## ROCKWOOD NURSERY SCHOOL

| COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE CURRICULUM - 2-4 YEAR OLDS - UNDERSTANDING |  |  |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| ASPECT  | HEDGEHOG ROOM - 2 - 3 YEAR OLD   | SKILLS AND UNDERSTANDING   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Autumn/ Term 1   | Spring / Term 2  | Summer / Term 3   |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNDERSTANDING  INTENT  I know   | <ul> <li>I may need visual cues/gestures to aid understanding</li> <li>Some single words in context e.g. cup, milk</li> <li>What 'no' &amp; object is e.g. no water in the cup</li> <li>Some simple adjectives such as dirty/big etc</li> <li>How to understand 3-word level 'wash dolly's hair'</li> <li>What big/little is</li> <li>What the function of objects are in role play e.g. pretend to drink</li> <li>I am beginning to respond to repetitive key vocabulary and events e.g. tidy up time</li> <li>Some simple words e.g. stop (at tidy up time, drink or snack time</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>The function of simple vocabulary, including verbs</li> <li>Some simple verbs</li> <li>Some simple instructions in context e.g. get your coat</li> <li>How to develop pretend play e.g. banana for a phone</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Some, what, where and who questions</li> <li>How to develop the concepts of positional language, such as, in, on, under</li> <li>How to respond to a question that requires a yes or no answer</li> <li>How to sort things that go together</li> <li>How to understand simple sentences</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |  |

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|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ASPECT  | SQUIRREL AND OWL ROOMS - 3 - 4 YEAR OLDS - PROGRESSION   |  |  | MORE ABLE CHILDREN - 4+  |  |  |
|   | IN KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS AND UNDERSTANDING   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Autumn/ Term 1   | Spring / Term 2  | Summer / Term 3  |  |  |  |
| UNDERSTANDING INTENT I know   | <ul> <li>The pronouns he/she</li> <li>Some positional language behind/in front</li> <li>Some negative forms such as isn't, can't, don't</li> <li>Some functions of the body - sense etc</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Some emotions</li> <li>How to identify happy, sad and angry faces</li> <li>The term Why?</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>How to start to understand a range of emotions and communicate why they or someone else feels like that</li> <li>I am beginning to respond to complex instructions</li> <li>A range of emotions</li> <li>Quantities such as many/few/most</li> <li>What long &amp; short are</li> <li>Why, cause and effect</li> <li>The terms his/her</li> <li>The terms first and last</li> <li>The pronouns they/their</li> <li>What the same and different are</li> <li>The terms what/where/why</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>The term 'when'</li> <li>That things that go together are not always the same e.g. foods - fruit and veg</li> <li>The term after</li> <li>The terms either/or</li> <li>What the functions of objects are</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>How to ask appropriate questions to further my knowledge</li> <li>What simple jokes and play on words are</li> <li>A range of emotions</li> <li>How to make predictions</li> <li>The days of the week</li> <li>The terms who/why/where/when/ho w</li> <li>How to use knowledge and experiences to widen my experiences by asking relevant questions &amp; discussing with others</li> </ul> |  |

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#### COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGE CURRICULUM - 2-4 YEAR OLDS - UNDERSTANDING

- Use the child's name and wait for a response before continuing
- Encourage eye contact and observe the children closely to know when they are struggling to understand.
- Be active and interested companions who encourage interactions
- Speak clearly and not too fast
- Match language appropriate to the child's level of understanding
- Use gesture, non-verbal cues and visuals to support children to understand the spoken word
- Be sensitive to children's needs rephrase or offer new vocabulary to aid understanding
- Keep instructions and vocabulary simple to help the youngest children understand
- Begin by providing 1 instruction/command at a time and emphasis the key words.
- Be aware of children's understanding using WellComm assessments and EAL checklist etc.
- Understand that receptive language usually develops before expressive language therefore children often understand more than they can say
- Repeat experiences/activities/stories in different ways to build firm foundations that allow children to consolidate their learning
- Build supportive relationships so children will feel safe and secure to explore and ask questions to further their learning
- Encourage children's involvement in rhymes and stories by leaving gaps or by making deliberate mistakes
- Encourage children to recall and predict events
- · Use lots of visual at group times to aid understanding and keep the children interested

# Understanding IMPLEMENTATION

We will.....