| Term | Pencil and brush control | Scissor skills | Cutlery skills | Drawing skills |
|-------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Unit | | | | |
| Key Vocabulary | grip, control, mark, hand, hold, movements | scissors, open, close, snip, curved, shape | spoon, fork, knife, cutlery, cut, spread, hold | line, shape, drawing, draw, closely, features, direction |

| Carl | evelopment. Fine wotor Long Ten | | | |
|------|---|--|--|---|
| | To use a comfortable grip with good control | To holds scissors, often with both hands, learning to open and close | To use a spoon effectively | To use a variety of drawing tools to mark make with some control |
| | To show a preference for a | the blades | To use a fork to stab food | To draw in different directions |
| | dominant hand | | | To draw faces with features and draws |
| | To use a dominant hand | To open/close blades (not ready | To spoon cereal from container to | enclosed spaces, giving meaning |
| | To mark make in palmer grip | to use them on paper yet) | dish with little spilling | To use lines and shapes |
| | To mark makes in different | | | To makes simple representations of |
| | directions | To start snipping paper (not | To use a knife to cut soft food like | events, people, animals and objects |
| | To make repeated marks on paper | moving forward with the scissors but making small snips) | bananas and strawberries, using two | To draws potato people (no neck or body) |
| | To mark make left to right - | | hands | To demonstrates more control |
| | Imitates simple marks such | Pivots from shoulder and elbow | | To draw with detail (bodies with |
| | as lines | To snip paper moving forward | To use a knife to cut soft food like bananas and strawberries holding | sausage limbs and additional features) |
| | To imitate shapes that use | | the knife correctly, using one hand | To draw bodies of an appropriate size |
| | multiple movements such as | To use helping hand to hold and | | for what they're drawing |
| | x- | help to guide the paper (non- | To spread using a knife | To draw objects and creatures in |
| | To start to move towards | dominant hand) | | proportion to each other (e.g. elephant |
| | tripod grip | | To cut a variety of foods, holding the | is bigger than a dog) |
| | To use core muscle strength to achieve good posture | To cut curved line (a 1/4inch curved line, within 1/4inch from | knife correctly, using one hand to steady the food | To spend a sustained amount of time on one product. |
| | To hold and uses a pencil | the line drawn) | steady the lood | To look closely at lines, shapes, size |
| | confidently | | To use a fault to bald faced still while | and patterns when producing an |
| | To develop the foundations | To cut a circle shape (a circle of | To use a fork to hold food still while cutting it with a knife | observational drawing |
| | of an appropriate | 6inch in diameter, within ½ from | | To begin to draw self-portraits, |
| | handwriting style | the drawn line, improving to | To use a knife and folk | landscapes and buildings/cityscapes |
| | To hold pencil effectively- tripod grip | about ¼ inch) | independently | To identify key features of living things |
| | | | | To looks closely at lines, shapes, size |
| | To form letters accurately using the correct movements | To cut square shape | | and patterns when producing an observational drawing – |
| | (shoulder pivot etc) | | | To draw show finer details |
| | | To cut complex shapes, such as | | To draw portraits, detailed pictures, |
| | | figures. | | landscapes, buildings and cityscapes |
| | | | | |

| good control when holding pens and pencils.equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors.that they car competently Suggested toShow a preference for a | tir small motor skills so n use a range of tools y, safely and confidently.Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently.ools: pencils for drawing paintbrushes, scissors,Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, |
|---|--|
| dominant handDevelop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoonsDevelop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoonsand writing, knives, forksUse their core muscle strength to achieve a good posture when sitting at a table or sitting on the floor. Develop the foundations of a handwriting style which is fast, accurate and efficient.Develop their small motor skills so that they can use a range of tools competently, safely and confidently. Suggested tools: pencils for drawing and writing, paintbrushes, scissors, knives, forks and spoonsand writing, knives, forks | |

| Key Learning linked to Physical Development: Fine Motor | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Movement of body parts | Strength | Pencil grip | Lines and patterns | |
| Rotation of shoulder; bending, flexing | Shoulder, elbow, wrist, fingers. | Holds writing tools and implements with | Uses a variety of media and tools to scribble | |
| and rotation of elbow and wrist; | | a mature pencil grip, uses appropriate | and doodle, draw lines, shapes and patterns: | |
| making a fist; finger isolation, | | amount of pressure. | undulating, wavy, vertical, horizontal, | |
| wriggling and stretching fingers, grasp | | | diagonal, straight, parallel, zig-zag, curved, | |
| and release, exploring mark making | | | circular, enclosed abstract shapes, dots. | |
| using fingers and media. | | | | |
| Drawing | Communication | Manipulate and control | Control of writing tools and equipment | |
| Draws pictures using a range of media | Talks about their mark making, | Uses a range of tools with increasing | Size of letters, correct starting points for | |
| and materials, adds detail to pictures, | representations, drawings and writing; | accuracy to represent their ideas and | different groups of letters, forms letters | |
| demonstrates control of tools for | discusses mark making, writing and | experiences. | correctly. | |
| drawing, takes care when drawing, | drawings with others. | | | |
| demonstrates accuracy in their | | | | |
| drawing | | | | |
| Letter Formation | Fine Motor skills | | | |
| Draws patterns, understands and | Demonstrates left/right hand | | | |
| follows language linked to talk about | dominance, demonstrates hand-eye | | | |
| shape and movement of patterns and | co-ordination; dexterity, manipulation | | | |
| letters, knows the handwriting | and control when interacting with | | | |
| movements involved in the three | materials, objects, equipment and | | | |
| basic letter shapes as exemplified by | toys; manipulation and control when | | | |
| 'l' 'c' 'r' and forms basic letter shapes | using tools and equipment. | | | |
| (linked to teaching of phonics and | | | | |
| those letters in their name). | | | | |

| Education 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 coordination 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 practice of using small tools, with feedback and support from adults, allow children to develop proficiency, control and confidence. | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Characteristics of Effective Learning | Playing and exploring - children investigate and experience things, and 'have a go' Active learning - children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements Creating and thinking critically - children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing things | | | |
| Early Learning Goal | ELG: Fine Motor Skills Children at 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, including scissors, paint brushes and cutlery; - Begin to show accuracy and care when drawing | | | |