## **Prime Area of learning: Physical Development**

## **Curriculum Overview**



## Three and Four Year-olds:

	Gradually gain control of their whole body through				
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.	continual practice of large movements, such as waving, kicking, rolling, crawling and walking.  - Clap and stamp to music.				
Roil over- from front to back, men back to from.     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.	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				
<ul> <li>Reach out for objects as co-ordination develops.</li> </ul>	to support at first.  Walk, run, jump and climb – and start to use the stairs independently.				
at finger food and develop likes and dislikes.					
<ul> <li>Try a wider range of foods with different tastes</li> </ul>	,				
and textures.	Spin, roll and independently use ropes and swings (for				
<ul> <li>Lift objects up to suck them.</li> </ul>	example, tyre swings).				
<ul> <li>Pass things from one hand to the other. Let go of things and hands them to another person, or drops them.</li> </ul>	Sit on a push-along wheeled toy, use a scooter or ride a tricycle.				

•	Develop manipulation and control.
•	Explore different materials and tools.
•	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.
	Learn to use the toilet with help, and then independently.

Observation checkpoint	Most, but not all, children are reliably dry during the day by the age of 4. Support children who are struggling with toilet training, in partnership with their parents. Seek medical advice, if necessary, from a health visitor or GP.			
Observation checkpoint	Look out for children who appear to be overweight or to have poor dental health, where this has not been picked up and acted on at an earlier health check. Discuss this sensitively with parents and involve the child's health visitor. Adapt activities to suit their particular needs, so all children feel confident to move and take part in physical play.			

## Expressive Arts and Design (link)

Listen attentively, move to and talk about music, expressing their feelings and responses.

Watch and talk about dance and performance art, expressing their feelings and responses.

Explore and engage in music making and dance, performing solo or in groups.

In Reception:	Autumn		Spring		Summer		
Gross Motor Skills	Revise and refine the fundamental movement skills they have already acquired: - rolling - crawling - walking - jumping - running -				Gross Motor Skills ELG Children at the expected level of development will: - Negotiate space and obstacles safely, with consideration for themselves and others. Demonstrate strength, balance and coordination when playing. Move energetically, such as running, jumping, dancing, hopping, skipping and climbing.		
PE scheme: Arena		Fundamentals of movement	Gymnastics	Dance: Three Little Pigs *See addendum link to EAD	Games	Sports day games and preparation	
Further Activities to support	Healthy Movers Yoga	Yoga	Yoga	Yoga	Yoga	Yoga	
Health and	Children know and can talk about different factors that support their overall health and well being						
Wellbeing	Children know the importance of: Regular exercise Having a good Sleep Routine Healthy eating Tooth brushing Sensible amounts of 'screen time' Pedestrian safety						
Ongoing:	Further develop the skills they need to manage the school day successfully: • lining up and queuing • mealtimes • personal hygiene						
Small Motor Skills	Develop their small motor skills so that the drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors Develop the foundations of a handwriting s	s, knives, forks and spoons.	Fine Motor Skills ELG Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing — using the tripod grip in almost all cases. Use a range of small tools, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery. Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.				
Curriculum activities to support:	Daily phonic teaching learning the correct formation of letters (see handwriting policy)  Spelling test of letter formation prior to starting simple words inline with Letters and Sounds.  Weekly Guided writing activity & biweekly 'Proud Cloud' independent work gathering.  Opportunities to build hand muscle strength through 'Funky Finger' activities such as Dough Disco , opportunities for fine motor control in CP.  Cutler in playdough to practise knife and fork skills.  Balls and equipment available during CP and playtimes.						