Writing in EYFS:

The EYFS framework is structured very differently to the national curriculum as it is organised across seven areas of learning rather than subject areas. The aim of this document is to help subject leaders to understand how the skills taught across EYFS feed into national curriculum subjects.

This document demonstrates which early years outcomes are prerequisite skills for writing within the national curriculum. The table below outlines the most relevant early years outcomes from 30-50 months to ELG, brought together from different areas of the Early Years Foundation Stage to match the programme of study for writing.

The most relevant early years outcomes for writing are taken from the following areas of learning:

- · Communication and Language
- · Physical Development
- Literacy
- · Expressive Arts and Design

Writing: Transcription Spelling Phonics and Spelling Rules						
ELG	Literacy	Writing	To use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.			
Common Exception Words						
ELG	Literacy	Writing	To write some irregular common words.			
Writing: Transcription Handwriting						
Letter Formation, Placement and Positioning						
30-50 Months	Physical Development	Moving and Handling	 To draw lines and circles using gross motor movements. To use one-handed tools and equipment, e.g. makes snips in paper with child scissors. To hold a pencil between thumb and two fingers, no longer using whole-hand grasp. To hold a pencil near point between first two fingers and thumb, and use it with good control. To copy some letters, e.g. letters from their name. 			
	Literacy	Writing	To sometimes give meaning to marks as they draw and paint.			
	Expressive Arts and Design	Exploring and Using Media and Materials	To realise tools can be used for a purpose.			

40-60 Months	Physical Development	Moving and Handling	 To show a preference for a dominant hand. To begin to use anticlockwise movement and retrace vertical lines. To begin to form recognisable letters. To use a pencil and hold it effectively to form recognisable letters, most of which are correctly formed. 		
	Literacy	Writing	 To give meaning to marks they make as they draw, write and paint. To use some clearly identifiable letters to communicate meaning, representing some sounds correctly and in sequence. 		
Writing: Com	position				
Planning, Wri	ting and Editing				
30-50 Months	Communication and Language	Speaking	 To speak to retell a simple past event in correct order. For example, 'I went down slide'. To use talk to connect ideas, explain what is happening and anticipate what might happen next, recall and relive past 		
			experiences. • To use talk in pretending that objects stand for something else in play. For example, 'this box is my castle'.		
	Expressive Arts and Design	Being Imaginative	 To engage in imaginative role play based on own first-hand experiences. To build stories around toys, e.g. farm animals needing rescue from an armchair 'cliff'. To capture experiences and responses with a range of media, 		
40-60 Months	Communication and Language	Speaking	 such as music, dance and paint and other materials or words. To link statements and stick to a main theme or intention. To use talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events. To introduce a storyline or narrative into their play. 		
	Literacy	Writing	 To write own name and other things such as labels, captions. To attempt to write short sentences in meaningful contexts. 		
	Expressive Arts and Design	Being Imaginative	To play cooperatively as part of a group to develop and act out a narrative.		
ELG	Communication and Language	Speaking	To develop their own narratives and explanations by connecting ideas or events.		
	Literacy	Writing	To write simple sentences which can be read by themselves and others. Some words are spelt correctly and others are phonetically plausible.		
Awareness of Audience, Purpose and Structure					
30-50 Months	Communication and Language	Speaking	 To use vocabulary focused on objects and people that are of particular importance to them. To build up vocabulary that reflects the breadth of their experiences. 		

40-60 Months	Communication and Language Communication	Speaking Speaking	 To extend vocabulary, especially by grouping and naming, exploring the meaning and sounds of new words. To use language to imagine and recreate roles and experiences in play situations. To express themselves effectively, showing awareness of 			
LLO	and Language	эреакту	listeners' needs.			
Writing: Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation						
Sentence Construction and Tense						
30-50 Months	Communication and Language	Understanding	To begin to understand 'why' and 'how' questions.			
		Speaking	 To question why things happen and give explanations and ask questions, e.g. who, what, when, how. 			
			 To use a range of tenses in speech. For example, play, playing, will play, played. 			
ELG	Communication and Language	Speaking	 To answer 'how' and 'why' questions about their experiences and in response to stories or events. 			
			 To use past, present and future forms accurately when talking about events that have happened or are to happen in the future. 			
Use of Phrases and Clauses						
30-50 Months	Communication and Language	Speaking	 To begin to use more complex sentences to link thoughts when speaking, e.g. using 'and' and 'because'. 			
Use of Terminology						
30-50 Months	Communication and Language	Understanding	 To show an understanding of prepositions, such as 'under', 'on top', 'behind' by carrying out an action or selecting correct picture. 			

ELG – Early learning goal – The end product the children are aiming for by the end of their reception year.