



EYFS Reading Progression Grid

Skills	Word Reading Phonics and decoding.	Word Reading Fluency	Comprehension Comparing and contrasting using words.	Comprehension Inference and prediction	Comprehension Poetry and performance	Comprehension Non fiction
Reading	<p>To enjoy rhyming and rhythmic activities.</p> <p>To show an awareness of rhyme and alliteration.</p> <p>To recognise rhythm in spoken words.</p> <p>To continue a rhyming string.</p> <p>To hear and say the initial sound in words.</p> <p>To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together and know which letter represents some of them.</p> <p>To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.</p> <p>To use phonic knowledge to decode regular words and read them aloud accurately.</p>	<p>To show interest in illustrations and print in books and print in the environment.</p> <p>To recognise familiar words and signs such as own name and advertising logos.</p> <p>To look and handle books independently (holds books the correct way up and turns pages).</p> <p>To ascribe meanings to marks that they see in different places.</p> <p>To begin to break the flow of speech into words.</p> <p>To begin to read words and simple sentences.</p>	<p>To know that print carries meaning and, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom.</p> <p>To understand humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes.</p> <p>To listen to stories with increasing attention and recall.</p> <p>To anticipate key events and phrases in rhymes and stories.</p> <p>To begin to be aware of the way stories are structured.</p> <p>To describe main story settings, events and principal characters.</p> <p>To enjoy an increasing range of books.</p> <p>To follow a story without pictures or props.</p>	<p>To suggest how a story might end.</p> <p>To begin to understand 'why' and 'how' questions.</p> <p>To answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.</p>	<p>To listen to and join in with stories and poems, one-to-one and also in small groups.</p> <p>To join in with repeated refrains in rhymes and stories.</p> <p>To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others.</p> <p>To develop preference for forms of expression.</p> <p>To play cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative.</p> <p>To express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs.</p>	<p>To know that information can be relayed in the form of print.</p> <p>To know that information can be retrieved from books and computer</p>

		To read and understand simple sentences.	To listen to stories, accurately anticipating key events and respond to what they hear with relevant comments, questions or actions. To demonstrate understanding when talking with others about what they have read.			
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EYFS Spoken Language Progression Grid.

Skills	Listening skills	Following instructions	Asking and answering questions	Vocabulary building.	Speaking for a range of purposes.	Participating in discussion
Spoken Language	<p>To listen to others one to one or in small groups, when a conversation interests them.</p> <p>To focus attention – still listen or do, but can shift own attention.</p> <p>To be able to follow directions (if not intently focused on own choice of activity).</p> <p>To maintain attention, concentrate and sit quietly during appropriate activity.</p>	<p>To respond to simple instructions, e.g. to get or put away an object.</p> <p>To respond to instructions involving a two-part sequence.</p> <p>To follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.</p>	<p>To begin to understand ‘why’ and ‘how’ questions.</p> <p>To question why things happen and give explanations. Asks who, what, when and how.</p> <p>To comment and ask questions about aspects of their familiar world, such as the place where they live or the natural world.</p> <p>To ask appropriate questions of others.</p> <p>To answer ‘how’ and ‘why’ questions about their</p>	<p>To begin to use more complex sentences to link thoughts (e.g. using and, because).</p> <p>To use a range of tenses (e.g. play, playing, will play, played).</p> <p>To use vocabulary focused on objects and people that are of particular</p>	<p>To retell a simple past event in correct order (e.g. went down slide, hurt finger).</p> <p>To talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past experiences.</p> <p>To use talk in pretending that objects stand for something else in play, e.g. ‘This box is my castle.’</p> <p>To remember and talk about significant events in their own experience.</p>	<p>To initiate conversations, attend to and take account of what others say.</p> <p>To listen and respond to ideas expressed by others in conversation or discussion.</p>

<p>To have two-channelled attention – can listen and do for short span.</p> <p>To understand humour, e.g. nonsense rhymes, jokes.</p> <p>To follow a story without pictures or props.</p> <p>To listen attentively in a range of situations.</p> <p>To give their attention to what others say and respond appropriately, while engaged in another activity.</p>			<p>experiences and in response to stories or events.</p> <p>To use intonation, rhythm and phrasing to make the meaning clear to others.</p> <p>To talk confidently with other children when playing, and will communicate freely about own home and community.</p> <p>To confidently speak to others about own needs, wants, interests and opinions.</p> <p>To express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners’ needs.</p> <p>To speak confidently in a familiar group, will talk about their ideas.</p>	<p>importance to them.</p> <p>To build up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences.</p> <p>To use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future</p>	<p>To talk about why things happen and how things work.</p> <p>To use language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations.</p> <p>To link statements and stick to a main theme or intention.</p> <p>To use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.</p> <p>To introduce a storyline or narrative into their play.</p> <p>To explain own knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>To develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.</p>	
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EYFS Writing Progression

Skills	Phonics and spelling	Letter formation.	Writing composition	Sentence construction including grammar
<p>Reception</p> <p>Writing</p>	<p>To continue a rhyming string.</p> <p>To hear and say the initial sound in words.</p>	<p>To sometimes give meaning to marks as they draw and paint.</p> <p>To realise tools can be used for a purpose.</p> <p>To draw lines and circles using gross motor movements.</p>	<p>To speak to retell a simple past event in correct order (e.g. went down slide, hurt finger).</p> <p>To use talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past</p>	<p>To begin to understand ‘why’ and ‘how’ questions.</p> <p>To question why things happen and gives explanations and asks questions, e.g. who, what, when, how.</p>

	<p>To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together.</p> <p>To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.</p> <p>To use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.</p>	<p>To use one-handed tools and equipment, e.g. makes snips in paper with child scissors.</p> <p>To hold a pencil between thumb and two fingers, no longer using whole-hand grasp.</p> <p>To hold a pencil near point between first two fingers and thumb, and uses it with good control.</p> <p>To copy some letters, e.g. letters from their name.</p> <p>To give meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint.</p> <p>To use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence.</p> <p>To show a preference for a dominant hand.</p> <p>To begin to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines.</p> <p>To begin to form recognisable letters.</p> <p>To use a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed.</p>	<p>experiences.</p> <p>To use talk in pretending that objects stand for something else in play, e.g. 'This box is my castle.'</p> <p>To engage in imaginative role play based on own first-hand experiences.</p> <p>To build stories around toys, e.g. farm animals needing rescue from an armchair 'cliff'.</p> <p>To capture experiences and responses with a range of media, such as music, dance and paint and other materials or words.</p> <p>To link statements and sticks to a main theme or intention.</p> <p>To use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events.</p> <p>To introduce a storyline or narrative into their play.</p> <p>To write own name and other things such as labels, captions.</p> <p>To attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts.</p> <p>To play cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative.</p> <p>To develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.</p> <p>To write simple sentences which can be</p>	<p>To use a range of tenses in speech (e.g. play, playing, will play, played).</p> <p>To answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events.</p> <p>To use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future.</p> <p>To begin to use more complex sentences to link thoughts when speaking (e.g. using 'and' and 'because').</p>
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		<p>To show good control and co-ordination in large and small movements.</p> <p>To move confidently in a range of ways, safely negotiating space.</p> <p>To handle equipment and tools effectively, including pencils for writing.</p> <p>To write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others.</p>	<p>read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.</p> <p>To use vocabulary focused on objects and people that are of particular importance to them.</p> <p>To build up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences.</p> <p>To extend vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words.</p> <p>To use language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations.</p> <p>To express themselves effectively, showing awareness of listeners' needs.</p>	
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