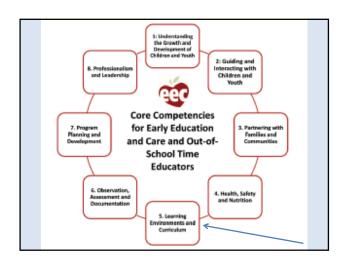


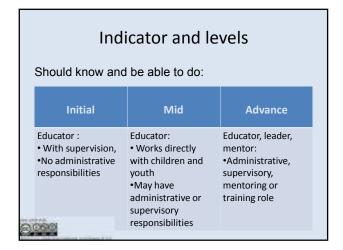
Core Competencies for Early Education and Care and Out of School Time Educators:

#5

Learning Environments and Implementing Curriculum

Massachusetts Department of Early Education and Care





Links with Other Professional Documents

- · Licensing Sections 7.06, 7.07,
- Code of Ethics
- NAEYC Accreditation:
 - #2 Curriculum,
 - #3 Teaching
 - #9 Physical Environment
- NAFCC Accreditation:
 - #2 Environment,
 - #3 Developmental Learning Activities
- DEC Recommended Practice Child-Focused Practices & Technology
 Applications

More Links

- · Guidelines for Preschool Learning Experiences
 - English Language Arts
 - Mathematics
 - Science and Technology /Engineering
 - History and Social Science
 - Health Education
 - Arts
- Early Childhood Program Standards:
 - 2: Curriculum and Assessment
 - 3: Physical Environment
- ${\bf Common\ Core\ Standards\ for\ Preschoolers-English\ Language\ Arts} \\ {\bf and\ Mathematics}$
- QRIS Category 1: Curriculum and Learning
- COA Accreditation:
 - ASP PS #5 Programming and Activities,
 - ASP PS #6 Indoor Environment,
 - ASP PS #7 Outdoor Environment



Area 5: Learning Environments and Implementing Curriculum

- High quality environments and utilizing strategies
 - consistent schedules and routines,
 - transition activities
 - interesting materials and activities
 - · arranging a classroom to enhance learning
- Understanding developmentally appropriate curriculum models that prepare children and youth for success in school



Video

- http://www.pitc.org/cs/pitclib/view/pitc_res/ 805
- · minute video about development and learning



Subcategories of Learning Environment and Curriculum

- A. Creating the learning environment
- B. Curriculum



A. Creating the learning environment

- Environment wide range of abilities and interests
- Support: exploration, discovery, stimulation
- · Rich materials:
 - Responsive to individuals
 - Related to culture and diversity



A Physical Environment

Indoor space

- The building
- Classrooms
- Learning centers within classrooms/homes
- Outdoor space
 - Defined playground or outdoor play area
 - Community resources

- Links

- Between the indoor and outdoor places where children learn
- Between the classroom and other places within the building
- Between the classroom and "real world" settings

Environmental Needs

An environment that

- · Encourages movement
- Supports comfort
- Fosters competence
- Offers novelty and variety
- Fosters a sense of control through orientation, predictability, and privacy

(Olds, 2001)



Preschool Learning Centers

- Sand and water play
- · Large-muscle activities and movement
- Art/easel
- Writing area
- Music
- · Socio-dramatic: make-believe, role playing
- · Library, with books, listening to stories
- Manipulatives, puzzles, construction toys
- Blocks
- Science nature
- Mathematics



B. Curriculum

- 5. Schedule
- 6. Learning experiences
- 7. IEP's and IFSP
- 8. All domains of learning
- 9. Language and literacy development
- 10. Promote physical, mental, nutritional, and oral health



Daily Schedule

- Support transitions to and from program
- For infants/toddlers the day follows their individual routines and needs
- Preschool children typically follow a schedule that includes:
 - Learning activities, including book readings
 - Outdoor play
 - Meals, snacks
 - Quiet time/naps



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Pacing

- Time to warm up
- Time to engage
- Time to be active
- Time to slow down from activity
- To shift focus
- Time to respond

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Learning Experiences

Occur throughout the day, including:

- Meals, routines, transitions
- Play is primary
 - Dramatic
 - Materials
 - Physical
 - Creative
- · Problem solving
- Reading books
- Direct instruction



Including all children

- · Inclusion of children with disabilities
 - Accommodation
 - Universal design
- IFSP
- Transition
- IEP

- CONTRACT

DAP and Standards

- Concepts and skills must be developmentally and individually appropriate
- Instructional techniques must be developmentally appropriate and meet the needs of individual and group
- Standards and on-going assessment must guide instruction

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Infant-Toddler curriculum

- · Daily routines
- Relationship with responsive adults, who talk about what the child is doing and noticing
- · Interactive book reading
- Provide appropriate toys and materials to support developing skills

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Language Rich Environment

- Opportunities to experience oral and written communication
- Communicate needs, thoughts and experiences
- · Describes things and events
- · Respond to questions
- Build vocabulary though rich experiences
- Non-verbal communication strategies

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	Communication Receptive Expressive		
	Oral language	Listening	Talking
	Print	Reading	Writing

Language Development

- *Phonology*, or the sounds of language
- Vocabulary, or the words of language
- *Grammar*, or how the words are put together to make sentences in the language
- Discourse, or how sentences are put together, for example to tell stories, make arguments, or explain how something works
- Pragmatics, or the rules about how to use language. Tabor 2008

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B
Sequence for second language learning

• Use home language

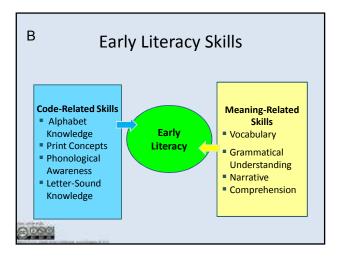
• Non-verbal period

• Simple words and formulaic phases

• Productively use second language

—Social language

—Academic language



Watch a video

- http://www.cde.state.co.us/resultsmatter/RM VideoSeries.htm#04
- Watch 3 minute video: So many ways to learn
- Continue on to Part 2 of presentation



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