



# The Foundation Curriculum

*'Children do not make a distinction between play and work and neither should adults' QCA 2000*



# Principles...

- All children should feel included, secure and valued
- Parents and staff working together
- Rich and stimulating environment
- Build upon what children already know and can do

We never forget that you are entrusting us with the most important thing in your life.



# Key Stages

## ■ Foundation Stage

- Year R
- 3 to 5 year olds
- Nursery and Reception

## ■ Key Stage 1

- Years 1 & 2
- 6 and 7 year olds
- 'Infants'

## ■ Key Stage 2

- Years 3 – 6
- 7 to 11 year olds
- 'Juniors'

# Aims of the Foundation Stage

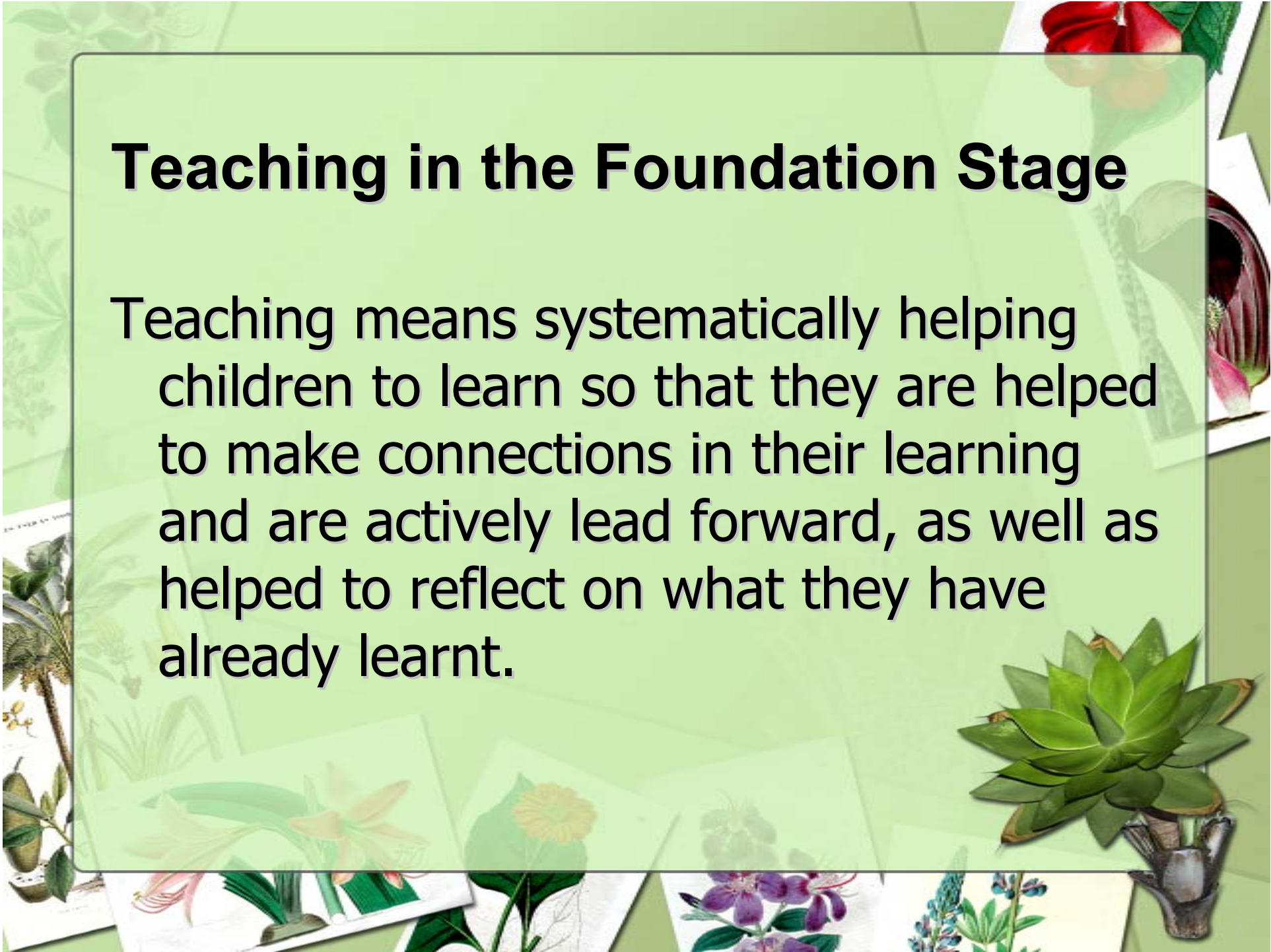
- To provide high quality Education and Care.
- To develop key learning skills such as listening, speaking, concentration and persistence.
- To teach children to cooperate and to work together.
- To develop early communication, literacy and numeracy skills which will prepare children for KS1

# Learning in The Foundation Stage

- Learning for young children is a rewarding and enjoyable experience in which they explore, investigate, discover, create, practice, rehearse, repeat, revise and consolidate their developing knowledge, skills, understanding and attitudes.
- During the Foundation Stage many of these aspects of learning are brought together effectively through play and talking.

# Teaching in the Foundation Stage

Teaching means systematically helping children to learn so that they are helped to make connections in their learning and are actively lead forward, as well as helped to reflect on what they have already learnt.





# Foundation Stage Profile

- Each child will have a profile in which their achievements are recorded
- These show their progress from throughout the Foundation Stage – from 3 years to 5 Years – (passed on from Nursery)
- 9 points in the scale – may carry over into the beginning of Year 1



# The Curriculum

The term curriculum is used to describe everything the children do, see, hear, or feel in their setting both planned and unplanned.



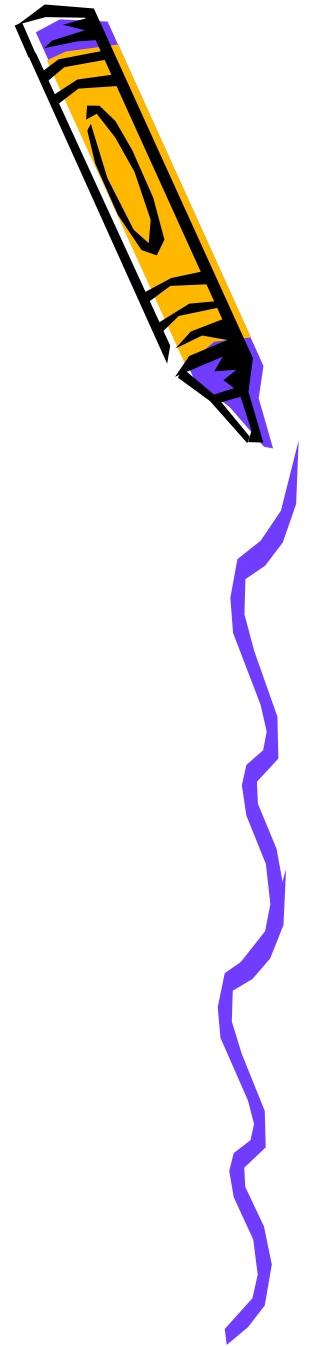
# Six Areas of Development

- Personal Social and Emotional development
- Communication, Language and Literacy
- Mathematical Development
- Knowledge and Understanding of the World
- Physical Development
- Creative Development



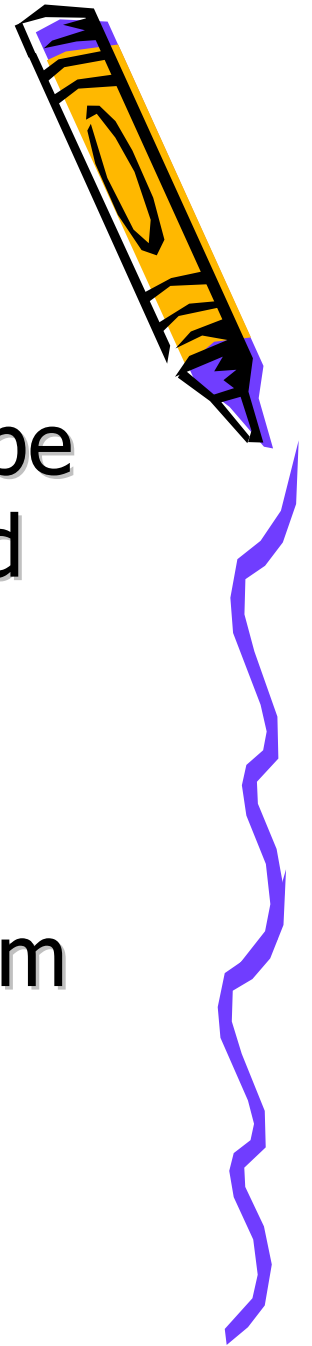
# Curriculum

- The Curriculum is divided into Stepping Stones
- These lead to the Early Learning Goals
- Well planned – providing for a balance of learning opportunities
- Can be focused around a theme or topic
- Covers all six areas of development



# Planning for the Unplanned!

You will be aware that children will be learning much more than is recorded on a weekly plan, because they are initiating their own learning within a carefully organised provision and because adults are working with them spontaneously.



# Types of Learning Opportunities

## ■ Child Initiated

- Plan, Do and Review
- Teacher observes and scaffolds learning

## ■ Teacher initiated

- Clear learning intentions
- Group work

## ■ Teacher directed

- Focused teaching of skills and knowledge
- Working towards the Early Learning Goals

