

## RECEPTION END-OF-YEAR EXPECTATIONS:

Area of Learning	Aspect	Early Learning Goals
Physical Development (PD)	Gross Motor Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others.</li> <li>Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing.</li> <li>Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.</li> </ul>
	Fine Motor Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases.</li> <li>Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paintbrushes and cutlery.</li> <li>Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.</li> </ul>
Literacy (L)	Comprehension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.</li> <li>Anticipate (where appropriate) key events in stories.</li> <li>Use and understand recently introduced vocabulary during discussions about stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems and during role play.</li> </ul>
	Word Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Say a sound for each letter in the alphabet and at least 10 digraphs.</li> <li>Read words consistent with their phonic knowledge by sound-blending.</li> <li>Read aloud simple sentences and books that are consistent with their phonic knowledge, including some common exception words.</li> </ul>
	Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Write recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</li> <li>Spell words by identifying sounds in them and representing the sounds with a letter or letters.</li> <li>Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.</li> </ul>
Maths (M)	Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have a deep understanding of number to 10, including the composition of each number.</li> <li>Subitise (recognise quantities without counting) up to 5.</li> <li>Automatically recall (without reference to rhymes, counting or other aids) number bonds up to 5 (including subtraction facts) and some number bonds to 10, including double facts.</li> </ul>
	Numerical Patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbally count beyond 20, recognising the pattern of the counting system.</li> <li>Compare quantities up to 10 in different contexts, recognising when one quantity is greater than, less than or the same as the other quantity.</li> <li>Explore and represent patterns within numbers up to 10, including evens and odds, double facts and how quantities can be distributed equally.</li> </ul>

# Help Your Child with Maths

## Counting

Practise counting out objects, such as buttons, toys or sticks collected on a walk. Encourage your child to point to each object as they say the number name.



## Songs and Rhymes

Songs and rhymes are great for helping young children learn to count. Focus on numbers 1-5 and then 1-10. Try 'Five Little Ducks Went Swimming One Day' and '1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Once I Caught a Fish Alive'.



## Matching

Dominoes can be a great way to understand that a number refers to an amount of objects. Matching games can also help your child to understand 1:1 correspondence.

## Talk

Talk to children about the different uses of numbers. Talk about numbers you see all around you. For example, 'Look, there are three cats on the wall' or, 'Can you see the number 5 on the gate?' Play games and talk about the numbers on the dice (board games are great for this).

## Cooking

Measure ingredients, bake something yummy together and set the timer for it to cook.



## Number Spotting

Try and spot numbers wherever you go – on a menu at a cafe, on the bus, at the shops or people's front doors on a walk.



## Shapes

Understanding shape helps us to make sense of the world around us. Go on a shape hunt around your house. See if you can find circles, squares, rectangles or triangles.

## Sorting

Anything can be sorted into groups! Sorting objects into sets of things with similar characteristics is important for beginning to understand what things have in common. This could be snacks, buttons or toys and can be extended to talk about how many are in each group. You could ask, 'Which has more? Which has less? Let's count and check!'



## Ordering Numbers

Once your child has become familiar with counting then they can start ordering numbers. You could label blocks, cars or dinosaurs with numbers 1-5 then 1-10 and enjoy putting them in the correct order, muddling them up and starting again.



## Every Day

Do maths every day! You might not think it but you will already be doing maths every day. Helping your child get dressed, going to the shops, singing counting songs, counting the steps on the stairs, following a daily routine – most activities we do with our child involve maths.

## Play

Play with objects, such as shells, bottle tops, beads or building blocks. These can be sorted into sets, used to make simple patterns or pictures (like a face or boat) or used to prompt discussions about shape.



# Help Your Child with Reading

## Reread

Reread your child's favourite stories as many times as your child wants to hear them. Choose books and authors that your child enjoys.



## Look

Look at the pictures and talk about them. For example, 'Can you find a bird or a cat?', 'What else can you see?', 'What are the children playing? Have you played that before?'



## Talk

To help your child develop their vocabulary, talk to your child as much as possible about what you are doing. Ask them about their day. What have they been doing? What was their favourite thing? What games did you play today?

## Visit

Visit the local library together. It is fun choosing new books to read. Keep an eye out for special story events at the library or local bookshops that you can join in with.



## Sit

Sit close together and get comfy! You could encourage your child to hold the book themselves and turn the pages. Use funny voices, puppets or props to bring the story alive.

## Ask Questions

Ask questions when you are reading together, such as 'What can you see on this page?', 'How do you think the characters feel?' and 'What is the story about?'



## Storytelling Tin

Make a storytelling tin. Collect together a group of objects with a story theme. Open the tin and explore the objects inside. Your child can choose a character, talk about where the story will be and think about what might happen. Have fun making up a story with the objects from the tin.



## Story Sacks

A story sack is a great way to get your child talking about a story. They are bags that contain the story itself, alongside a variety of items linked to the story. It could be the story CD, a related non-fiction book, puppets, models or objects that are in the story and a related activity.



## Encourage

Encourage family and friends to share books with your child. The more your child sees you and others reading, the more they will want to read too.





# Help Your Reception Child with Phonics

## I Spy

I Spy is great for identifying and hearing initial sounds in words. It helps your child to tune in to the beginning of words and identify the sound. Play it at home, on a walk, in the car...anywhere!



## Say the Sounds

Say the sounds correctly at any given opportunity for your child to hear. In all games and activities, make sure you pronounce speech sounds clearly. There are videos online that will help you to check this.



## Singing

Songs and nursery rhymes help your child to hear the sounds in words and build up a bank of familiar vocabulary. Encourage them to join in with actions - you could try and make up your own nonsense rhymes too!



## Play

Play rhyming games with children. For example, play a game of 'silly soup' and pretend to put in objects that rhyme (such as a bat, a hat, a cat, a mat). Play this with your child and then see if they can do it independently.



## Sound Hunt

Hide some letters around your house or garden and see how many letter sounds your child can find and identify.



## Listen

Listen to your child read. In reception, your child will start bringing books home to read. Try to find time to hear them read every day. It could be snuggled up on the sofa, at bedtime or before school.



## Read

Read to your child. It is important to keep enjoying books together. This helps your child to learn the rhythm and order of stories. It also helps with their vocabulary development for writing and builds their imagination.



## Sound

Sound boxes can be a fun way to look at initial sounds with children. Start by filling a box with shredded paper. Alternatively, you could play in a sand pit or the bath (depending on the objects you choose). Then, add objects that begin with two different initial sounds. Write the two sounds on pieces of paper or whiteboards for your child to match the objects to. For example, if it was a duck, it would match to 'd'.



## Joining In

Joining in with stories and songs can be a great way to support children. When you are reading to your child, ask them to join in with phrases that are repeated. For example, 'Run, run, as fast as you can! You can't catch me, I'm the Gingerbread Man!'. Traditional stories, such as 'The Gingerbread Man' and 'The Three Little Pigs', often have repeated phrases and children will love doing the voices!