

I'm not a robot































[illegible]

the ages of three or four years, before compulsory education begins. Some structured childcare is available in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Some nurseries, attached to state infant or primary schools, but many are provided by the private sector. The Scottish government provides funding[58] so that all children from the age of three until they start compulsory school can attend five sessions per week of two and a half hours each, either in state-run or private nurseries. Working parents can also receive from their employers childcare worth £55 per week free of income tax.[59] which is typically enough to pay for one or two days per week. Every child in England at the first school term after their third birthday is entitled to 15 hours per week free childcare funding.[60] Pre-schools in England follow the Early Learning Goals, set by the Early Years Foundation Stage.[61] for education produced by the Department for Education, which carries on into their first year of school at the age of four. This year of school is usually called Reception. The Early Learning Goals cover the main areas of education without being subject driven. These areas include:[62] The three prime areas: communication and language physical development personal, social and emotional development The four specific areas: literacy mathematics understanding the world expressive arts and design Pupils attend nursery school for four or five terms. It is also common practice for many children to attend nursery much earlier than this. Many nurseries have the facilities to take on babies, using the 'Early Years Foundation Stage' framework as a guide to give each child the best possible start to becoming a competent learner and skilful communicator.[62] Nurseries and playgroups are inspected and regulated by Her Majesty's Inspectors (Office for Standards in Education). The Scottish government defines its requirements for nursery schools in the Early Years Framework[63] and the Curriculum for Excellence.[64] Each school interprets these with more or less independence (depending on their management structure) but must satisfy the Care Inspectorate[65] in order to retain their licence to operate. The curriculum aims to develop: confident individuals effective contributors responsible citizens successful learners 1921 kindergarten class at the East Texas State Normal College Training School See also: Education in the United States and National Kindergarten Association In the United States, kindergarten is usually part of the K-12 educational system, but attendance is not compulsory across the country; each state determines whether or not kindergarten is compulsory. Forty-three of the fifty states (the exceptions being Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania) require school districts to offer a kindergarten year, either for a full-day or a half-day.[66] In most schools, children begin kindergarten at age five for one year.[67] Students develop skills such as numeracy, literacy, and a greater awareness of the world around them geographically, scientifically, socially, and culturally.[68] Forest kindergarten Head Start Program Montessori education Pre-math skills Reggio Emilia approach Universal preschool Waldorf education ^ The term is borrowed from German and literally means "children-garden" or "garden of children".[1] The term was coined in the metaphorical sense of "place where children can grow in a natural way", not in the literal sense of having a "garden". The German pronunciation is [ˈkɪndɐˌɡaːrtən] ⓘ. ^ Harper, Douglas. "kindergarten". 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