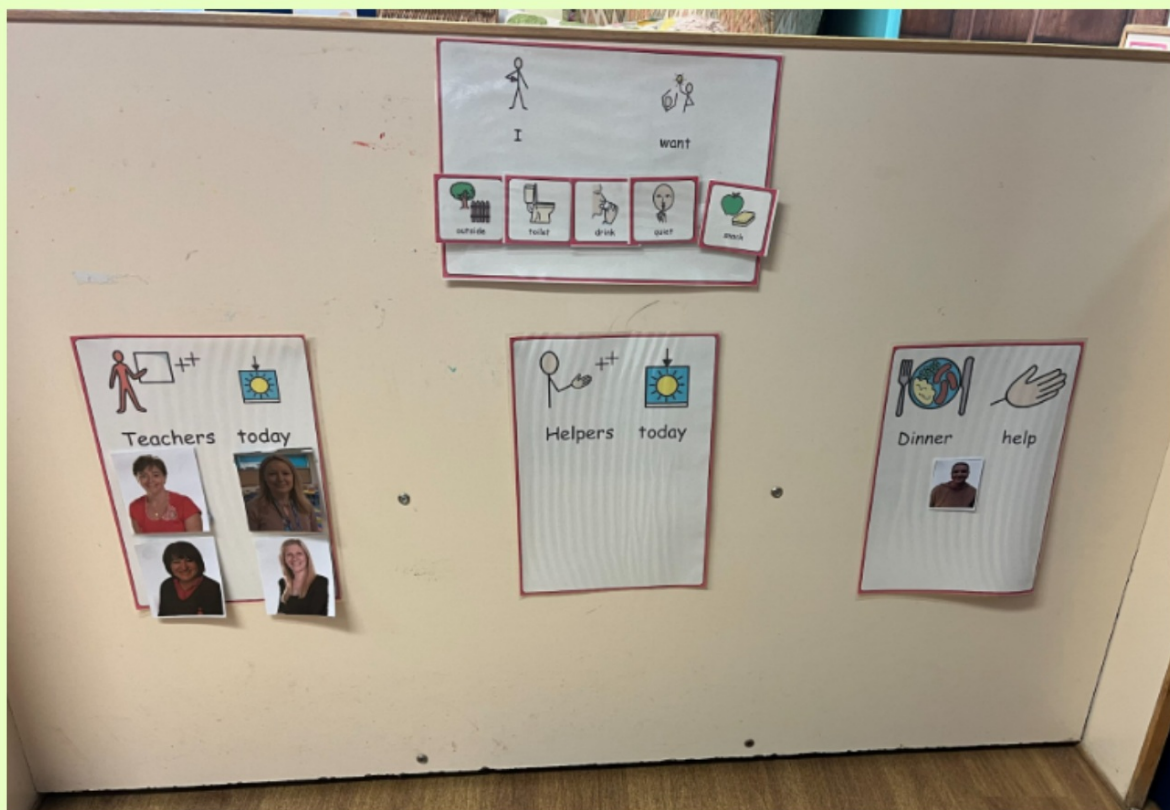


Parents meeting



The Reception team



Main principles



What are the Main Principles in EYFS?

There are several important principles found in EYFS settings:

- Children are unique individuals who develop in different ways and at different rates.
- An emphasis on the importance of positive relationships.
- Children are helped to learn how to regulate themselves and their behaviour and to set and achieve their own challenges.
- Practitioners consider the importance of the learning environment and how it enables learning.
- Practitioners consider the importance of how and when they interact with the children.
- Partnerships with parents and carers are very important for children to develop their full potential.
- Transitions are thoroughly planned and may involve home visits, nursery visits, school visits and discussions as part of a 'settling in' policy.

The Zones of Regulation

Blue Zone sad tired sick tired	Green Zone happy calm feeling ok focused ready to learn	Yellow Zone excited silly worried anxious

What is teaching and learning?

Look at timetable

What Does Learning Look Like?

Rather than a series of lessons throughout the day where all the children are completing the same activity at the same time (which is often seen in primary classrooms), typically, in the early years, several different activities will be taking place covering a variety of learning intentions.

Children will often be engaged in activities, both inside and outside, working by themselves, in small groups or with an adult.

Adults may set up activities for children to explore and use and children will also be able to choose their own tasks and resources too.

There will often be times for whole-group activities as well. These are led by an adult and may include circle time, song time, taking the register, a maths or phonics activity and story time.

Activities are often based on the children's needs and interests, events in the world around them and exciting topics, stories and themes.



Why is play important?

Why Is Play Important?

High-quality play enables children to:

- explore new objects and activities;
- develop and apply new skills and knowledge;
- set their own challenges and develop independence and resilience;
- improve their communication skills;
- learn how to work with others;
- improve their ability to self-regulate;
- and develop their imagination and creativity.



What are the areas of learning?

Prime Areas

Communication and Language: Includes listening to others, communicating needs and developing language and vocabulary.

Physical Development: Includes developing control in making large movements (e.g. walking, running, jumping) and small movements (e.g. holding mark-making tools).

Personal, Social and Emotional Development: Includes recognising emotions, sharing resources with others and making friends as well as self-care skills, such as getting dressed, eating healthily and using the toilet.



Worksops to find out more...

Literacy: Includes learning about rhymes and syllables, identifying letter sounds, reading words and simple sentences and writing letter sounds, words and sentences. Phonics can be used to help EYFS children develop some of these skills.

Wednesday 25th September
8:45-9:30am

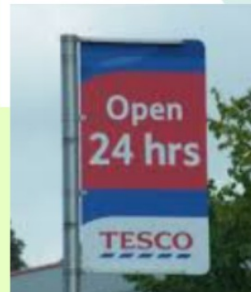


Mathematics: Includes counting, identifying numbers, recognising shapes and patterns and simple comparisons of measure, such as height.

Thursday 28th November
8:45-9:30am

What can you do at home?

- Share a story together and talk about what happens and what might happen next.
- Help children to talk about their difficulties and work through problems.
- Encourage children to take turns and share resources during activities.
- Encourage children to recognise their name and explore mark making in a way that's appropriate for each child.
- Encourage children to talk about what they are doing and to share their interests and ideas.
- Play simple maths games and bring mathematical activities into everyday tasks. For example, you might encourage children to count if they have the correct number of spoons for each child in the group.



Do you have
any
Questions? 😊