M6X01438

Introduction to Play and Active Learning



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Time to earn the right to today's learning!



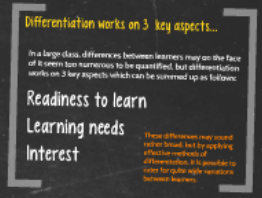
No looking back at notes !

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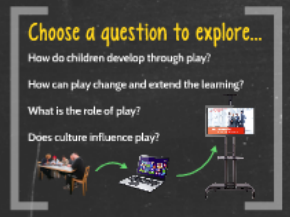


Skills Framework

Philosophy







Let's play a game!





Marketplace



Choice board video



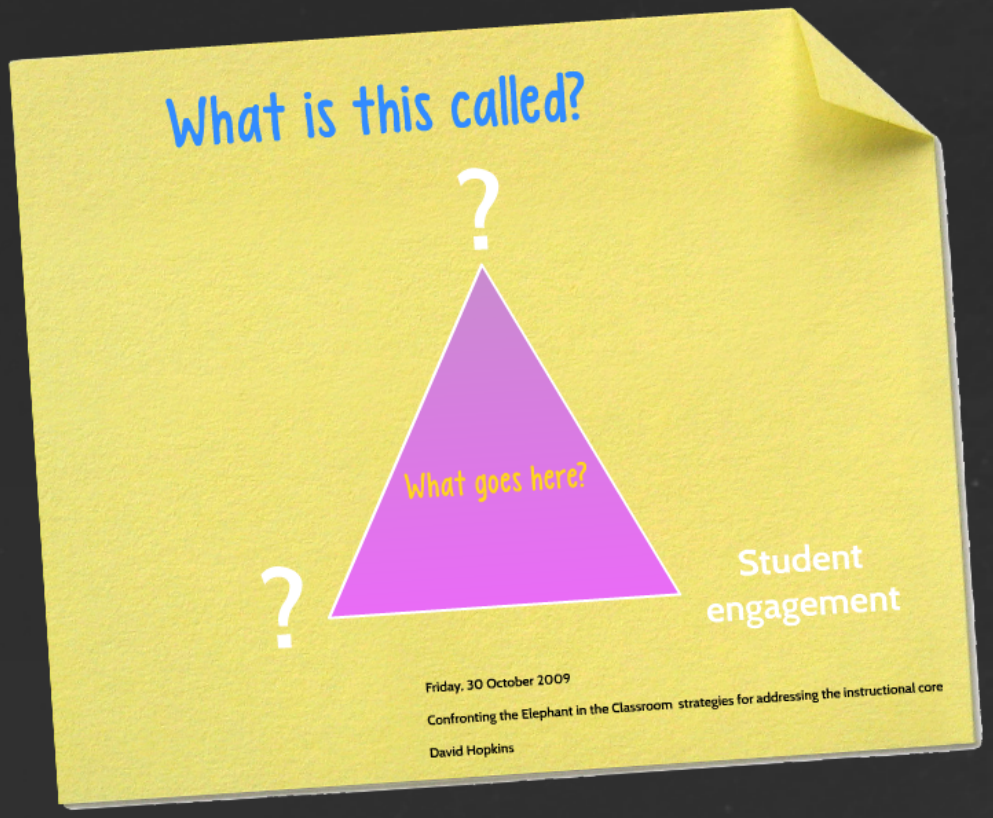
Plan with them in mind







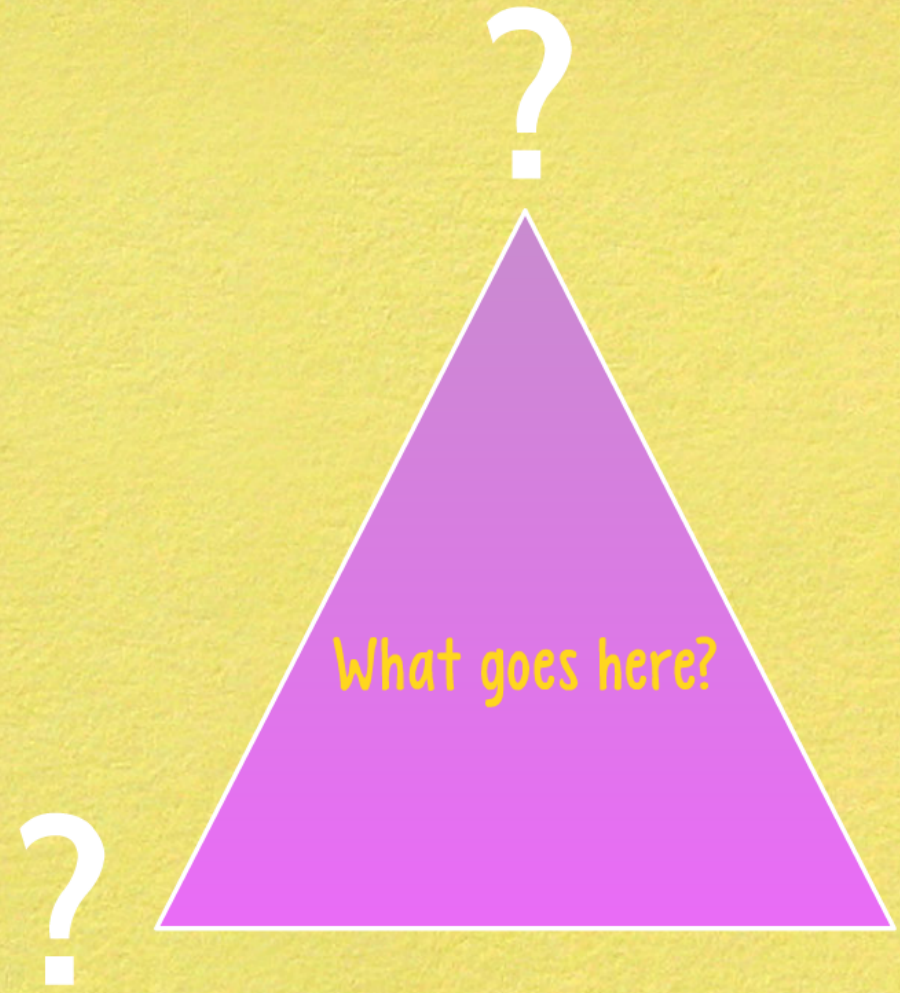
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Wha
'classi

No looking back at notes !

What is this called?



Student engagement

Friday, 30 October 2009

Confronting the Elephant in the Classroom strategies for addressing the instructional core

David Hopkins

ning!

What's the difference between 'classical conditioning' and 'operant conditioning'?

Let's start here...



"We should be concerned with how we teach as we have traditionally been concerned with what we teach."

John Bruer, Schools for thought

What are the benefits of play?

Active Learning

Active learning is learning which engages and challenges children's thinking using real-life and imaginary situations.



Play is active learning...

What is play?

Play is not...

Silly question, but how do we know play is happening?



What are the indicators of play?

The child makes up the rules and outcome?

The child is central to the experience?

The child is interested in the activity?

Silly question, but how do we know play is happening?

The adult has not decided on an outcome?



The child has ownership of the activity?

It doesn't end at a specific time?

The adult does not steer the activity?

What are the indicators of play?

Open ended?

Is it really that important?

Children need to develop their minds, bodies and personalities, play gives them opportunities to do this by:

Strengthening the body

Challenging the mind

Developing personalities and engaging in social situations.

Jameson a Kidd stated that 1974...

'Play is as essential to the mortal existence of a young child as is food and shelter.'

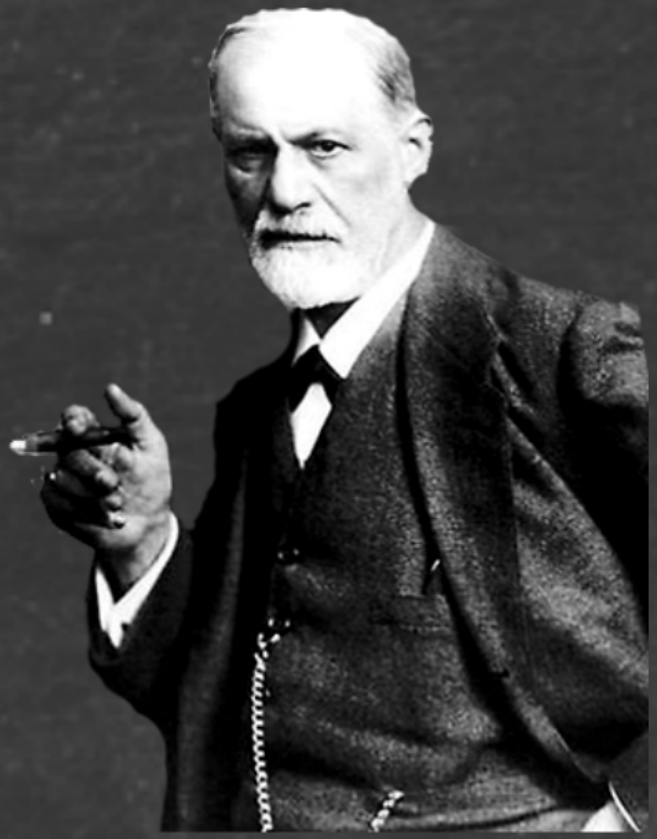
Are you a believer?

Adults must believe in the power of play in order for it to become a philosophy of an environment.

The child is at his most able during play



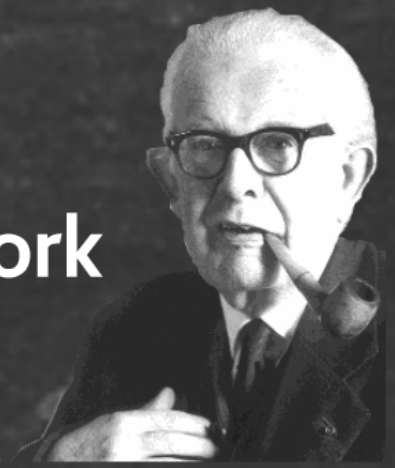
Vygotsky



Freud

It conveys the subconscious mind and reveals the inner child

play is a child's work



Piaget

Play is active learning.



It is vital that there are clear aims for young children's learning within play as it is all too easy for 'play' to be misconstrued as trivial and purposeless.

When we talk about play we are referring to children's active involvement in their learning.

For play to be effective in the Foundation Phase, it is essential that careful planning is undertaken.



What cou
children
role-play
skills cou

What reso
in the area


Let's play a game!


Ship



What could you plan for the children to 'Play' in this role-play area? Why? What skills could this play develop?

What resources could you place in the area to aid their play?

What are the benefits of play?

Physical Development, Wellbeing and health.

Language, literacy and communication.

Play

Personal and social development, Cultural and emotional.

Cognitive development, Creativity, Knowledge and understanding of the World.

What are the benefits of play?

Ok my little Pavlov dogs...If your table has the most benefits AND a benefit that no other table has...Your reward is this king of all chocolate bars...





Play

It's a serious business!

Play is an essential ingredient in the curriculum which should be fun and stimulating.



Well-planned play helps children to think and make sense of the world around them.





It develops and extends their linguistic and communication skills

It enables them to be creative, to investigate and explore different materials...





it provides them with opportunities to experiment and predict outcomes.

There should be opportunities for children to follow their own interests and ideas through free play...





Children's learning is most effective when it arises from first-hand experiences...

whether structured...





...or spontaneous...



When they are given time to play without interruptions and to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

Researchers have long known the value of play and active learning - the challenge is to persuade a society and system that measures achievement by results and testing.

Choose a question to explore...

How do children develop through play?

How can play change and extend the learning?

What is the role of play?

Does culture influence play?



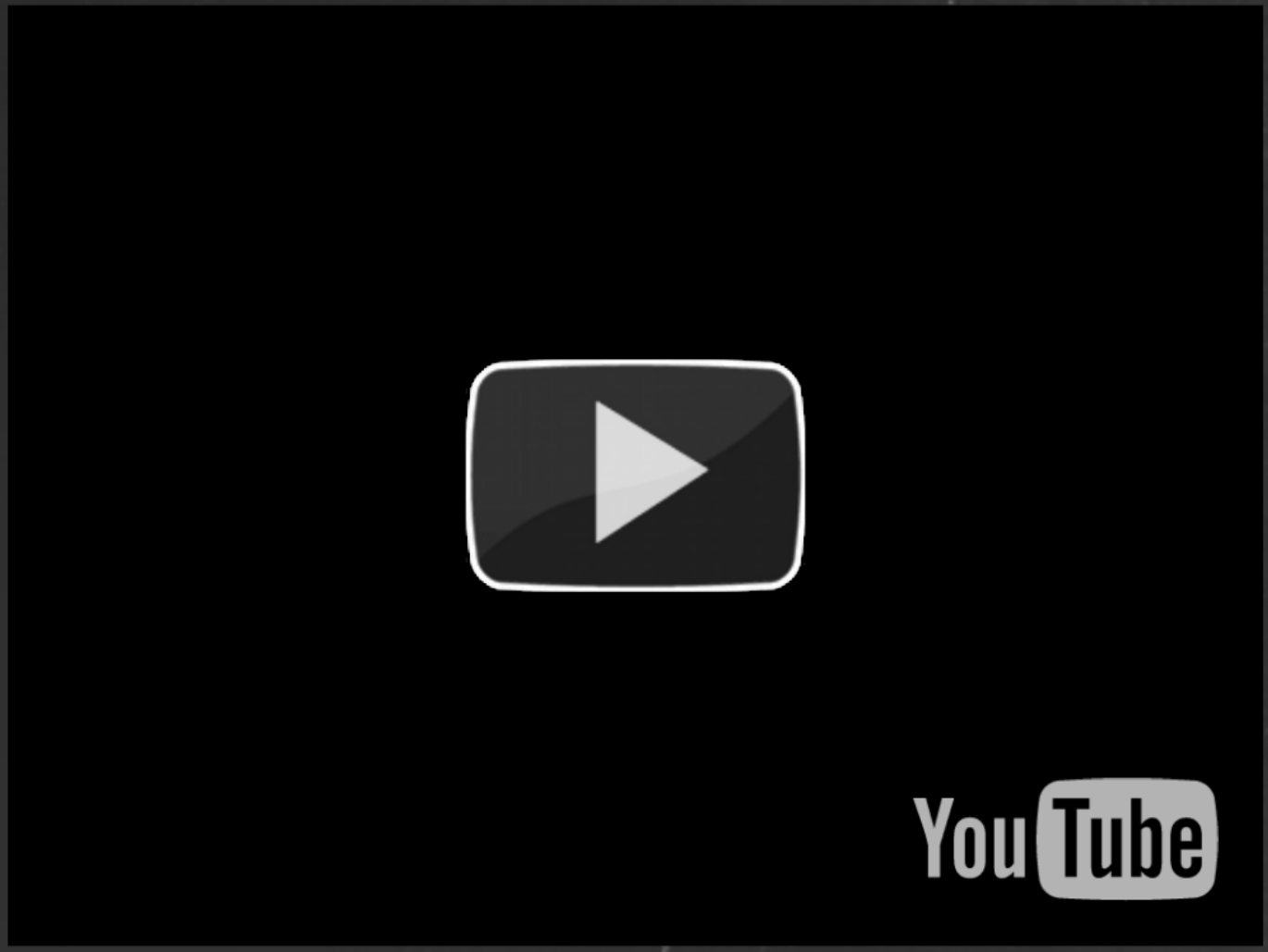






Marketplace

What do children say about play?



Are there different types of play?

What might these be?

Active Learning

Why?

Nutshell - better at History.

Improve K &U and U of processes of doing History.

Magical techniques?

Not automatic, requires PLANNING and SKILL.

Teachers / computers = never!

Impacts consciousness

unusual lesson = memory

Enjoyable lesson = generally do better.

Placed "Inside" past situation, having to think

as historical person - discover they care!

(where's the apathy now Nick?)

How am I going to engage all these different learners?

Active learning is multisensory...message recived many channels = better chance of remaining prominent.

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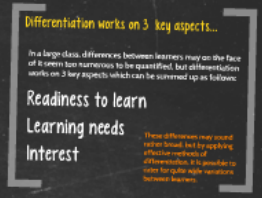
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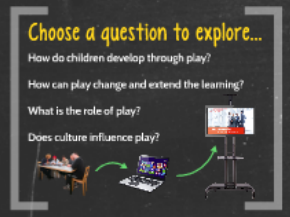


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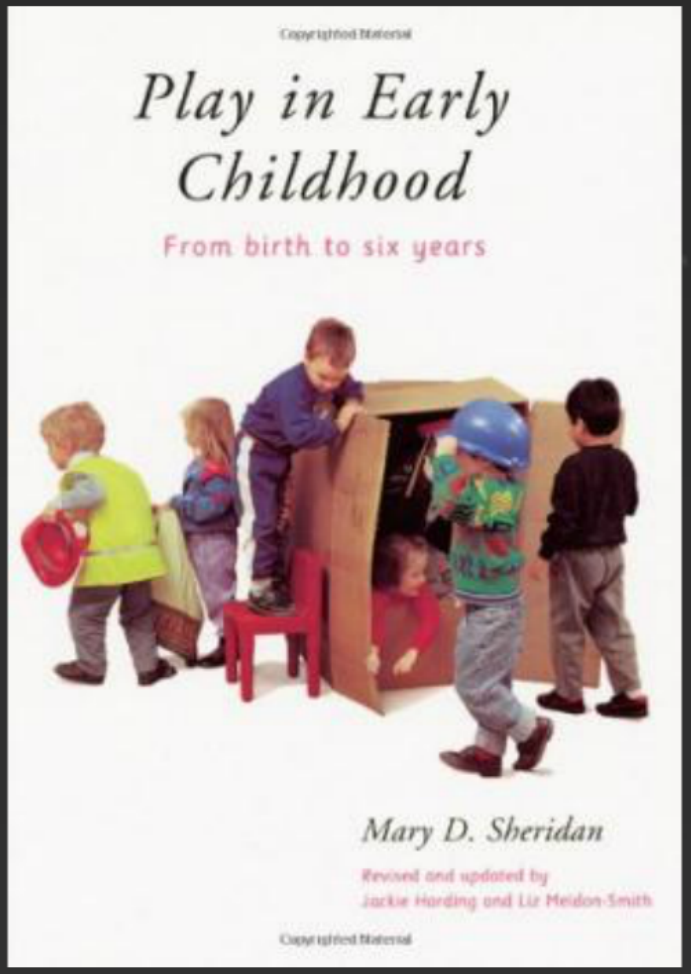


Plan with them in mind









Mary Sheridan:

Active Play
Explorative and Manipulative Play
Imitative Play
Constructive (end product) Play
Make Believe (or pretend) Play
Games with Rules
Sophisticated Recreations

Is it this simple?

So you're on board with 'play'... so what could you do to develop it in your class?

Environment?

Atmosphere?

Opportunities?

Enable?

observe?

What will your philosophy of play be in your class? (Could you put it into a paragraph and include the key words?)

Tom, switch to KS2 examples of active learning and give them free choice!