

Child Development –	Component 2B- Demonstrate how children’s learning can be supported through play		Big Picture: Young children love to play and it is very important in helping them to develop and learn new skills.
	2. Key concepts		3. Processes
	Areas of development		Activities and resources to support area of development
	Cognitive and intellectual learning	problem-solving skills creativity use of imagination listening and attention skills numeracy skills exploration of environments inside and outside confidence using technology.	Counters, weights, play money o shape sorters, puzzles, matching-pair card games trips and visits, e.g. park, zoo, woods digging and building o computer games, apps, PCs, tablets writing – wipe boards.
	Learning through physical play:	spatial awareness e.g. eye coordination, foot and leg coordination, hand-eye coordination activities to stay healthy	How to take care of yourself gross motor skills – body management, strength, bodily coordination
	Communication and language play and learning	Learning through communication and language play: listening skills – including refining speech sounds through interaction with others vocabulary and literacy skills, including speaking and questioning skills o how to express and discuss feelings appropriately understanding of others’ experiences, e.g. cultural experiences such as religious festivals.	Books – lift-the-flap books, textured, stories, talking books, story sacks o role play, e.g. dressing-up clothes o nursery rhymes and songs, e.g. Miss Polly had a Dolly, Twinkle Twinkle Little Star action games, e.g. follow the leader, hide and seek listening walks – use of the outside environment cooking and baking activities – the process of following instructions
	Social play	Development of friendships and relationships – build bonds, trust, emotional support networks sharing, turn taking, compromise understanding of culture and values.	Team games and activities group projects such as gardening role play board games
	Emotional play and learning	Expression of feelings, including teaching children how to self-manage feelings and behaviours promote independence improve self-confidence, self-esteem and self-awareness build on relationships.	Puppets and dolls o role-play activities emotion faces, ‘how I feel today’ mirrors circle time/carpet time.
Create a PowerPoint presentation for Childcare Providers in Bolton to give examples of how play can be organised to promote learning, assessing the advantages or disadvantages of child-initiated, adult-led and adult-initiated play. You must include examples to show the role of the adult in organising play and the most effective way to organise children’s play activities to promote learning in all stages of play.			