story without pictures or props. • Listens and responds to ideas expressed by others in conversation or discussion. Speaking • Extends vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words. • Uses language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations. • Links statements and sticks to a main theme or intention. • Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events. • Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play.	Listening and attention Children listen attentively in a range of situations. They listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions or actions. They give their attention to what others say and respond appropriately, while engaged in another activity. Understanding Children follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. They answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events. Speaking Children express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs. They use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. They develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.

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Literacy

Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term
Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading
• Has some favourite stories, rhymes, songs,	Enjoys rhyming and rhythmic activities.	Continues a rhyming string.	 Children read and understand
poems or jingles.	Shows awareness of rhyme and alliteration.	 Hears and says the initial sound in words. 	simple sentences.
 Repeats words or phrases from familiar 	Recognises rhythm in spoken words.	Can segment the sounds in simple words and	 They use phonic knowledge to
stories.	• Listens to and joins in with stories and poems, one-to-one	blend them together and knows which letters	decode regular words and read
Fills in the missing word or phrase in a	and also in small groups.	represent some of them.	them aloud accurately.
known rhyme, story or game, e.g. 'Humpty	Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events	Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the	They also read some common
Dumpty sat on a'.	and phrases in rhymes and stories.	letters of the alphabet.	irregular words.
	Beginning to be aware of the way stories are structured.	Begins to read words and simple sentences.	They demonstrate understanding
Writing	Suggests how the story might end.	Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are	when talking with others about
Distinguishes between the different marks	Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall.	increasingly influenced by their experiences of	what they have read.
they make	Describes main story settings, events and principal	books.	NAT-MAN-
	characters.	Enjoys an increasing range of books.	Writing
	Shows interest in illustrations and print in books and print	Knows that information can be retrieved from	Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match
	in the environment.	books and computers.	to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.
	Recognises familiar words and signs such as own name	Mutain	They also write some irregular
	and advertising logos.	Writing	common words.
	Looks at books independently.	Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.	They write simple sentences which can
	Handles books carefully. Known information and by salary distallation from a function.	Begins to break the flow of speech into words.	be read by themselves and others.
	Knows information can be relayed in the form of print.	Continues a rhyming string.	Some words are spelt correctly and
	Holds books the correct way up and turns pages.	Hears and says the initial sound in words.	others are phonetically plausible.
	Knows that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and ton to better.	Can segment the sounds in simple words and	. ,,
	from left to right and top to bottom.	blend them together.	
	Writing	 Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the 	
	Sometimes gives meaning to marks as they draw and	letters of the alphabet.	
	paint.	Uses some clearly identifiable letters to	
	Ascribes meanings to marks that they see in different	communicate meaning, representing some sounds	
	places.	correctly and in sequence.	
		 Writes own name and other things such as, labels, 	
		captions.	
		Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful	
		contexts.	

Mathematics

Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term
Numbers	Numbers	Numbers	Numbers
Selects a small number of objects from	Uses some number names and number language	Recognises some numerals of personal significance.	Children count reliably with
a group when asked, for example,	spontaneously.	• Recognises numerals 1 to 5.	numbers from one to 20,
'please give me one', 'please give me	Uses some number names accurately in play.	Counts up to three or four objects by saying one number name for	place them in order and say
two'.	• Recites numbers in order to 10.	each item.	which number is one more or
Recites some number names in	Knows that numbers identify how many objects	Counts actions or objects which cannot be moved.	one less than a given number.
sequence.	are in a set.	• Counts objects to 10, and beginning to count beyond 10.	 Using quantities and objects, they add and subtract two
 Creates and experiments with symbols and marks representing ideas of 	Beginning to represent numbers using fingers, page 19 pa	Counts out up to six objects from a larger group.	single-digit numbers and
number.	marks on paper or pictures.	• Selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 5, then 1 to 10 objects.	count on or back to find the
Begins to make comparisons between	Sometimes matches numeral and quantity correctly.	Counts an irregular arrangement of up to ten objects.	answer.
quantities.	Shows curiosity about numbers by offering	Estimates how many objects they can see and checks by counting	They solve problems,
Uses some language of quantities, such	comments or asking questions.	them.	including doubling, halving
as 'more' and 'a lot'.	Compares two groups of objects, saying when they	Uses the language of 'more' and 'fewer' to compare two sets of objects.	and sharing.
Knows that a group of things changes	have the same number.	Finds the total number of items in two groups by counting all of	S
in quantity when something is added	Shows an interest in number problems.	them.	Space, shape and measure
or taken away.	Separates a group of three or four objects in	Says the number that is one more than a given number.	Children use everyday
· ·	different ways, beginning to recognise that the	Finds one more or one less from a group of up to five objects, then	language to talk about size,
Shape, space and measure	total is still the same.	ten objects.	weight, capacity, position,
 Notices simple shapes and patterns in 	• Shows an interest in numerals in the environment.	In practical activities and discussion, beginning to use the vocabulary	distance, time and money to
pictures.	Shows an interest in representing numbers.	involved in adding and subtracting.	compare quantities and
 Beginning to categorise objects 	Realises not only objects, but anything can be	Records, using marks that they can interpret and explain.	objects and to solve
according to properties such as shape	counted, including steps, claps or jumps.	Begins to identify own mathematical problems based on own	problems.
or size.		interests and fascinations.	They recognise, create and
Begins to use the language of size.	Shape, space and measure		describe patterns.
Understands some talk about	Shows an interest in shape and space by playing	Space, shape and measure	They explore characteristics
immediate past and future, e.g.	with shapes or making arrangements with objects.	Beginning to use mathematical names for 'solid' 3D shapes and 'flat'	of everyday objects and
'before', 'later' or 'soon'.	Shows awareness of similarities of shapes in the	2D shapes, and mathematical terms to describe shapes.	shapes and use mathematical language to describe them.
Anticipates specific time-based events	environment.	Selects a particular named shape.	language to describe them.
such as mealtimes or home time.	Uses positional language.	Can describe their relative position such as 'behind' or 'next to'.	
	Shows interest in shape by sustained construction	Orders two or three items by length or height.	
	activity or by talking about shapes or	Orders two items by weight or capacity.	
	arrangements.	Uses familiar objects and common shapes to create and recreate	
	• Shows interest in shapes in the environment.	patterns and build models.	
	Uses shapes appropriately for tasks.	Uses everyday language related to time.	
	Beginning to talk about the shapes of everyday	Beginning to use everyday language related to money.	
	objects, e.g. 'round' and 'tall'.	Orders and sequences familiar events.	
		Measures short periods of time in simple ways.	

Understanding the World

Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term
People and communities	People and communities	People and communities	People and communities
Has a sense of own immediate family and	Shows interest in the lives of people who are	Enjoys joining in with family customs and	 Children talk about past and present
relations.	familiar to them.	routines.	events in their own lives and in the lives of
In pretend play, imitates everyday actions and	Remembers and talks about significant events in		family members.
events from own family and cultural	their own experience.	The world	 They know that other children don't
background, e.g. making and drinking tea.	 Recognises and describes special times or 	 Looks closely at similarities, differences, 	always enjoy the same things, and are
Beginning to have their own friends.	events for family or friends.	patterns and change.	sensitive to this.
 Learns that they have similarities and 	 Shows interest in different occupations and 		They know about similarities and
differences that connect them to, and	ways of life.	Technology	differences between themselves and
distinguish them from, others.	 Knows some of the things that make them 	Completes a simple program on a computer.	others, and among families, communities
	unique, and can talk about some of the	Uses ICT hardware to interact with age-	and traditions.
The world	similarities and differences in relation to friends	appropriate computer software.	
Enjoys playing with small-world models such as	or family.		The world
a farm, a garage, or a train track.			Children know about similarities and
Notices detailed features of objects in their	The world		differences in relation to places, objects,
environment.	Comments and asks questions about aspects of		materials and living things.
	their familiar world such as the place where		They talk about the features of their own
Technology	they live or the natural world.		immediate environment and how
Seeks to acquire basic skills in turning on and appraising same ICT againment	Can talk about some of the things they have changed such as plants, animals, natural and		environments might vary from one another.
operating some ICT equipment.	observed such as plants, animals, natural and		They make observations of animals and
Operates mechanical toys, e.g. turns the knob on a wind up toy or pulls back on a friction car	found objects.		plants and explain why some things occur,
on a wind-up toy or pulls back on a friction car.	 Talks about why things happen and how things work. 		and talk about changes.
	 Developing an understanding of growth, decay 		
	and changes over time.		Technology
	 Shows care and concern for living things and the 		Children recognise that a range of technology
	environment.		is used in places such as homes and schools.
			They select and use technology for particular
	Technology		purposes.
	Knows how to operate simple equipment, e.g.		
	turns on CD player and uses remote control.		
	Shows an interest in technological toys with		
	knobs or pulleys, or real objects such as cameras		
	or mobile phones.		
	Shows skill in making toys work by pressing		
	parts or lifting flaps to achieve effects such as		
	sound, movements or new images.		
	Knows that information can be retrieved from		
	computers		

Expressive Arts and Design

Baseline	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer term
Exploring and using media and materials Joins in singing favourite songs. Creates sounds by banging, shaking, tapping or blowing. Shows an interest in the way musical instruments sound. Experiments with blocks, colours and marks. Being imaginative Beginning to use representation to communicate, e.g. drawing a line and saying 'That's me.' Beginning to make-believe by pretending.	Exploring and using media and materials • Enjoys joining in with dancing and ring games. • Sings a few familiar songs. • Beginning to move rhythmically. • Imitates movement in response to music. • Taps out simple repeated rhythms. • Explores and learns how sounds can be changed. • Explores colour and how colours can be changed. • Understands that they can use lines to enclose a space, and then begin to use these shapes to represent objects. • Beginning to be interested in and describe the texture of things. • Uses various construction materials. • Beginning to construct, stacking blocks vertically and	Exploring and using media and materials Begins to build a repertoire of songs and dances. Explores the different sounds of instruments. Explores what happens when they mix colours. Experiments to create different textures. Understands that different media can be combined to create new effects. Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect. Constructs with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources. Uses simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately. Selects appropriate resources and adapts work	Exploring and using media and materials Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Being imaginative Children use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art,
pretending.	 Beginning to construct, stacking blocks vertically and horizontally, making enclosures and creating spaces. Joins construction pieces together to build and balance. Realises tools can be used for a purpose. Being imaginative Developing preferences for forms of expression. Uses movement to express feelings. Creates movement in response to music. Sings to self and makes up simple songs. Makes up rhythms. Notices what adults do, imitating what is observed and then doing it spontaneously when the adult is not there. Engages in imaginative role-play based on own firsthand experiences. Builds stories around toys, e.g. farm animals needing rescue from an armchair 'cliff'. Uses available resources to create props to support role-play. Captures experiences and responses with a range of media, such as music, dance and paint and other materials or words. 	 Selects appropriate resources and adapts work where necessary. Selects tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials they are using. Being imaginative Creates simple representations of events, people and objects. Initiates new combinations of movement and gesture in order to express and respond to feelings, ideas and experiences. Chooses particular colours to use for a purpose. Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play. Plays alongside other children who are engaged in the same theme. Plays cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative. 	music, dance, role play and stories.