# **KS5 Curriculum Overview**

### **BTEC L3 Extended Certificate in Children's Play, Learning and Development**

# Year 12

TERM 1 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV
Unit 3: Play and Learning (internal assessment)  Learning aim A: Examine types of play and learning activities and the benefits for children's learning and development  Types of play Social stages of play Play and learning opportunities for babies and children from birth to two years and two years up to seven years and 11 months The importance of suitable resources The benefits of play  P1 Explain play types for children at different ages and stages of development. P2 Explain how play and learning activities support the physical, cognitive, language, social and emotional development of young children. M1 Assess the benefits of different types of play and learning activities for children's learning and development.	Key skills  Research Planning Critical thinking Effective communication skills Independence Organisation Problem solving Creativity Emotional intelligence Empathy Collaborative working  Subject links Health and social care Physical Education	Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they want to explore and how they're going to use the resources made accessible to them. Empowering children.  Mutual respect and tolerance: Learning to treat others as we want to be treated. How to be part of a community, manage our feelings and behaviour; and form relationships with others.  Individual liberty: Promote freedom of choice and the right to respectfully express views and beliefs in a safe environment. Teaching children to take responsibility for their behaviour. Children should be supported to understand that they have rights and personal freedoms and should be advised on how to exercise these safely.  Exploring careers (those that work with children in different early years settings): Early years practitioners, childminders, nursery manager, nannies, primary school teachers.
TERM 2 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV
Unit 3: Play and Learning (internal assessment)  Learning aim B: Investigate theoretical perspectives to learning and development, curriculum approaches to play and their influence on current early years practice  Vygotsky  Bruner  Montessori  Forest schools  Influences of theoretical perspectives and curriculum approaches on current early years practice.  P3 Explain theoretical perspectives to learning and development.  P4 Compare two curriculum approaches to play and learning and their influence on a selected early years setting.  M2 Assess the extent to which play and learning provision in a selected early years setting have been influenced by theoretical perspectives and curriculum approaches.  D1 Evaluate the extent to which play and learning provision in a selected early years setting have been influenced by	Key skills  Research Planning Critical thinking Effective communication skills Independence Organisation Problem solving Creativity Decision making  Subject links Psychology Health and Social Care	Individual liberty: Promote freedom of choice and the right to respectfully express views and beliefs in a safe environment.  Teaching children to take responsibility for their behaviour. Children should be supported to understand that they have rights and personal freedoms and should be advised on how to exercise these safely.  Rule of law: Learning to manage children's own feelings and behaviour; about learning right from wrong; about behaving within agreed and clearly defined boundaries; about dealing with the consequences. Children need to understand that rules are put in place to keep them safe, healthy, and happy.

theoretical perspectives and curriculum approaches and the benefits for children's learning and development.		
TERM 3 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV
Unit 1: Children's Development (external assessment)  Learning aim A: The principles of growth and development and how they are applied from birth up to seven years 11 months  Principles and patterns of growth and development Areas of development Patterns of development Learning Aim B: Physical development from birth up to seven years 11 months Physical development Promoting children's physical development	Key skills  Research Effective communication skills Independence Organisation Problem solving Creativity Emotional intelligence Collaborative working  Subject links Health and social care Physical Education Sociology	Individual liberty: Focusing on children's self-confidence and self-awareness and people and communities. Helping children to develop a positive sense of themselves.
TERM 4 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV
Unit 1: Children's Development (external assessment)  Learning aim C: Cognition, language and communication development  Theoretical approaches Applying theories to early years practice.  Learning Aim D: Theories of social and emotional development The self, others and place in the world Applying theories of social and emotional development to early years practice	Research	Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they want to explore and how they're going to use the resources made accessible to them. Empowering children.  Individual liberty: Focusing on children's self-confidence and self-awareness and people and communities. Helping children to develop a positive sense of themselves.  Rule of law: Learning to manage children's own feelings and behaviour; about learning right from wrong; about behaving within agreed and clearly defined boundaries; about dealing with the consequences. Children need to understand that rules are put in place to keep them safe, healthy, and happy.  Mutual respect and tolerance: Learning to treat others as we want to be treated. How to be part of a community, manage our feelings and behaviour; and form relationships with others.

Unit 1: Children's Development (external assessment)  Revision of LAA, LAB, LAC and LAD  Learning aim A: The principles of growth and development and how they are applied from birth up to seven years 11 months  Learning Aim B: Physical development from birth up to seven years 11 months  Learning aim C: Cognition, language and communication development  Learning Aim D: Theories of social and emotional development	Research Effective communication skills Planning Independence Organisation Problem solving Creativity Emotional intelligence Empathy Decision making Critical thinking  ct links Health and social	
Revision of LAA, LAB, LAC and LAD  Learning aim A: The principles of growth and development and how they are applied from birth up to seven years 11 months  Learning Aim B: Physical development from birth up to seven years 11 months  Learning aim C: Cognition, language and communication development  Learning Aim D: Theories of social and emotional development	Research Effective communication skills Planning Independence Organisation Problem solving Creativity Emotional intelligence Empathy Decision making Critical thinking  ct links Health and social	
EXAM for Unit 1: Children's Development- mid May  Subjection	care	
TERM 6 TOPIC/s **Vov	Psychology	*Career links & BV
. Rey	r Skills/Subject Links nts complete work	Democracy: Support children's
professionals to support children's purposeful play and learning opportunities  Professional skills for supporting purposeful play and learning How to recognise children's individual needs How to scaffold children's learning and development How to use play and learning activities to meet the requirements of the early years curriculum framework How to balance adult-led and child-initiated activities. The skills for adult-directed play, to include observing and assessing children's stage of development and interests. The skills for supporting child-directed play, to include how to engage with children and extend their play. How to organise a play environment indoors and outdoors. How to recognise and build on children's interests. How to select appropriate resources appropriate How to support children's group learning and socialisation.	ment (at a local ry/ primary school) as of this unit/ learning where they plan and stake 4 activities with en of different ages:  Organisation skills Effective planning Collaborative working with members of staff Demonstrate purposeful play Effective communication skills with children and adults Independence Problem solving Emotional intelligence Creativity Time management Decision making  ct links  Health and social care Psychology	personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they want to explore and how they're going to use the resources made accessible to them. Empowering children.  Individual liberty: Focusing on children's self-confidence and self-awareness and people and communities. Helping children to develop a positive sense of themselves.  Rule of law: Learning to manage children's own feelings and behaviour; about learning right from wrong; about behaving within agreed and clearly defined boundaries; about dealing with the consequences. Children need to understand that rules are put in place to keep them safe, healthy, and happy.  Mutual respect and tolerance: Learning to treat others as we want to be treated. How to be part of a community, manage

**P5** Explain skills that are required by early years

professionals to support purposeful play and learning activities.	Mutual respect and tolerance: Early years setting providing an
<b>P6</b> Support children in adult initiated and child-initiated purposeful play and learning activities in an early years setting.	ethos of inclusivity and tolerance.
M3 Justify strategies used to support children engaged in purposeful play and learning activities.	
D2 Evaluate the impact of purposeful play and learning activities for children's learning and development.  D3 Evaluate own skills and their application to	
supporting purposeful play and learning activities.	

# **KS5 Curriculum Overview**

# **BTEC L3 Extended Certificate in Children's Play, Learning and Development**

# <u>Year 13</u>

TERM 1 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV
Unit 2: Development of Children's Communication, Literacy	Key skills	Individual liberty: Focusing on
and Numeracy Skills (external assessment)	<ul><li>Research</li></ul>	children's self-confidence and
Learning aim A: Stages of speech, communication and	<ul><li>Effective</li></ul>	self-awareness and people and
language development and its link to overall domains of	communication	communities. Helping children
<u>development</u>	skills	to develop a positive sense of
<ul> <li>The role of speech, communication and language in</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Active listening</li></ul>	themselves.
children's development	<ul><li>Planning</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Developing children's speech, communication and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>	
language	<ul> <li>Organisation</li> </ul>	
Learning aim B: Supporting children's literacy and numeracy	<ul><li>Problem solving</li><li>Emotional</li></ul>	
skills through speech, communication and language development	intelligence	
Development of literacy skills	■ Empathy	
<ul> <li>Development of numeracy and mathematical skills</li> </ul>	■ Decision making	
Supporting literacy development	<ul> <li>Critical thinking</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Supporting writing development</li> </ul>	Critical trimining	
<ul> <li>Supporting numeracy development</li> </ul>	Subject links	
Supposing names asy development	■ Health and social	
	care	
	<ul><li>Psychology</li></ul>	
	■ Maths	
	<ul><li>English</li></ul>	
TERM 2 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV
Unit 2: Development of Children's Communication, Literacy	Key skills	Mutual respect and tolerance:
and Numeracy Skills (external assessment)	<ul><li>Research</li></ul>	Early years setting providing an
<u>Learning aim C: Approaches to the varied needs of individual</u>	■ Effective	ethos of inclusivity and
<u>children</u>	communication	tolerance.
	1.44	
Supporting the concept of multilingualism	skills	An understanding of the
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Planning</li></ul>	importance of identifying and
	<ul><li>Planning</li><li>Independence</li></ul>	_
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Planning</li><li>Independence</li><li>Organisation</li></ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Planning</li><li>Independence</li><li>Organisation</li><li>Problem solving</li></ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional intelligence</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional intelligence</li> <li>Empathy</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional intelligence</li> <li>Empathy</li> <li>Decision making</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices
<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional intelligence</li> <li>Empathy</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they
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<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional intelligence</li> <li>Empathy</li> <li>Decision making</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they want to explore and how they're going to use the
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<ul> <li>Understand how adults support children who have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Planning</li> <li>Independence</li> <li>Organisation</li> <li>Problem solving</li> <li>Creativity</li> <li>Emotional intelligence</li> <li>Empathy</li> <li>Decision making</li> <li>Critical thinking</li> </ul> Subject links <ul> <li>Health and social care</li> <li>Psychology</li> <li>EAL</li> <li>Maths</li> </ul>	importance of identifying and combatting discrimination.  Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they want to explore and how they're going to use the resources made accessible to them. Empowering children.  Exploring careers (those that support children with additional communication and language needs): Education psychologists, SENCOs, speech and language therapists, physiotherapists, occupational

promoting and maintaining children's health and safety.

**M1** Analyse the extent to which approaches in a selected early years setting contribute to children's health and safety.

#### **TERM 4 TOPIC/s**

# Unit 5: Keeping Children Safe (internal assessment) Learning aim B: Explore procedures for prevention and control of infection in early years settings

- Current legislation, regulations and guidance that apply to infection prevention and control
- in early years settings.
- The importance of policy and procedures for infection prevention and control in early
- years settings.
- How infection may be spread in early years settings.
- Common childhood infections and how they are spread.
- Infection prevention and control procedures
- Decontamination/cleaning of environment, equipment and toys.
- Food and kitchen hygiene.
- The immunisation programme for children and its role in infection control.
- The importance of maintaining accurate records and reporting

**P3** Explain procedures used to prevent and control the spread of infection in early years settings.

**M2** Analyse how procedures used in a selected early years setting prevent and control the spread of infection.

**D1** Evaluate approaches and procedures used by professionals to keep children healthy and safe in a selected early years setting.

# Unit 5: Keeping Children Safe (internal assessment) Learning aim C: Examine how early years professionals safeguard children and respond to concerns that a child has been abused

- Types of abuse
- Why it is important to be vigilant for signs of child abuse.
- Indicators of abuse
- How abuse may impact on children's health and development.
- People who may abuse children.
- Legislation, policies and procedures relevant to child protection
- The role of observation in recognising changes in children's behaviour.
- Why children may be more vulnerable to abuse, to include those with disabilities and babies.
- The importance of children having their voice heard.
- How to recognise and support children's feelings.
- The importance of supporting social and emotional development, to include independence.
- How to be an approachable adult, to include active listening.
- How to empower children.
- How to support children to protect themselves through games and activities.
- How to respond to a child who discloses abuse.

#### \*Key Skills/Subject Links

Students complete work placement (at a local nursery/ primary school) as part of this unit where they will observe and report on safe practices in place and demonstrate skills to recognise and respond appropriately to an emergency situation

- Organisation skills
- Independence
- Effective planning
- Observation skills
- Report writing
- Research
- Collaborative working with members of staff
- Effective communication skills with children and adults
- Emotional intelligence
- Empathy
- Problem-solving

#### **Subject links**

- Health and social care
- Uniformed Protective Services
- Sport

#### \*Career links & BV

Democracy: Support children's personal, social and emotional development (PSED)- providing opportunities to develop their self-confidence and self-awareness, to make choices and decisions about what they want to explore and how they're going to use the resources made accessible to them. Empowering children.

Individual liberty: Focusing on children's self-confidence and self-awareness and people and communities. Helping children to develop a positive sense of themselves.

Rule of law: Learning to manage children's own feelings and behaviour; about learning right from wrong; about behaving within agreed and clearly defined boundaries; about dealing with the consequences. Children need to understand that rules are put in place to keep them safe, healthy, and happy.

#### Mutual respect and tolerance:

Learning to treat others as we want to be treated. How to be part of a community, manage our feelings and behaviour; and form relationships with others.

Early years setting providing an ethos of inclusivity and tolerance.

- How to respond to parents, colleagues and others who raise concerns about the welfare
- of a child.
- The importance of responding appropriately to concerns.
- Why it is important to believe a child, avoid judgements and not jump to conclusions.
- Why professionals must follow the reporting procedure of the setting.
- How information should be recorded and shared, to include confidentiality.
- Child protection procedures, to include the process of investigation, assessment,
- Child Protection Conference, Child Protection Plan.
- How agencies work together to safeguard children.
- Agencies involved at a local level, to include police, social services, health services,
- Local Children's Safeguarding Board (LCSB).
- The role of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC).

**P4** Explain types and indicators of abuse.

**P5** Explain responsibilities of early years professionals for safeguarding children and procedures they must follow for reporting, recording and responding to concerns that a child is at risk of abuse.

**M3** Assess the role and responsibilities of the early years professional in safeguarding children and recognising and responding to concerns that a child is at risk of abuse.

**D2** Evaluate ways in which early years professionals can most effectively contribute to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

**TERM 5 TOPIC/s** 

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# Unit 5: Keeping Children Safe (internal assessment) Learning aim D: Demonstrate how to recognise and assess hazards and risks to children and respond to emergencies in an early years setting

- Hazards in early years settings, to include the environment, equipment, hazardous materials, activities.
- Common types of injuries to children of different ages, including burns, scalds, cuts,
- poisoning, injuries from falls.
- How injuries might be avoided in both group care and home-based care.
- The role of risk assessment in identifying hazards, evaluating risk and deciding
- on precautions.
- How to carry out risk assessment
- How to respond to non-emergency common injuries, e.g. splinters, grazes.
- How to recognise an emergency situation.
- How to call for assistance from colleagues and emergency services.
- Accidents and emergencies
- The common triggers of anaphylaxis and how to respond.
- The content of a first-aid kit in an early years setting.
- Policies and procedures for dealing with emergency situations
- The importance of staying calm and reassuring children.

### Key skills

Students complete work placement (at a local nursery/ primary school) as part of this unit where they will observe and report on safe practices in place and demonstrate skills to recognise and respond appropriately to an emergency situation

- Organisation skills
- Independence
- Effective planning
- Observation skills
- Report writing
- Research
- Collaborative working with members of staff
- Effective communication skills with children and adults
- Emotional intelligence
- Empathy
- Problem-solving

Rule of law: Learning to manage children's own feelings and behaviour; about learning right from wrong; about behaving within agreed and clearly defined boundaries; about dealing with the consequences. Children need to understand that rules are put in place to keep them safe, healthy, and happy.

#### Mutual respect and tolerance:

Early years setting providing an ethos of inclusivity, safety and tolerance.

<ul> <li>How to record, report and share information about illness, injuries, accidents and emergencies.</li> <li>P6 Present clear and effective risk assessments that address hazards and minimise risks to children indoors and outdoors in an early years setting.</li> <li>P7 Demonstrate skills to recognise and respond appropriately to an emergency situation in an early years setting.</li> <li>M4 Reflect on the extent to which own skills in risk assessment and responding to an accident or health emergency and emergency situation can contribute to healthy and safe outcomes for children.</li> <li>D3 Evaluate own responsibilities in keeping children healthy, safe and secure relevant to legal requirements and best practice in early years settings.</li> </ul>	Subject links  Health and social care Uniformed Protective Services Sport Engineering	
TERM 6 TOPIC/s	*Key Skills/Subject Links	*Career links & BV