

<u>AIM – To provide an environment which promotes the development of the effective characteristics of</u> learning and allow for opportunities to plan in the moment at each child's level.

Infants School	POSITIVE RELATIONSHIPS	THE UNIQUE CHILD
Long Term Planning – F1	Possible Adult interactions; ITMP	Assessment <u>Look, listen & note 2Simple</u>
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT Provision - Permanent resources Permanent 'Home corner' - Home corner furniture - Dolls & dolls clothes - Dressing up, including bags & money. - Soft 'pet' toys - 'Home' commodities 'iron', 'vacuum cleaner' etc - Pretend food & cooking equipment - Table, chairs & table setting for four. - Bed area, cot. - Pram Permanent partitioned space for 'Home corner'. Carpeted and visible, with different levels/sections. Dressing up - Doctor - Nurse - Police officer - Fire fighter	 Join in play sensitively, fitting in with children's ideas. Model pretending an object is something else, and help develop roles and stories. Support children in developing positive relationships by challenging negative comments and actions towards either peers or adults. Encourage children to choose to play with a variety of friends from all backgrounds, so that everybody in the group experiences being included. Support children in linking openly and confidently with others. Model being a considerate and responsive partner in interactions. Ensure that children listen to each other and explain their actions. Model and involve children say, e.g. child says 'Brush dolly hair', you say 'Yes, Lucy is brushing dolly's hair.' Introduce new words in the context of play and activities. Draw attention to marks, signs and symbols in the environment and talk about what they represent. Observe and encourage children's make-believe play in order to gain an understanding of their interests. Support children's excursions into imaginary worlds by encouraging inventiveness, offering support and advice on occasions Be aware of the link between imaginative play and children's ability to handle narrative. Carefully support children who are less confident. 	 May form a special friendship with another child. (22 – 36) Uses language as a powerful means of widening contacts, sharing feelings, experiences and thoughts. Helps with clothing, e.g. takes off unbuttoned shirt. 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. Can play in a group, extending and elaborating play ideas. (30 – 50) Initiates play, offering cues to peers to join them. Keeps play going by responding to what others are saying or doing. Begins to accept the needs of others and can take turns and share resources, sometimes with support from others. Dresses with help, e.g. pulls up zipper once it is fastened at the bottom. Shows interest in different occupations and ways of life. Beginning to make-believe by pretending. 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. Uses available resources to create props to support role-play. Takes steps to resolve conflicts with other children. (40 – 60) Beginning to be able to negotiate and solve problems without aggression. Uses language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations. Enjoys joining in with family customs and routines. 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.