

Strand: Physical Development

Educational Programme:

Physical activity is vital in children's all-round development, enabling them to pursue happy, healthy and active lives. Gross and fine motor experiences develop incrementally throughout early childhood, starting with sensory explorations and the development of a child's strength, co-ordination and positional awareness through tummy time, crawling and play movement with both objects and adults. By creating games and providing opportunities for play both indoors and outdoors, adults can support children to develop their core strength, stability, balance, spatial awareness, co-ordination and agility. Gross motor skills provide the foundation for developing healthy bodies and social and emotional well-being. Fine motor control and precision helps with hand-eye co-ordination which is later linked to early literacy. Repeated and varied opportunities to explore and play with small world activities, puzzles, arts and crafts and the practise of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence. Progression Map: Physical Development

Nursery	Reception			Key stage 1 Expectation
	Gross	Motor – Knowledge and S	Skills	



St. Jude's Catholic Primary School

EYFS Progression Map: Physical Development

Movement,	Balance	and	Co-ordination
Knowledge			

Skills

- To stand in a space. ٠
- To jump in place with two feet together. •
- To walk on tip toes.
- To walk on a line. .
- To stand on one foot for 5 seconds.
- To hop on one foot. •
- To run around obstacles.
- To move safely by hopping, skipping, • jumping and crawling.
- To climb up steps or climbing equipment using alternative feet.
- To ride a trike. ٠
- To dance to familiar action songs.
- To skip, hop, stand on one leg and hold a pose for a game like musical statues.
- To mime actions from everyday life; washing, dressing etc.
- To move in different ways- gallop, • slither.
- To respond to rhythm, music and story ٠ by means of gesture and movement.

Movement, Balance and Co-ordination Knowledge

Skills

Autumn

- To move around safely in a space.
- To jump forward without falling. •
- To walk backward toe-heel.
- To express emotions through • movement- happy, sad, excited, surprised, tired...
- To run lightly on toes. •
- To move energetically and change pathways to avoid others and obstacles.
- To perform movements from existing dance traditions. (Bollywood dancing)

Spring

- To walk on a balance beam. •
- To travel around, under, over and • through balance and climbing equipment.
- To dance and move in different directions-develop actions that are light/strong, big/small, fast/slow, and stillness.
- To skip forward after a demonstration.

Summer

- To hang from a bar for at least 5 seconds.
- To ride a bike/ balance bike or scooter.
- To create intended movements to • create a sequence.

opinent	
Children at	Pupils should
expected level	develop fundamental
will:	movement skills,
-Negotiate	become increasingly
space and	competent and
obstacles	confident and access
safely, with	a broad range of
consideration	opportunities to
for themselves	extend their agility,
and others;	balance and
D	coordination,
-Demonstrate	individually and with
strength,	others. They should
balance and	be able to engage in
coordination	competitive (both
when playing; Move	against self and against others) and
energetically,	co-operative physical
such as	activities, in a range
running,	of increasingly
jumping,	challenging
dancing,	situations.
hopping,	Pupils should be
skipping and	taught to:
climbing.	Master basic
	movements
	including
	running,
	jumping,
	throwing and
	catching, as
	well as

well as

developing balance, agility and



	EYFS Progression Map: Physical Develo	opment	
 Handling Sports Equipment Knowledge To know that objects can be moved in different ways. To know that hands and arms are used for throwing and catching. To know that legs and feet are used for kicking balls. Skills To throw a ball overarm. To catch a ball using the body. To catch a ball that has been bounced. To have control over an object by touching, pushing, patting, throwing, kicking or catching. balls, bean bags, quoits etc) To use large-muscle movements to wave flags and streamers. 	 To compare and contrast movements: high/low; fast/slow; heavy/light. To add movements to music with 8 beats (4/4 rhythm)- clap; foot-tap; walk for 8/stand still for 8; change direction. Handling Sports Equipment Knowledge To know the correct body position for throwing and catching. Skills To throw a ball underarm. To step forward with leg on the same side as throwing arm when throwing a ball. To catch a small ball using hands only. To have increasing control over an object by touching, pushing, patting, throwing, kicking or catching. 		co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending Perform dances using simple movement patterns



Vocabulary	Pedagogical	Vocabulary	Pedagogical
,	Considerations		Considerations:
Pushing, patting,	Action Songs	Travel, balance,	Music with 8 beats.
throw, catch,	Head, Shoulders, Knees	freeze, statue,	Blue Peter Theme
kick, move, wave,	and Toes.	muscles,	Tune.
dance		bounce, strike,	Match of the Day
	One Finger, One Thumb	retrieve	Theme Tune.
	Keep Moving.		The Sun has got
			his hat on.
			The Teddy Bear's
	If your happy and you		Picnic.
	know it.		Activities:
			Show children how
			to collaborate in
			throwing, rolling,
			fetching and
			receiving games,
			encouraging
			children to play
			with one another
			once their skills
			are sufficient.
			Talk about why
			children should
			take care when
			moving freely.
			Encourage children
			to use the
			vocabulary of
			movement, e.g.
			`gallop', `slither'; of
			instruction e.g.
			`follow', `lead' and
			`copy'.



	Pose challenging questions such as `Can you get all the way round the climbing frame without your knees touching it?		
Handling tools with control.	Fine Motor – Knowledge and Handling tools with control.	Skills Children at	Pupil should be
 Knowledge To know that scissors are used for cutting. To know how to handle scissors safely. To know which hand feels most comfortable and has the most control. (Beginning to recognise their dominant hand) To know how to grip tools such as paint brushes and pencils and begin to show control and make marks. Skills To thread beads onto a lace or through a lacing card. To make a model using playdough, by 	 Knowledge To know how to hold and handle scissors correctly and safely. To know they need to hold the paper with their non-dominant hand. To know how to turn the paper. To know which is their dominant hand. To know which is their dominant hand. To know how to hold a pencil with a comfortable pencil grip. Skills To make snips in paper moving the scissors forwards. To follow and cut along straight line, 	the expected level of development will: -Hold a pencil effectively in preparation for fluent writing – using the tripod grip in almost all cases; - Use a range of small tools,	taught: Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]
 pinching, pressing, squeezing and moulding. To use tweezers or chopsticks to pick up small items. To use their finger and thumb (pincer grasp) To pick up small items like pegs and beads. To use a pencil to trace around a stencil. 	 curved line, a circle, square shape. To cut more complex shapes, such as animals/figures. To trace lines, shapes, patterns and letter shapes. To draw with more accuracy. To hold a pencil with the correct tripod grasp. To hold a pencil and use with good control. 	including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery; -Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing.	



 To open and close the scissors and begin to make small snips into paper. To begin to move the scissors forwards to cut a line. To hold a pencil to make marks. To draw lines (vertical/horizontal), circles and crosses. 		 To draw some simple shapes. To hold their pencil effectively to write letters and words fluently. To use paint brushes to make marks and create different effects. To use tools with control, accuracy and safely. To use a knife, fork and spoon to feed themselves independently. 		
Vocabulary Snip, cut, blade, hold, squeeze, open, close, fingers, thumb, open, close, pinch, twist, screw, press	Pedagogical Considerations Tearing strips of paper to strengthen fingers. Practise holding the scissors and opening and closing the blade, (often with two hands) To practise making snips into the paper. Playdough to pinch, press, roll, squeeze, mould to make shapes. To thread beads onto a lace or use threading cards. Use chopsticks and tweezers to pick up small objects. Peg washing onto a washing line. Scissor scoops for picking up small objects to	Vocabulary Snip, cut, blade, hold, squeeze, open, close, fingers, thumb, dominant, non- dominant, straight, curved, start, stop, turn, up, down, push, press Pinch, tripod grasp, control, draw	Pedagogical Considerations Begin with cutting soft things like playdough. Snipping paper, one handed to begin with. Move onto thicker materials like card. Follow and cut along a straight line. Cut around different shapes, squares, triangles Follow and cut along a curved line. Cut around a circle. Stencils to draw around. Freedom to draw, colour and paint write using paint brushes, chalks, crayons, felt tip pens, pencils, oil pastels etc. Pencil control and tracing cards or tracing paper.	



practise the scissor action of open and close. Use small construction, like Lego and mechano to make models by picking up small pieces, pressing, twisting, screwing. Colour pictures Draw pictures. Use chalks and paint brushes to make marks, lines, shapes, patterns and letter shapes of personal significance.	Tap a shape – using small pins and hammers.	
	Health and Wellbeing – Knowledge	and Skills
 Dressing: To take off own coat. To pull down pants to use toilet. To put on shoes without fastening. To pull zips up and down. To pull up garments independently. Independence: To begin to work independently to develop basic skills. To wash and dry their own hands. To communicate when they need the toilet and use the toilet correctly most of the time. Health and Safety: To know the difference between healthy and unhealthy foods and drinks. To know the typical 'three meals a day' and understands what is coming next. 	 Dressing: To dress and undress independently but may still need help with small buttons and laces. To put on socks and shoes correctly. To fasten and unfasten zip independently. Independence: To collaborate with others to devise team games and manage resources. To start to make up their own physical games. To use the toilet confidently and independently. Health and Safety: To consistently make healthy choices in their eating and try new food or drinks. 	Pupils should be taught to: Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes and understand where food comes from.



 To begin to make healthy choices in their eating. To brush their own teeth with little support. Managing Risks: To understand the difference between 'safe' and 'unsafe'. To have an established sense of danger 		 To brush the independer why it is im teeth. To be able undertaking Managing Risks: 	wn obstacles to overcome		
 based on real life experiences. To develop strength, coordination, agility and body confidence through engaging with natural materials and the 'real world'. 		 Negotiate suitable equipment to enable independence and to explore and discover. Take part in solo and group games with an appropriate level of risk. To understand why there are rules and expectations and how they keep us safe. To challenge themselves in their play to extend their skills through risks. To know basic ways to minimise the risk of harm (crash mats, holding an adult's hand etc.) 			
Vocabulary On, off, up, down, zip, button, shoes, dress, undress, wash, dry, healthy, unhealthy, teeth, gums, toothbrush, toothpaste, safe, unsafe,	Pedagogical Considerations Encouraging and praising independence when toileting themselves. Model and talk through correct personal hygiene skills eg. Toothbrushing, hand washing etc. Sort foods into healthy and unhealthy groups. Design a healthy lunchbox for a friend or themselves.	Vocabulary Independent, laces, zips, straps, buttons, fasten, unfasten, healthy, unhealthy, sugar, salt, fat, germs, bacteria, risks, obstacles, rules, expectations, challenge	Pedagogical Considerations Modelling dressing and undressing with school uniform during PE sessions. Encouraging children to be independent while changing during PE sessions where applicable. Open-ended activities in the outdoor area that		



Weigh up the risks and	
	encourage taking risks
benefits of an activity and	(e.g. Planks, crates,
encourage the children to	wooden blocks, ramps
take appropriate risks.	etc.).
Teaching children through	Explain why safety is an
repetition how to manage	important factor in
their bodies in different	handling tools, equipment
physical situations.	and materials, and have
Use positive language that	sensible rules for
encourages risk taking,	everybody to follow.
avoiding language like	Talk with children about
"Don't do that", "It's too	why you encourage them
high" etc.	to rest when they are
Allow open-ended child-	tired or why they need to
initiated activities indoors	wear wellingtons when it
and outdoors that	is muddy outdoors
encourage taking risks.	Encourage children to
	notice the changes in
	their bodies after
	exercise, such as their
	heart beating faster.
	Books:
	Olivers' vegetables by
	Vivian French
	Eat your page by Nick
	Eat your peas by Nick
	Sharratt