

Early Years Outcomes

To be used from 11.2013

Guidance notes

The information that early years providers should be using Early Years Outcomes and not Development Matters to note children's progress is contained in Ofsted News (Nov 2013) -

<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/early-years-november-2013>

The document states - 'Inspectors should be aware that Development Matters has been replaced by Early Years Outcomes'.

Early Years Outcomes is not a statutory document - it is guidance. However, it is clearly the document Ofsted inspectors will use (from November 2013) to make sure the children in your care are making good progress in their learning and development.

Early years experts (including those experts at Early Education who wrote the Development Matters guidance - <http://www.early-education.org.uk/news-and-events/article/1733>) recommend that Early Years Outcomes is used alongside Development Matters - the guidance document which contains good practice information and advice to support early years providers who wish to ensure secure and supportive positive relationships, enabling environments are in place for every young child. The Development Matters guidance document also supports providers to use the Characteristics of Effective Learning to monitor how children learn, so that outcomes for every child can be enhanced.

Using Early Years Outcomes

Note - the tables below set out what you should be observing a child doing at each stage, if they are developing typically for their age. Early Years Outcomes is **not** a tick list. It is provided to support you when making 'best fit' judgements about a child's learning and development.

In addition to the required 2 year progress check (EYFS requirements 2.3 - 2.5) you might find it useful to work with parents to write reviews of the child's progress. When you regularly assess how a child is progressing you can spot whether they are making good progress (typical for their age) or whether they are at risk of delay or whether they are ahead for their age.

The Early Learning Goals

Early Learning Goals (ELGs) are provided for each area of learning within the Early Years Outcomes guidance. They are not normally for use by childminders - they will be monitored and assessed by the child's teacher at school. However, we should keep an eye on them and, if we note that a child is not working well towards the ELGs, we should raise this with the child's parents and provide targeted support and activities to help the child achieve to their full potential.

Some changes

You will notice that some of the outcomes have changed from Development Matters - and a few words are slightly different. The changes should not make a difference to your practice. You will also notice that the areas of learning are in a different order from Development Matters - I have no idea why they have done this unless communication and language is suddenly more important than PSED - I have not changed them...

Please note - this is MY version (Sarah Neville / [Knutsford Childminding](#)) of Early Years Outcomes. I have changed the font, type size and spacing from the original and I have removed coloured ink to save printing costs. The document is copyrighted to DfE and I have **not** changed the wording.

Using Early Years Outcomes

An observation is a written account of a moment in time - when a child does or says something that you want to record and share with their parents. The observation can be short or long and it should record exactly what happened.

We know that children do not follow pre-defined paths in their learning and development - they are all different and do things at their own pace. We must remember that we are not solely responsible for all the learning and development a child experiences - they learn at home and in other settings - so we cannot possibly record everything they know and can do in their learning and development files.

Our first job when a child starts in our care is to record their starting points - the things they can do or say before they start with us. We do this in a number of different ways -

- By speaking to parents and finding out what they are doing and saying at home;
- By talking to other settings - if relevant - to find out what they have observed there;
- By doing our own quick observations of their learning when they first start in our care.

Once we have evidence of the child's starting points we need to go to the Early Years Outcomes print out in the child's file - I think every child will need their own print out which is why I have condensed it to 9 x doubled sided sheets per child.

How I will use Early Years Outcomes

This is what I will do - it is up to you to work out how you use Early Years Outcomes and make it work for you...

I will put a copy of Early Years Outcomes in each child's file NOW and I will note their starting points on the new document. Yes, it will take me a little while but it will be an excellent way of checking that each child is making good progress - it will make me stop and look at their files and make sure my evidence is robust - it will prompt me to chat to parents about their achievements and what we are working on next - it will help me spot anything I am missing.

I will also do a very quick check for each child to make sure they are working at the appropriate age range for each area of learning - and take steps to support them if I notice they are working below or above the expected age - so it will not be a wasted job.

From the new starting points onwards, I will note using a date when I have evidence of a child being able to do the type of things noted in Early Years Outcomes.

I will still use my Play Plan to note observations, next steps planning, working with parents, children's wellbeing etc because nothing has really changed -

http://www.childmindinghelp.co.uk/freeresources/Free%20downloads/Resources/play_plan.pdf

I will still use my observation prompts list because all the areas of learning and development are still exactly as they were (except for a few very small changes) -

<http://www.childmindinghelp.co.uk/freeresources/Free%20downloads/Resources/Observation%20prompts.pdf>.

So, I will have a date next to the relevant area or learning when I have evidence of a child's learning in that area. I will then look at what the child might enjoy doing next... and plan activities and experiences (and offer ideas to support their learning at home) to move them on. This is the child's individual / next steps planning. I will continue to use Development Matters to help me with ideas for what the child might do next - because I find DM an excellent resource.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to ask. Thank you. Sarah ☺

1. Communication and language

Listening and attention

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns towards a familiar sound then locates range of sounds with accuracy. • Listens to, distinguishes and responds to intonations and sounds of voices. • Reacts in interaction with others by smiling, looking and moving. • Quietens or alerts to the sound of speech. • Looks intently at a person talking, but stops responding if speaker turns away. • Listens to familiar sounds, words, or finger plays. • Fleeting Attention – not under child's control, new stimuli takes whole attention.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves whole bodies to sounds they enjoy, such as music or a regular beat. • Has a strong exploratory impulse. • Concentrates intently on an object or activity of own choosing for short periods. • Pays attention to dominant stimulus – easily distracted by noises or other people talking.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens to and enjoys rhythmic patterns in rhymes and stories. • Enjoys rhymes and demonstrates listening by trying to join in with actions or vocalisations. • Rigid attention – may appear not to hear.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens with interest to the noises adults make when they read stories. • Recognises and responds to many familiar sounds, turning to a knock on the door, looking at or going to the door. • Shows interest in play with sounds, songs and rhymes. • Single channelled attention - can shift to a different task if attention fully obtained – using child's name helps focus
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens to others one to one or in small groups, when conversation interests them. • Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall. • Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. • Focusing attention – still listen or do, but can shift own attention. • Is able to follow directions if not intently focused on own choice of activity.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains attention, concentrates and sits quietly during appropriate activity. • Two-channelled attention – can listen and do for short span.
Early learning goal	Children listen attentively in a range of situations. They listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions or actions. They give their attention to what others say and respond appropriately, while engaged in another activity.

Understanding

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stops and looks when hears own name. • Starts to understand contextual clues, e.g. familiar gestures, words and sounds.

8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the ability to follow others' body language, including pointing and gesture. • Responds to the different things said when in a familiar context with a special person e.g. 'Where's Mummy?', 'Where's your nose?' • Understanding of single words in context is developing, e.g. 'cup', 'milk', 'daddy'.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selects familiar objects by name and will go and find objects when asked, or identify objects from a group. • Understands simple sentences e.g. 'Throw the ball'.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies action words by pointing to the right picture, e.g. "Who's jumping?" • Understands more complex sentences, e.g. 'Put your toys away and then we'll read a book.' • Understands 'who', 'what', 'where' in simple questions e.g. who's that? What's that? Where is?. • Developing understanding of simple concepts e.g. big/little.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands use of objects e.g. "What do we use to cut things?" • Shows understanding of prepositions such as 'under', 'on top', 'behind' by carrying out an action or selecting correct picture. • Responds to simple instructions, e.g. to get or put away an object. • Beginning to understand 'why' and 'how' questions.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to instructions involving a two-part sequence. • Understands humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes. • Able to follow a story without pictures or props. • Listens and responds to ideas expressed by others in conversation or discussion.
Early learning goal	Children follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. They answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.

Speaking

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates needs and feelings in a variety of ways including crying, gurgling, babbling, squealing. • Makes own sounds in response when talked to by familiar adults. • Lifts arms in anticipation of being picked up. • Practices and gradually develops speech sounds (babbling) to communicate with adults; says sounds like 'baba, nono, gogo'.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses sounds in play, e.g. 'brrrm' for toy car. • Uses single words. • Frequently imitates words and sounds. • Enjoys babbling and increasingly experiments with using sounds and words to communicate for a range of purposes e.g. teddy, more, no, bye-bye. • Uses pointing with eye gaze to make requests, and to share an interest. • Creates personal words as they begin to develop language.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies familiar expressions, e.g. 'Oh dear', 'All gone'. • Beginning to put two words together e.g. 'want ball', 'more juice'. • Uses different types of everyday words - nouns, verbs and adjectives, e.g. banana, go, sleep, hot. • Beginning to ask simple questions. • Beginning to talk about people and things that are not present.

22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses language as a powerful means of widening contacts, sharing feelings, experiences and thoughts. • Holds a conversation, jumping from topic to topic. • Learns new words very rapidly and is able to use them in communicating. • Uses gestures, sometimes with limited talk, e.g. reaches towards toy, saying 'I have it'. • Uses a variety of questions e.g. what, where, who. • Uses simple sentences e.g. 'Mummy gonna work.' • Beginning to use word endings e.g. going, cats
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to use more complex sentences to link thoughts e.g. using and, because. • Can retell a simple past event in correct order e.g. went down slide, hurt finger. • Uses talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past experiences. • Questions why things happen and gives explanations. Asks e.g. who, what, when, how. • Uses a range of tenses e.g. play, playing, will play, played. • Uses intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others. • Uses vocabulary focused on objects and people that are of particular importance to them. • Builds up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences. • Uses talk in pretending that objects stand for something else in play, e.g. 'This box is my castle.'
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words. • Uses language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations. • Links statements and sticks to a main theme or intention. • Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events. • Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play.
Early learning goal	<p>Children express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs. They use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. They develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.</p>

2. Physical development

Moving and handling

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<p>Moving...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns head in response to sounds and sights. • Gradually develops ability to hold up own head. • Makes movements with arms and legs which gradually become more controlled. • Rolls over from front to back, from back to front. • When lying on tummy becomes able to lift first head and then chest, supporting self with forearms and then straight arms. <p>Handling...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watches and explores hands and feet, e.g. when lying on back lifts legs into vertical position and grasps feet. • Reaches out for, touches and begins to hold objects. • Explores objects with mouth, often picking up an object and holding it to the mouth.
8 to 20 months	<p>Moving...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits unsupported on the floor. • When sitting, can lean forward to pick up small toys. • Pulls to standing, holding on to furniture or person for support. • Crawls, bottom shuffles or rolls continuously to move around. • Walks around furniture lifting one foot and stepping sideways (cruising), and walks with one or both hands held by adult. • Takes first few steps independently. <p>Handling...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passes toys from one hand to the other. • Holds an object in each hand and brings them together in the middle, e.g. holds two blocks and bangs them together. • Picks up small objects between thumb and fingers. • Enjoys the sensory experience of making marks in damp sand, paste or paint. • Holds pen or crayon using a whole hand (palmar) grasp and makes random marks with different strokes.
16 to 26 months	<p>Moving...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walks upstairs holding hand of adult. • Comes downstairs backwards on knees (crawling). <p>Handling...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to balance blocks to build a small tower. • Makes connections between their movement and the marks they make.

<p>22 to 36 months</p>	<p>Moving...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runs safely on whole foot. • Squats with steadiness to rest or play with object on the ground, and rises to feet without using hands. • Climbs confidently and is beginning to pull themselves up on nursery play climbing equipment. • Can kick a large ball. • Walks upstairs or downstairs holding onto a rail two feet to a step. <p>Handling...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turns pages in a book, sometimes several at once. • Shows control in holding and using jugs to pour, hammers, books and mark-making tools. • Beginning to use three fingers (tripod grip) to hold writing tools. • Imitates drawing simple shapes such as circles and lines. • Maybe beginning to show preference for dominant hand.
<p>30 to 50 months</p>	<p>Moving...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moves freely and with pleasure and confidence in a range of ways, such as slithering, shuffling, rolling, crawling, walking, running, jumping, skipping, sliding and hopping. • Mounts stairs, steps or climbing equipment using alternate feet. • Walks downstairs, two feet to each step while carrying a small object. • Runs skillfully and negotiates space successfully, adjusting speed or direction to avoid obstacles. • Can stand momentarily on one foot when shown. • Can catch a large ball. <p>Handling...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draws lines and circles using gross motor movements. • Uses one-handed tools and equipment, e.g. makes snips in paper with child scissors. • Holds pencil between thumb and two fingers, no longer using whole-hand grasp. • Holds pencil near point between first two fingers and thumb and uses it with good control. • Can copy some letters, e.g. letters from their name
<p>40 to 60+ months</p>	<p>Moving...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experiments with different ways of moving. • Jumps off an object and lands appropriately. • Negotiates space successfully when playing racing and chasing games with other children, adjusting speed or changing direction to avoid obstacles. • Travels with confidence and skill around, under, over and through equipment. • Shows increasing control over an object in pushing, patting, throwing, catching or kicking it. <p>Handling...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses simple tools to effect changes to materials. • Handles tools, objects, construction and malleable materials safely and with increasing control. • Shows a preference for a dominant hand. • Begins to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines. • Uses a pencil and holds it effectively to form recognisable letters - most are correctly formed.
<p>Early learning goal</p>	<p>Moving... Children show good control and co-ordination in large and small movements. They move confidently in a range of ways, safely negotiating space.</p> <p>Handling... They handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.</p>

Health and self-care

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to and thrives on warm, sensitive physical contact and care. • Expresses discomfort, hunger or thirst. • Anticipates food routines with interest.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opens mouth for spoon. • Holds own bottle or cup. • Grasps finger foods and brings them to mouth. • Attempts to use spoon: can guide towards mouth but food often falls off. • Can actively cooperate with nappy changing (lies still, helps hold legs up). • Starts to communicate urination, bowel movement.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops own likes and dislikes in food and drink. • Willing to try new food textures and tastes. • Holds cup with both hands and drinks without much spilling. • Clearly communicates wet or soiled nappy or pants. • Shows some awareness of bladder and bowel urges. • Shows awareness of what a potty or toilet is used for. • Shows a desire to help with dressing/undressing and hygiene routines.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeds self competently with spoon. • Drinks well without spilling. • Clearly communicates their need for potty or toilet. • Beginning to recognise danger and seeks support of significant adults for help. • Helps with clothing, e.g. puts on hat, unzips zipper on jacket, takes off unbuttoned shirt. • Beginning to be independent in self-care, but still often needs adult support.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can tell adults when hungry or tired or when they want to rest or play. • Observes the effects of activity on their bodies. • Understands that equipment and tools have to be used safely. • Gains more bowel and bladder control and can attend to toileting needs most of the time themselves. • Can usually manage washing and drying hands. • Dresses with help, e.g. puts arms into open-fronted coat or shirt when held up, pulls up own trousers, and pulls up zipper once it is fastened at the bottom.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eats a healthy range of foodstuffs and understands need for variety in food. • Usually dry and clean during the day. • Shows some understanding that good practices with regard to exercise, eating, sleeping and hygiene can contribute to good health. • Shows understanding of the need for safety when tackling new challenges, and considers and manages some risks. • Shows understanding of how to transport and store equipment safely. • Practices some appropriate safety measures without direct supervision.
Early learning goal	<p>Children know the importance for good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe. They manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs successfully, including dressing and going to the toilet independently.</p>

3. Personal, social and emotional development

Self-confidence and self-awareness

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laughs and gurgles, e.g. shows pleasure at being tickled and other physical interactions. Uses voice, gesture, eye contact and facial expression to make contact with people and keep their attention.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoys finding own nose, eyes or tummy as part of naming games. Learns that own voice and actions have effects on others. Uses pointing with eye gaze to make requests, and to share an interest. Engages other person to help achieve a goal, e.g. to get an object out of reach.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explores new toys and environments, but 'checks in' regularly with familiar adult as and when needed. Gradually able to engage in pretend play with toys (supports child to understand their own thinking may be different from others). Demonstrates sense of self as an individual, e.g. wants to do things independently, says "No" to adult.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separates from main carer with support and encouragement from a familiar adult. Expresses own preferences and interests.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can select and use activities and resources with help. Welcomes and values praise for what they have done. Enjoys responsibility of carrying out small tasks. Is more outgoing towards unfamiliar people and more confident in new social situations. Confident to talk to other children when playing, and will communicate freely about own home and community.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confident to speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions. Can describe self in positive terms and talk about abilities.
Early learning goal	Children are confident to try new activities, and say why they like some activities more than others. They are confident to speak in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas, and will choose the resources they need for their chosen activities. They say when they do or don't need help.

Managing feelings and behaviour

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is comforted by touch and people's faces and voices. Seeks physical and emotional comfort by snuggling into trusted adults. Calms from being upset when held, rocked, spoken or sung to with soothing voice. Shows a range of emotions such as pleasure, fear and excitement. Reacts emotionally to other people's emotions, e.g. smiles when smiled at and becomes distressed if hears another child crying.

8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses familiar adult to share feelings such as excitement or pleasure, and for 'emotional refuelling' when feeling tired, stressed or frustrated. • Growing ability to soothe themselves, and may like to use a comfort object. • Cooperates with care giving experiences, e.g. dressing. • Beginning to understand 'yes', 'no' and some boundaries.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is aware of others' feelings, for example, looks concerned if hears crying or looks excited if hears a familiar happy voice. • Growing sense of will and determination may result in feelings of anger and frustration which are difficult to handle, e.g. may have tantrums. • Responds to a few appropriate boundaries, with encouragement and support. • Begins to learn that some things are theirs, some things are shared, and some things belong to other people.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks comfort from familiar adults when needed. • Can express their own feelings such as sad, happy, cross, scared, worried. • Responds to the feelings and wishes of others. • Aware that some actions can hurt or harm others. • Tries to help or give comfort when others are distressed. • Shows understanding and cooperates with some boundaries and routines. • Can inhibit own actions/behaviours, e.g. stop themselves from doing something they shouldn't do. • Growing ability to distract self when upset, e.g. by engaging in a new play activity.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware of own feelings, and knows that some actions and words can hurt others' feelings. • Begins to accept the needs of others and can take turns and share resources, sometimes with support from others. • Can usually tolerate delay when needs are not immediately met, and understands wishes may not always be met. • Can usually adapt behaviour to different events, social situations and changes in routine.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands that own actions affect other people, for example, becomes upset or tries to comfort another child when they realise they have upset them. • Aware of the boundaries set, and of behavioural expectations in the setting. • Beginning to be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression, e.g. when someone has taken their toy.
Early learning goal	<p>Children talk about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour, and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group or class, and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations, and take changes of routine in their stride.</p>

Making relationships

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys the company of others and seeks contact with others from birth. • Gazes at faces and copies facial movements, e.g. sticking out tongue, opening mouth and widening eyes. • Responds when talked to, for example, moves arms and legs, changes facial expression, moves body and makes mouth movements. • Recognises and is most responsive to main carer's voice: face brightens, activity increases when familiar carer appears. • Responds to what carer is paying attention to, e.g. following their gaze. • Likes cuddles and being held: calms, snuggles in, smiles, gazes at carer's face or strokes carer's skin.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to gain attention in a variety of ways, drawing others into social interaction. • Builds relationships with special people. • Is wary of unfamiliar people. • Interacts with others and explores new situations when supported by familiar person. • Shows interest in the activities of others and responds differently to children and adults, e.g. may be more interested in watching children than adults or may pay more attention when children talk to them.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plays alongside others. • Uses a familiar adult as a secure base from which to explore independently in new environments, e.g. ventures away to play and interact with others, but returns for a cuddle or reassurance if becomes anxious. • Plays cooperatively with a familiar adult, e.g. rolling a ball back and forth.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interested in others' play and starting to join in. • Seeks out others to share experiences. • Shows affection and concern for people who are special to them. • May form a special friendship with another child.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can play in a group, extending and elaborating play ideas, e.g. building up a role-play activity with other children. • Initiates play, offering cues to peers to join them. • Keeps play going by responding to what others are saying or doing. • Demonstrates friendly behaviour, initiating conversations and forming good relationships with peers and familiar adults.
40 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiates conversations, attends to and takes account of what others say. • Explains own knowledge and understanding, and asks appropriate questions of others. • Takes steps to resolve conflicts with other children, e.g. finding a compromise.
Early learning goal	<p>Children play co-operatively, taking turns with others. They take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. They show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children.</p>

4. Literacy

Reading

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoys looking at books and other printed material with familiar people.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handles books and printed material with interest.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interested in books and rhymes and may have favourites.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has some favourite stories, rhymes, songs, poems or jingles. Repeats words or phrases from familiar stories. Fills in missing word or phrase in a known rhyme, story or game, e.g. 'Humpty Dumpty sat on a ...'.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoys rhyming and rhythmic activities. Shows awareness of rhyme and alliteration. Recognises rhythm in spoken words. Listens to and joins in with stories and poems, one-to-one and also in small groups. Joins in with repeated refrains and anticipates key events and phrases in rhymes and stories. Beginning to be aware of the way stories are structured. Suggests how the story might end. Listens to stories with increasing attention and recall. Describes main story settings, events and principal characters. Shows interest in illustrations and print in books and print in the environment. Recognises familiar words and signs such as own name and advertising logos. Looks at books independently.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handles books carefully. Knows information can be relayed in the form of print. Holds books the correct way up and turns pages. Knows that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom. Continues a rhyming string. Hears and says the initial sound in words. Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and knows which letters represent some of them. Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet. Begins to read words and simple sentences. Uses vocabulary and forms of speech that are increasingly influenced by their experiences of books. Enjoys an increasing range of books. Knows that information can be retrieved from books and computers.
Early learning goal	<p>Children read and understand simple sentences. They use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately. They also read some common irregular words. They demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.</p>

Writing

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's later writing is based on skills and understandings which they develop as babies and toddlers. Before they can write, they need to learn to use spoken language to communicate. Later they learn to write down the words they can say. • Early mark-making is not the same as writing. It is a sensory and physical experience for babies and toddlers, which they do not yet connect to forming symbols which can communicate meaning.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distinguishes between the different marks they make.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes gives meaning to marks as they draw and paint. • Ascribes meanings to marks that they see in different places
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint. • Begins to break the flow of speech into words. • Continues a rhyming string. • Hears and says the initial sound in words. • Can segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together. • Links sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet. • Uses some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence. • Writes own name and other things such as labels, captions. • Attempts to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.
Early learning goal	<p>Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds. They also write some irregular common words. They write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.</p>

5. Mathematics

Numbers

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notices changes in number of objects/images or sounds in group of up to 3.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develops an awareness of number names through their enjoyment of action rhymes and songs that relate to their experience of numbers.• Has some understanding that things exist, even when out of sight.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knows that things exist, even when out of sight.• Beginning to organise and categorise objects, e.g. putting all the teddy bears together or teddies and cars in separate piles.• Says some counting words randomly.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Selects a small number of objects from a group when asked, for example, <i>'please give me one'</i>, <i>'please give me two'</i>.• Recites some number names in sequence.• Creates and experiments with symbols and marks representing ideas of number.• Begins to make comparisons between quantities.• Uses some language of quantities, such as <i>'more'</i> and <i>'a lot'</i>.• Knows that a group of things changes in quantity when something is added or taken away.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uses some number names and number language spontaneously.• Uses some number names accurately in play.• Recites numbers in order to 10.• Knows that numbers identify how many objects are in a set.• Beginning to represent numbers using fingers, marks on paper or pictures.• Sometimes matches numeral and quantity correctly.• Shows curiosity about numbers by offering comments or asking questions.• Compares two groups of objects, saying when they have the same number.• Shows an interest in number problems.• Separates a group of three or four objects in different ways, beginning to recognise that the total is still the same.• Shows an interest in numerals in the environment.• Shows an interest in representing numbers.• Realises not only objects, but anything can be counted, including steps, claps or jumps.

40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise some numerals of personal significance. • Recognises numerals 1 to 5. • Counts up to three or four objects by saying one number name for each item. • Counts actions or objects which cannot be moved. • Counts objects to 10, and beginning to count beyond 10. • Counts out up to six objects from a larger group. • Selects the correct numeral to represent 1 to 5, then 1 to 10 objects. • Counts an irregular arrangement of up to ten objects. • Estimates how many objects they can see and checks by counting them. • Uses the language of 'more' and 'fewer' to compare two sets of objects. • Finds the total number of items in two groups by counting all of them. • Says the number that is one more than a given number. • Finds one more or one less from a group of up to five objects, then ten objects. • In practical activities and discussion, beginning to use the vocabulary involved in adding and subtracting. • Records, using marks that they can interpret and explain. • Begins to identify own mathematical problems based on own interests and fascinations.
Early learning goal	Children count reliably with numbers from one to 20, place them in order and say which number is one more or one less than a given number. Using quantities and objects, they add and subtract two single-digit numbers and count on or back to find the answer. They solve problems, including doubling, halving and sharing.

Shape, space and measures

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babies' early awareness of shape, space and measure grows from their sensory awareness and opportunities to observe objects and their movements, and to play and explore.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises big things and small things in meaningful contexts. • Gets to know and enjoy daily routines, such as getting-up time, mealtimes, nappy time, and bedtime.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempts, sometimes successfully, to fit shapes into spaces on inset boards or jigsaw puzzles. • Uses blocks to create their own simple structures and arrangements. • Enjoys filling and emptying containers. • Associates a sequence of actions with daily routines. • Beginning to understand that things might happen 'now'.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notices simple shapes and patterns in pictures. • Beginning to categorise objects according to properties such as shape or size. • Begins to use the language of size. • Understands some talk about immediate past and future, e.g. 'before', 'later' or 'soon'. • Anticipates specific time-based events such as mealtimes or home time.

30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows an interest in shape and space by playing with shapes or making arrangements with objects. • Shows awareness of similarities of shapes in the environment. • Uses positional language. • Shows interest in shape by sustained construction activity or by talking about shapes or arrangements. • Shows interest in shapes in the environment. • Uses shapes appropriately for tasks. • Beginning to talk about the shapes of everyday objects e.g. 'round' and 'tall'.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to use mathematical names for 'solid' 3D shapes and 'flat' 2-D shapes, and mathematical terms to describe shapes. • Selects a particular named shape. • Can describe their relative position such as 'behind' or 'next to'. • Orders two or three items by length or height. • Orders two items by weight or capacity. • Uses familiar objects and common shapes to create and recreate patterns and build models. • Uses everyday language related to time. • Beginning to use everyday language related to money. • Orders and sequences familiar events. • Measures short periods of time in simple ways.
Early learning goal	<p>Children use everyday language to talk about size, weight, capacity, position, distance, time and money to compare quantities and objects and to solve problems. They recognise, create and describe patterns. They explore characteristics of everyday objects and shapes and use mathematical language to describe them.</p>

6. Understanding the world

People and communities

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beginnings of understanding of people and communities lie in early attachment and other relationships.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is curious about people and shows interest in stories about themselves and their family. Enjoys pictures and stories about themselves, their families and other people.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a sense of own immediate family and relations. In pretend play, imitates everyday actions and events from own family and cultural background, e.g. making and drinking tea. Beginning to have their own friends. Learns that they have similarities and differences that connect them to, and distinguish them from, others.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows interest in the lives of people who are familiar to them. Remembers and talks about significant events in their own experiences. Recognises and describes special times or events for family or friends. Shows interest in different occupations and ways of life. Knows some of the things that make them unique, and can talk about some of the similarities and differences in relation to friends or family.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines.
Early learning goal	Children talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. They know that other children don't always enjoy the same things, and are sensitive to this. They know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.

The world

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moves eyes, then head, to follow moving objects. Reacts with abrupt change when a face or object suddenly disappears from view. Looks around a room with interest; visually scans environment for novel, interesting objects and events. Smiles with pleasure at recognisable playthings. Repeats actions that have an effect, e.g. kicking or hitting a mobile or shaking a rattle.
8 to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closely observes what animals, people and vehicles do. Watches toy being hidden and tries to find it. Looks for dropped objects. Becomes absorbed in combining objects, e.g. banging two objects or placing objects into containers. Knows things are used in different ways, e.g. a ball for rolling or throwing, a toy car for pushing.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explores objects by linking together different approaches: shaking, hitting, looking, feeling, tasting, mouthing, pulling, turning and poking. Remembers where objects belong. Matches parts of objects that fit together, e.g. puts lid on teapot.

22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys playing with small-world models such as a farm, a garage, or a train track. • Notices detailed features of objects in their environment.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments and asks questions about aspects of their familiar world such as the place where they live or the natural world. • Can talk about some of the things they have observed such as plants, animals, natural and found objects. • Talks about why things happen and how things work. • Developing an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. • Shows care and concern for living things and the environment.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks closely at similarities, differences, patterns and change.
Early learning goal	Children know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. They make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur, and talk about changes.

Technology

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beginnings of understanding technology lie in babies exploring and making sense of objects and how they behave.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipates repeated sounds, sights and actions, e.g. when an adult demonstrates an action toy several times. • Shows interest in toys with buttons, flaps and simple mechanisms and beginning to learn to operate them.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to acquire basic skills in turning on and operating equipment. • Operates mechanical toys, e.g. turns the knob on a wind-up toy or pulls back on a friction car.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how to operate simple equipment. • Shows an interest in technological toys with knobs or pulleys, or real objects. • Shows skill in making toys work by pressing parts or lifting flaps to achieve effects such as sound, movements or new images. • Knows that information can be retrieved from computers.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completes a simple program on a computer. • Interacts with age-appropriate computer software.
Early learning goal	Children recognise that a range of technology is used in places such as homes and schools. They select and use technology for particular purposes

7. Expressive arts and design

Exploring and using media and materials

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 11 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babies explore media and materials as part of their exploration of the world around them.
8 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explores and experiments with a range of media through sensory exploration, and using whole body. • Move their whole bodies to sounds they enjoy, such as music or a regular beat. • Imitates and improvises actions they have observed, e.g. clapping or waving. • Begins to move to music, listen to or join in rhymes or songs. • Notices and is interested in the effects of making movements which leave marks.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joins in singing favourite songs. • Creates sounds by banging, shaking, tapping or blowing. • Shows an interest in the way musical instruments sound. • Experiments with blocks, colours and marks.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoys joining in with dancing and ring games. • Sings a few familiar songs. • Beginning to move rhythmically. • Imitates movement in response to music. • Taps out simple repeated rhythms. • Explores and learns how sounds can be changed. • Explores colour and how colours can be changed. • Understands that they can use lines to enclose a space, and then begin to use these shapes to represent objects. • Beginning to be interested in and describe the texture of things. • Uses various construction materials. • Beginning to construct, stacking blocks vertically and horizontally, making enclosures and creating spaces. • Joins construction pieces together to build and balance. • Realises tools can be used for a purpose.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to build a repertoire of songs and dances. • Explores the different sounds of instruments. • Explores what happens when they mix colours. • Experiments to create different textures. • Understands that different media can be combined to create new effects. • Manipulates materials to achieve a planned effect. • Constructs with a purpose in mind, using a variety of resources. • Uses simple tools and techniques competently and appropriately. • Selects appropriate resources and adapts work where necessary. • Selects tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials they are using.

Early learning goal	Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.
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Being imaginative

Age	Typical behaviour
Birth to 20 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Babies and toddlers need to explore the world and develop a range of ways to communicate before they can express their own ideas through arts and design.
16 to 26 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses self through physical action and sound. • Pretends that one object represents another, especially when objects have characteristics in common.
22 to 36 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to use representation to communicate, e.g. drawing a line and saying 'That's me'. • Beginning to make-believe by pretending.
30 to 50 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing preferences for forms of expression. • Uses movement to express feelings. • Creates movement in response to music. • Sings to self and makes up simple songs. • Makes up rhythms. • Notices what adults do, imitating what is observed and then doing it spontaneously when the adult is not there. • Engages in imaginative role-play based on own first-hand experiences. • Builds stories around toys, e.g. farm animals needing rescue from an armchair 'cliff'. • Uses available resources to create props to support role-play. • Captures experiences and responses with a range of media, such as music, dance and paint and other materials or words.
40 to 60+ months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create simple representations of events, people and objects. • Initiates new combinations of movement and gesture in order to express and respond to feelings, ideas and experiences. • Chooses particular colours to use for a purpose. • Introduces a storyline or narrative into their play. • Plays alongside other children who are engaged in the same theme. • Plays cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative.
Early learning goal	Children use what they have learnt about media and materials in original ways, thinking about uses and purposes. They represent their own ideas, thoughts and feelings through design and technology, art, music, dance, role play and stories.

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