### **Communication and Language**

### **Development Matters Statements**

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•	Turn towards familiar sounds. They are also startled by loud noises and accurately locate the source of a familiar person's voice, such as their key person or a parent.	
•	Gaze at faces, copying facial expressions and movements like sticking out their tongue. Make eye contact for longer periods.	
•	Watch someone's face as they talk.	
•	Copy what adults do, taking 'turns' in conversations (through babbling) and activities. Try to copy adult speech and lip movements.	
•	Enjoy singing, music and toys that make sounds.	
•	Recognise and are calmed by a familiar and friendly voice.	
•	Listen and respond to a simple instruction.	
•	Make sounds to get attention in different ways (for example, crying when hungry or unhappy, making gurgling sounds, laughing, cooing or babbling).	
•	Babble, using sounds like 'baba', 'mamama'.	
•	Use gestures like waving and pointing to communicate.	
•	Reach or point to something they want while making sounds.	
•	Copy your gestures and words.	
•	Constantly babble and use single words during play.	
•	Use intonation, pitch and changing volume when 'talking'.	
•	Understand single words in context – 'cup', 'milk', 'daddy'.	
•	Understand frequently used words such as 'all gone', 'no' and 'byebye'.	
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•	Understand simple instructions like "give to nanny" or "stop".  Recognise and point to objects if asked about them.	
•	Generally focus on an activity of their own choice and find it difficult	
	to be directed by an adult.	
•	Listen to other people's talk with interest, but can easily be	
	distracted by other things.	
•	Make themselves understood, and can become frustrated when they cannot.	
•	Start to say how they are feeling, using words as well as actions.	
	, , , ,	
•	Start to develop conversation, often jumping from topic to topic.  Develop pretend play: 'putting the baby to sleep' or 'driving the car to the shops'.	
•	Use the speech sounds p, b, m, w.	
•	Pronounce:	

Listen to simple stories and understand what is happening, with the

- multi-syllabic words such as 'banana' and 'computer'

- s/sh/ch/dz/j



- I/r/w/y

- f/th



# **Communication and Language**

•	Identify familiar objects and properties for practitioners when they
	are described. For example: 'Katie's coat', 'blue car', 'shiny apple'.

•	Understand and act on longer sentences like 'make teddy jump' or
	'find your coat'.

•	Understand simple questions about 'who', 'what' and 'where' (but	
	generally not 'why').	

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# Personal, Social and Emotional Development



### **Development Matters Statements**

•	Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person.	
•	Establish their sense of self.	
•	Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy.	
•	Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk.	
•	Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink.	
•	Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person.	
•	Thrive as they develop self-assurance.	
•	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.	
•	Feel confident when taken out around the local	
	neighbourhood, and enjoy exploring new places with their key person.	
•	Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions.	
•	Grow in independence, rejecting help ("me do it"). Sometimes this leads to feelings of frustration and tantrums.	
•	Begin to show 'effortful control'. For example, waiting for a turn and resisting the strong impulse to grab what they want or push their way to the front.	
•	Be increasingly able to talk about and manage their emotions.	
•	Notice and ask questions about differences, such as skin colour, types of hair, gender, special needs and disabilities, and so on.	
•	Develop friendships with other children.	
•	Safely explore emotions beyond their normal range through play and stories.	
•	Talk about their feelings in more elaborated ways: "I'm sad because" or "I love it when".	
•	Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.	
N	lotes	





# Personal, Social and Emotional Development







### **Physical Development**

	Development Matters Statements	
•	Lift their head while lying on their front.	
•	Push their chest up with straight arms.	
•	Roll over: from front to back, then back to front.	
•	Enjoy moving when outdoors and inside.	
•	Sit without support.	
•	Begin to crawl in different ways and directions.	
•	Pull themselves upright and bouncing in preparation for walking.	
•	Reach out for objects as co-ordination develops.	·
•	Pass things from one hand to the other. Let go of things and hand them to another person, or drop them.	
•	Gradually gain control of their whole body through continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking.	
•	Clap and stamp to music.	
•	Fit themselves into spaces, like tunnels, dens and large boxes, and move around in them.	
•	Enjoy starting to kick, throw and catch balls.	
•	Build independently with a range of appropriate resources.	
•	Begin to walk independently – choosing appropriate props to support at first.	
•	Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently.	
•	Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for example, tyre swings).	
•	Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle.	
•	Use large and small motor skills to do things independently, for example manage buttons and zips, and pour drinks.	
•	Show an increasing desire to be independent, such as wanting to feed themselves and dress or undress.	
•	Start eating independently and learning how to use a knife and fork.	
•	Develop manipulation and control.	
•	Explore different materials and tools.	
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## **Physical Development**







### Literacy

Development	Matters	<b>Statements</b>
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	Development Matters Statements	
•	Enjoy songs and rhymes, tuning in and paying attention.	-
•	Join in with songs and rhymes, copying sounds, rhythms, tunes and tempo.	
•	Say some of the words in songs and rhymes.	
•	Copy finger movements and other gestures.	
•	Sing songs and say rhymes independently, for example, singing whilst playing.	
•	Enjoy sharing books with an adult.	- 
•	Pay attention and respond to the pictures or the words.	
•	Have favourite books and seek them out, to share with an adult, with another child, or to look at alone.	
•	Repeat words and phrases from familiar stories.	
•	Ask questions about the book. Makes comments and shares their own ideas.	
•	Develop play around favourite stories using props.	
•	Notice some print, such as the first letter of their name, a bus or door number, or a familiar logo.	-
•	Enjoy drawing freely.	
•	Add some marks to their drawings, which they give meaning to. For example: "That says mummy."	
•	Make marks on their picture to stand for their name.	
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## Literacy







### **Mathematics**

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### **Mathematics**







## **Understanding the World**



<b>Development Matters Statements</b>
Repeat actions that have an effect.

•	Explore materials with different properties.	
•	Explore natural materials, indoors and outside.	

•	Explore and respond to different natural phenomena in	
	their setting and on trips.	

<ul> <li>Make connections between the features of their family and</li> </ul>	
other families.	

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## **Understanding the World**







### **Expressive Arts & Design**



### **Development Matters Statements**

•	Show attention to sounds and music.	
•	Respond emotionally and physically to music when it changes.	
•	Move and dance to music.	
•	Anticipate phrases and actions in rhymes and songs, like 'Peepo'.	
•	Explore their voices and enjoy making sounds.	
•	Join in with songs and rhymes, making some sounds.	
•	Make rhythmical and repetitive sounds.	
•	Explore a range of sound-makers and instruments and play them in different ways.	
•	Notice patterns with strong contrasts and be attracted by patterns resembling the human face.	
•	Start to make marks intentionally.	
•	Explore paint, using fingers and other parts of their bodies as well as brushes and other tools.	
•	Express ideas and feelings through making marks, and sometimes give a meaning to the marks they make.	
•	Enjoy and take part in action songs, such as 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star'.	
•	Start to develop pretend play, pretending that one object represents another. For example, a child holds a wooden block to her ear and pretends it's a phone.	
•	Explore different materials, using all their senses to investigate them. Manipulate and play with different materials.	
•	Use their imagination as they consider what they can do with different materials.	
•	Make simple models which express their ideas.	
Ν	lotes	





## **Expressive Arts & Design**





