

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 7:

Children and Play pg 589

1. Children _____ themselves through play.
2. The benefits of play impact all _____ of child development.
3. Children progress through _____ of play as they develop.

Stages of Play with Objects pg 591

4. _____ play is during infant and toddler years when they explore objects.
5. _____ play involves engaging in pretend play in preschool and early school-age years.
6. _____ play is making and following rules that govern play during late school-age years.

Stages of Play with People pg 591

7. _____ play is playing alone and ignoring others like during infancy.
8. _____ play is when toddlers watch others play.
9. _____ play is when toddlers play near others but there is no real interaction among them.
10. _____ play is when preschoolers and early school-age children play at an activity _____ with others.
11. _____ play is when late school-age child is playing with common goals and complementary roles.

Types of Play pg 591

12. _____-physical play uses gross-motor skills like jumping, hopping, skipping, and throwing.
13. _____-constructive play involves fine-motor skills like jigsaw puzzles or pegboards.
14. _____-imaginative play involves children pretending to be objects or persons.
15. _____-logic play is form of intellectual play seen in school-age children.
16. Through active-play your child learns about _____ concepts.
17. Names of _____ and positions in space now take on meaning like forward, backward, big, little, fast, slow, under, over, up, down, behind, in front of, through, beside and between.
18. Active-physical play helps children become more _____.
19. Graceful is the ability to move _____ and elegantly.
20. Piaget, Vygotsky and _____ are 3 theorists that all see play in a different way.
21. _____ says play is a way for children to practice concepts they already know but play is not seen as a way for children to learn new concepts.

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Types of Play pg 590

22. Vygotsky believed that play advances a child's _____ development.
23. Vygotsky says children not only _____ concepts they already know but they also learn new _____ concepts. 23.
24. Vygotsky believed play works within a child's zone of proximal development (ZPD) and is similar to teaching a child a _____ concept.
25. Erikson saw play as a way for children to try new social skills and learn about _____ norms and gender roles.
26. Erikson also believed that through pretend play, children can _____ child-adult conflicts safely without rigid limits and strong consequences.
27. _____-constructive play is a type of play that involves the use of children's fine-motor skills such as playing with jigsaw puzzles.
28. The four classifications of play are 1) _____-physical play 2) _____-constructive play 3) _____-imaginative play and 4) _____-logic play
29. Play therapy is the use of play between a child and a trained _____ to help the child resolve certain problems.
30. There are 3 stages of imitative-imaginative play. These are called 1) _____ play 2) _____ play and 3) _____-dramatic play.
31. Imitative play begins at about 2 years of age just as children start to use _____ thought.
32. _____ play involves the child doing one imitative action to an object.
33. _____ play begins when the child is three or four years of age.
34. Dramatic play involves role-playing with more than one child but each child's role is _____ of others' roles.
35. Dramatic play often involves children engaging in _____ monologue.
36. _____-dramatic play is common in children between ages of five and seven years of age.
37. Socio-dramatic play involves play associated with a _____.
38. Socio-dramatic play involves assigning special _____ to each child.
39. Language-logic play is a form of _____ play most often seen in school-age children.
40. In language games, children must think ahead and plan _____ which is called strategize.

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Encouraging Play in Children pg 593

41. Allow freedom and _____ to explore.
42. Play _____ with children.
43. Allow children to _____.
44. Display a _____ attitude toward play.
45. Acknowledge children's learning, creativity, and _____.
46. Provide _____ that children will enjoy.
47. There are attractive toys for children in the infancy and toddler years which include:
A) _____ toys B) squeeze toys C) stuffed toys and _____ D) large _____
E) toys that make _____ F) push-and-_____ toys
48. There are attractive toys for children in the preschool years which include:
A) Toys for gross-motor play like _____ and climbing toys and pedal toys.
B) Toys for fine-motor play like puzzles, beads and _____.
C) Floor _____ D) dress-up _____ and props
E) toy cars, _____ and planes F) toy _____ G) _____ and toy people
49. There are attractive toys for children in the school-age years which include:
A) _____ equipment B) bicycles C) _____ games D) digital _____ E) _____ and puzzles
F) advanced _____ sets G) collectibles
50. There are several principles adults can keep in mind when supporting children's play.
A) Adults can allow freedom for children to explore and play.
B) Adults should let children _____ the play time.
C) Adults encourage play by displaying _____ attitudes toward play.
D) Adults can encourage play in children by providing _____ that children will like.

Block Building pg 596

51. Block building is one of the most important play experiences and learning _____ for children.
52. Block building is _____ and open-ended.
53. Block building _____ other understandings.
54. Block building Involves solid, constant _____.
55. Block building permits _____-correction.
56. Block building allows for endless _____.

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Block Building pg 596

57. Block building benefits all _____ of development.
58. Block building promotes _____ literacy .
59. Visual literacy is the ability to draw meaning from observable, _____ objects.
60. Unit blocks which are commonly called _____ blocks are often considered the best set of blocks for preschool and school-age children.
61. By age three, children can express _____ understanding such as a pile of blocks is a house.
62. By age four, children express understandings about how _____ features are related.
63. By age seven, children build more to _____ such as building a chair smaller than a house.
64. There are 6 stages to block building which include the following:
- A) Children make _____ rows.
 - B) Children _____ blocks.
 - C) Children make row-and-_____ combinations.
 - D) Children build _____ enclosures.
 - E) Children build standing enclosure also called _____ and arching.
 - F) Children build combination _____.

Sand Play pg 596

65. Sand is very _____ or perceived by touch.
66. Children use gross-motor-skills when _____, moving or cleaning up sand.
67. Children use fine-motor skills when filling, _____, smoothing and sifting sand.
68. Most sand play is outdoors in sandboxes or in sand _____ which are designed to hold sand.
69. Sand is a natural substance with properties that _____ depending on moisture.

Water Play pg 598

70. Water can exist in 3 states which are solid, liquid and _____.
71. Water _____ are designed to hold water and accessories for water play.
72. Children use gross-motor skills to run from sprinklers, wash toys or water a _____.
73. Children use fine-motor skills for filling, _____, and emptying containers with water and for handling tubing and funnels.
74. Children can spend countless hours playing with water by pouring it back and _____ between containers, making it _____ over a container or directing the flow by pushing water with their hands or a paddle.

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Cooking Experiences pg 600

75. When cooking, children use fine-motor skills as they stir, shake, _____, and knead.
76. Adults can support children's cooking experiences by doing the following:
- A) Purchase or collect appropriate _____.
 - B) Assign a child developmentally appropriate cooking _____.
 - C) _____ carefully.
 - D) _____ the use of equipment.
 - E) _____ learning with the child's safety in mind.
 - F) Apply cooking lessons to other _____.

Art Experiences pg 601

77. There are 3 stages of development in the visual arts which are the following:
- A) _____ stage is for children birth to 3½ years.
 - B) Children _____ with the art materials instead of using them to create artwork.
 - C) Transition between manipulative and representation stage are children 3½ to five years of age. Children create their first _____.
 - D) _____ stage is for five to six year olds.
 - E) Children create symbols that represent objects, _____ and feelings.
78. _____ is using hands and eyes together to draw dots, lines and loops.

Age-Appropriate Reading Stages pg 606

79. For infants there are 2 reading methods which include:
- A) Point to, name, and talk about _____.
 - B) Allow the infant to touch, grasp and _____ pages.
80. For toddlers there are 4 reading methods which include:
- A) ask the toddler to point to or name a _____, make story-related sounds and repeat repetitive phrases.
 - B) substitute the toddler's _____ for the character's name to engage interest.
 - C) compare story experiences to the toddler's _____.
 - D) Use _____.

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Age-Appropriate Reading pg 606

81. For preschooler there are 7 reading methods which include:
- A) Look at the cover, _____ the title, and then read the author's and illustrator's name together.
 - B) Ask the preschooler to _____ what the book is about.
 - C) Engage the preschooler by _____ questions like "What might happen next?"
 - D) Look closely at _____ together.
 - E) Repeat interesting _____ and phrases.
82. For school-age children there are 3 reading methods which include:
- A) Set the _____ before reading.
 - B) Relate the book to _____ books by author, genre or content.
 - C) Ask _____ about the story such as "What would you do in a similar situation?"

Music Experiences pg 603

83. School-age children who play instruments practice fine-motor skills and increase their _____, often in both hands.
84. Your child loves to sing and play an instrument and can then be a part of a choir, _____, orchestra or combo musical group.

Science Experiences pg 604

85. Science experiences foster _____ in all areas of development.
86. Science experiences involve _____ experiences which abound.
87. Science experiences help children learn _____-and-effect relationships.
88. Science experiences aid in _____-emotional development.
89. Science experiences help children overcome _____.
90. Science experiences can be promoted by _____.

Literature Experiences pg 605

91. Literature experiences open a world of _____ and new ideas.
92. Literature experiences involve _____-motor skills.
93. Literature experiences arouse _____ and spark imagination.
94. Literature experiences help children learn new _____ and expand on these concepts.
95. Literature experiences expand _____ skills.
96. Literature experiences expand understanding of _____ and others.
97. Literature experiences strengthen _____ child relationships.

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