

Agenda

- 1. Value of play supported by research
- 2. Ages and Stages
- 3. Play and Storytime
- 4. Types of play
- 5. Improving the quality of children's play
- 6. Practical tips for adding more play

A is for Apple...

Write down as many words, experiences, activities and concepts that can relate to a real apple.

Describe how it looks, smells, feels, tastes...

Describe what you can do with it...

Describe what you can know about apples...

Direct Experience Leads to Understanding

- RIGHT ON, PIAGET!!!
- "Hands on, minds on, feelings on" experiences are the foundation for the development of symbolic understanding



Direct, Hands-On Experience

• Stimulates language



- · Leads to understanding
- · Allows the formation of symbolic thought
- Involves multiple pathways in the brain
- Holds the power of DISCOVERY learning

play

/plā/ ๗

verb

Engage in an activity for enjoyment and recreation rather than a serious or practical purpose.

noun

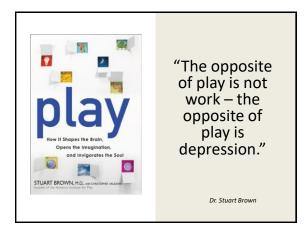
Activity engaged in for enjoyment or recreation, especially by children.

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Dr. Stuart Brown

- Founder, National Institute of Play
- Trained in general and internal medicine, psychiatry and clinical research
- Instigator and Executive Producer of the three-part PBS series, "The Promise of Play."



Dr. Brown's 7 Properties of Play

- 1. Apparently purposeless (done for its own sake)
- 2. Voluntary
- 3. Inherent attraction
- 4. Freedom from time
- 5. Diminished consciousness of self
- 6. Improvisational potential
- 7. Continuation desire



Play affects mental and physical health

Emotional control Social competency Personal resiliency Continuing curiosity



Play is an essential part of a child's life.

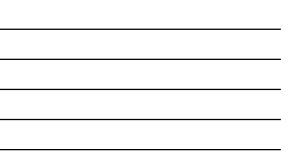


Enables perspectivetaking

- Builds social and linguistic competence
- Builds relationships

Play builds social, emotional, and cognitive skills

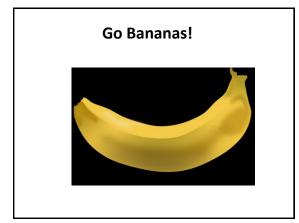






Research supports the value of play; It builds skills in many domains

- Relieves stress, confronts fear Fine & gross motor skills
- Language & communication skills
- Math skills
- Science skills
- Social skills



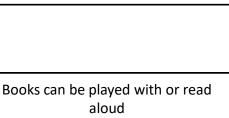
From birth to 12 months, children use ALL of their senses.



Babies enjoy:

- Exploring the world
- Having pleasurable play interactions with parents
 and other people
 - Builds babies sense of self-worth
- Being entertained with songs, books and conversations





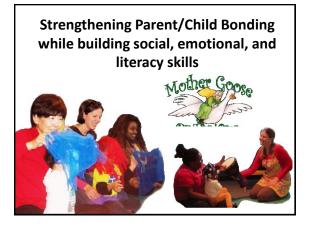


From 12 months to 24 months, children build relationships and discover what their bodies can do.

They enjoy:

- Playing peek-a-boo,
- Handing an item to someone and taking it back,
- Waving and blowing kiss,
- Following one-step directions and getting appreciation.
- Hearing stories, looking at pictures and what they are.





From 24 months to 36 months, children learn problem solving.



They enjoy:

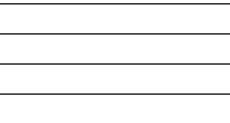
- Showing that they have minds of their own,
- Experimenting with independence,
- Puzzles
- · Moving- crawling, leaping, running and walking
- Often wanting to do things "by myself."



At age three, children participate in pretend play.

They enjoy:

- Playing dress-up and make-believe games,
- Sharing toys with others,
- Listening to stories (while seated!),
- Playing games with playmates.



From ages three to five, the world of play expands!



Preschoolers enjoy:

- Storytelling with others during imaginary play,
- Conversations,
- Somersaults and tumbling,
- Painting,
- Counting,
- Word play.

Storytime/ Circle Time Builds Early Literacy Skills

- Exposes children to books
- Build vocabulary
- Introduces other people's point of view through stories
- * Expands general knowledge
- Models book reading behavior



Print awareness

Letter knowledge

Phonological awareness

- Vocabulary
- **Narrative skills**
- **Print motivation**



ECRR2: Five Practices that Help Children Become Ready to Learn

- Talk
- Sing
- Read
- Write
- Play

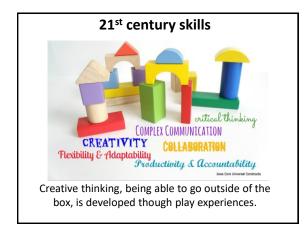


EVER CHILD READ TO READ @ your library

Storytime/Circle Time Can Also....

- Awaken imagination
- Give opportunities to practice teamwork
- Help children practice their self-regulation skills
- Strengthen parent/child bonds
- Incorporate play experiences
- Build 21st century skills





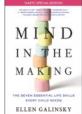


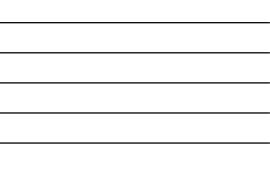
Seven Essential Life Skills Every Child Needs

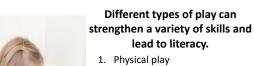
- 1. Focus and self-control
- 2. Perspective taking
- 3. Communicating
- 4. Making connections
- 5. Critical thinking
- 6. Taking on challenges
- 7. Self-directed, engaged learning











- 2. Competitive play
- 3. Puppet play
- 4. Arts and crafts play
- 5. Music play
- 6. Constructive play
- 7. STEM play
- 8. Book play
- Role-playing, storytelling, and fantasy play
 Digital media play

1. Physical Play

- · Movement fires up the brain
- Builds fine and gross motor skills
- Entices children to exercise
- Promotes health
- Gets out excess energy
- Helps children practice behavior regulation
- Increases focus and retention
- Enhances learning by physically acting out words and concepts



Ages and Stages of Physical Play



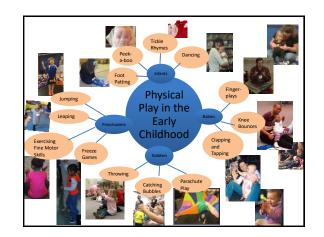
- ✓ Infants kicking and waving,
- ✓ Babies rolling and crawling,
- ✓ Toddlers pushing and walking,
 ✓ Children climbing, running,
- Children children, furthing, hugging, tagging, jumping, leaping, hopping, turning, and dancing. (Preschoolers have more finely developed motor skills)











2. Competitive Play

- Teaches rule-following and turn-taking
- Builds self-confidence when a child wins
- Teaches how to accept losing with grace (hopefully!)
- Involves functioning as part of a team.



Examples of Competitive Play



3. Puppet Play Benefits

- Gives children practice communicating
- Prompts children to use words and sentences
- Builds narrative skills
- Is a natural platform for using the imagination

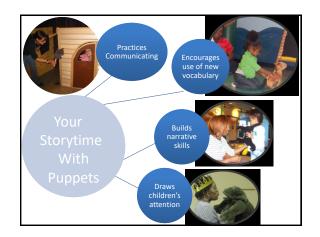


Children love puppets.

Puppets can put shy children at ease. They easily capture children's attention.











4. Arts and Crafts Play

- Helps to build fine motor skills which are later used for writing
- · Encourages creativity
- · Exposes children to a variety of materials
- · Enhances visual literacy





5. Music Play - Singing

Singing is great way to teach vocabulary words and to recognize emotions.



Row, Row, Row Your Boat

Row, row, row your boat, Gently down the stream. Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily, Life is but a dream.











6. Constructive Play

- •Learning through action and observation
- Practices engineering skills: manipulation, building, and fitting things together.
- Applies cognitive and motor skills



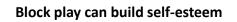
Playing with blocks encourages imagination





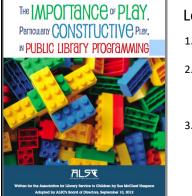


It also builds math and language skills









Let's Build!

1. Divide into groups.

- 2. Group A builds while Group B observes and takes notes.
- 3. Group B observes while Group A observes and takes notes.



Soakers go well with Arts & Crafts Activities

- Pop-up programming
- "Soak up" time
- Works with all ages







Diffusion Butterflies



Simple Steps for Soakers

- 1. Portable.
- 2. Simple (not too many "props" involved; easy to set up and disassemble).
- 3. Safe (only use non-toxic materials and never leave the table unattended).
- 4. Age appropriate.
- 5. Unusual (not something that a child is likely to do at home or at school).

Soakers can involve science experiments, arts and crafts, and even hairdressing!

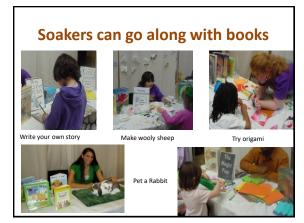


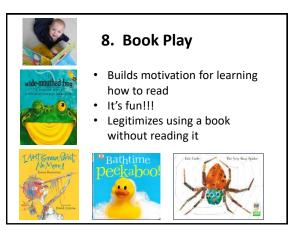
Rapunzel's Hair Styling Salon

What's Inside? Using the clues to form a hypothesis



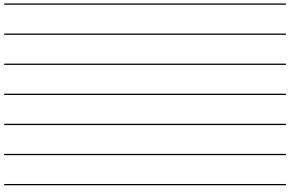












Using a simple plastic bucket, a ladle, shredded paper, a bowl, and a stuffed animal dog makes the story come alive.





Other forms of Imaginative Play:

Role-playing, Storytelling, and Fantasy Play

- Encourages a natural mode of learning
- · Allows children to construct meaning in their worlds
- · Strengthens psychological, intellectual and social development





10. Digital Media Play - Benefits

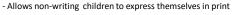
- Build's upon children's aptitude for technology

-Familiarizes children with technology.

- Gives opportunities for collaboration

- Encourages social interactions

- Enables some children to communicate better







Technology itself is not good or bad, it is what is done with it that matters.



What's happening to creativity?

"The more our time 'digital native' kids spend on entertainment media, the more we lose the tactile intelligence critical to design and manufacture physical products. So let's encourage children to start physically building and tinkering again." (Leonard & Bridges 2013)

The Conversation Duet

Research Tidbits

Passive viewing does not stimulate the brain Cell-phone interruptions reduce learning

BUT



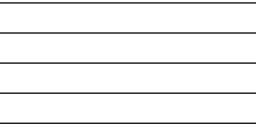
Back-and-forth interaction matters Video chats between people are the same as personal conversations

Most computer games are not open-ended

Electronic games often:

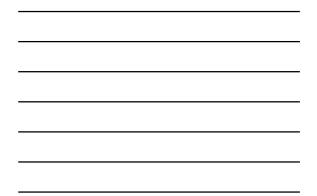
- follow a script
- involve repetitive actions to reach a goal without stimulating the imagination
- electronic games played individually often replace group or team games.











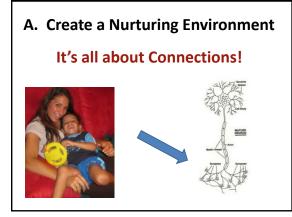


5. Suggestions for Improving Children's Play Experiences

- 1. Nurturing environment
- 2. Scaffolding / guided play



- Engage parents via developmental tips and written prompts
- 4. Take inventory of your space for play opportunities and make the most of it
- 5. Keep it inclusive!



"Learning" according to Mr. Rogers

- Self-esteem
- Sense of trust
- Capacity to look & listen carefully
- Curiosity
- Capacity to play
- Times of solitude



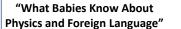
B. Scaffolding / Guided Play

"Zone of Proximal Development"



New knowledge builds on previous learning.

Ideal learning takes place when adults look at where children are and then scaffold them!



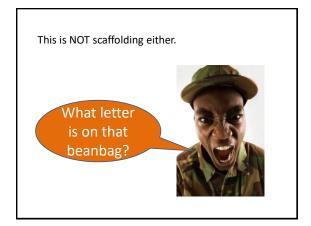
The new information economy, as opposed to the older industrial one, demands more innovation and less imitation, more creativity and less conformity.

New studies show that explicit instruction, the sort of teaching that goes with school and "parenting," can be limiting. When children think they are being taught, they are much more likely to simply reproduce what the adult does, instead of creating something new.

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Alison Gopnik, NY Times, July 30, 2016



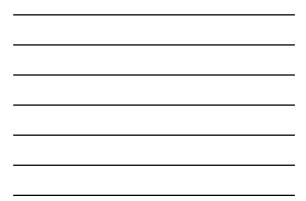


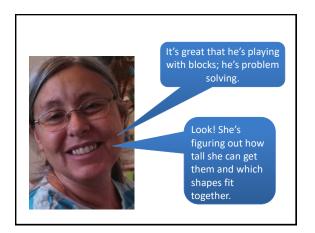


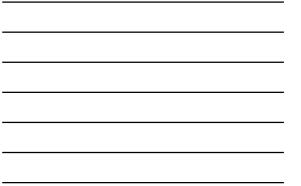












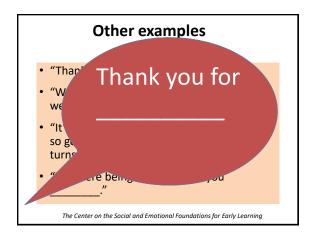


Fill in the blanks for Positive Play Experiences

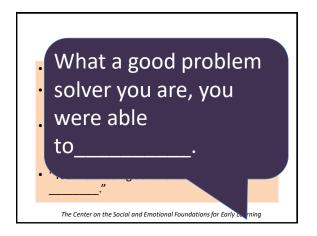
• "Thank you for _____."

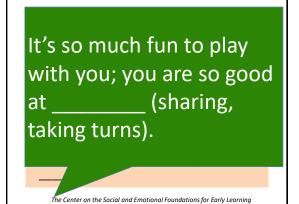
- "What a good problem solver you are, you were able to_____."
- "It's so much fun to play with you; you are so good at _____." (sharing, taking turns)
- "You were being so kind when you

The Center on the Social and Emotional Foundations for Early Learning



















Use Early Literacy Activity Centers

- Promote early literacy skills;
- Inspire children to explore and learn through self-discovery;
- Demonstrate the purpose of reading and writing and inspire children to explore;
- Demonstrate the purpose and power of print;
- Encourage social interactions and oral language development;
- Invite children to gradually understand print concepts;
- Provide practice with real life experiences that require reading; and
- Add an element of fun to the library kids learn when they are having fun.



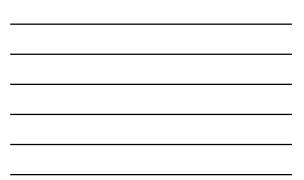
Keep it Inclusive: Play for Children of All Abilities

- Multisensory
- Easy to use and/or easy to activate
- Kept in a convenient location that is easily accessible for children who are using wheelchairs or other devices
- Allows for experiencing success.
- Popular with children.











The most rewarding play experiences are child initiated and directed.



- Self-directed
- No time limit
- Children create their own rules
- Everyone is engaged

++ It All Adds Up + +

Research tell us that play is essential in the lives of children.

Playful learning can be in free and guided play.

Scaffolding is directed by the child, but initiated or guided by an adult.

Digital media, as well as books and toys, have a role to play in children's development.

Early childhood teachers, librarians, and parents can create a wide variety of play opportunities for children.





Checklist

Value of play – supported by research
 Ages and Stages
 Play and Storytime
 Types of play
 Improving the quality of children's play
 Practical tips for adding more play

If we want to encourage learning, innovation and creativity we should love our young children, take care of them, talk to them, let them play and let them watch what we do as we go about our everyday lives.

We don't have to make children learn, we just have to let them learn.

-Alison Gopnik



