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**assignment title: working with children in a social care
setting**

Task 1: as a lead volunteer at a women's refuge centre, you have been asked to provide two creche activities for children while their mothers attend a weekly one-hour support session.

Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development suggests that humans cannot be specified information which they directly understand and use. As an alternative, learners must build their knowledge complete experience. Practices allow them to create schemas_mental reproductions of the world.

(Piaget,1964)

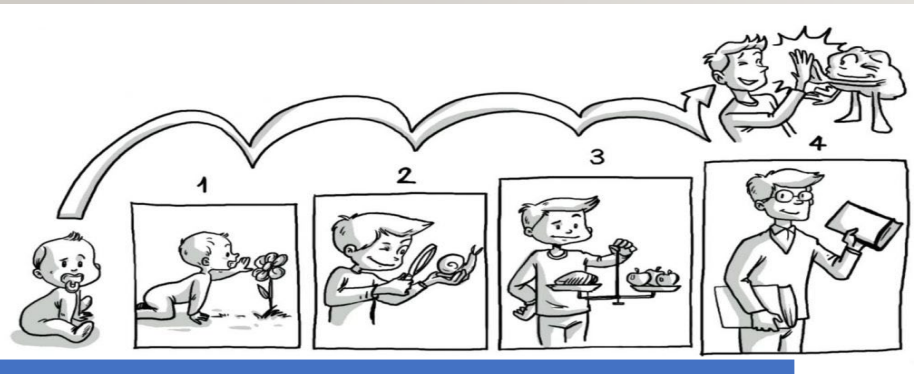


Fig.1 Piagets four stages of cognitive development.

(Mecleod,2022) sprouts learning videos.

According to Piaget, children are involved in diverse types of play that redirect their cognitive development. It has four phases, and today I will create creche activities according to constructive play. In the constructive play, children learn over experimentation with learning tools they plan, discover and realize. Constructive play allows children to create sense of their world.

(Johnson,et al.2005)



Fig 2.happy children playing with toys

Eliflamra, I stock photo,2023

Activity 1:(0_2) years: how to teach a child to draw.

Concentrating on the creative drawing practice during the early years rather than on the formation is essential.

It is optional to teach the children to draw correctly. The finest way to teach them is to introduce them to tools and drawing utensils and let them express themselves without obstruction.

As they mature and develop, their drawing will become more in-depth and reflect the world around them.

Benefits of drawing activity:

Drawing practices a child's good motor skills.

It progresses hand-eye management.

It improves innovative communication through free drawing.

Drawing is the base of pre-writing skills.

It improves a cognitive thoughtful of concepts.

It puts together a child's thoughtfulness duration.



Fig 3. kids drawing image . Hul,J.V.(2022) the artful parent.

Activity 2: age (0-2) constructive activity container play

- Such as the child improves their grabbing, gripping and motor skills, give them not the same toys in a container. Your infant could reach out for a few toys, overturn the whole container, and notice the toys falling out or creating rattling noise. Make this habit every day and let your infant the freedom to pick out the toys they like to play with. As your infant develops older, you can teach them to put the toys back into their containers. Any type of container play is stimulating for infants and lifts their cognitive skills.



Fig 4. toddler shifting object. (Mrunal, first cry parenting,2019)

Benefits of container play:

- Babies discover their environment by walking and conclusion things.
 - Strengthening and developing the muscles.
 - Problem-solving skills.
 - Developed math skills and math ideas.
- (Cognitive & BabySparks, 1970)



Fig 5.toddler shifting objects. (cognitive& babysparks,1970)

Conclusion

- constructive play supports children to create wisdom of the world. They produce problem-solving and social skills and progress their fine motor development. Constructive play boosts group communication and makes more vital social skills in children. Container play shows children cognitive skills such as cause-effects problem-solving. Drawing activity delivers sensory pleasure, self-regulating restoration and physical movement in children. Scribbling supports muscle and hand-eye coordination as well as emotional relief. Piagets cognitive development theory is constructed on phases children go through as they mature that lead them to learn new data keenly (Piaget ,1964).

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