



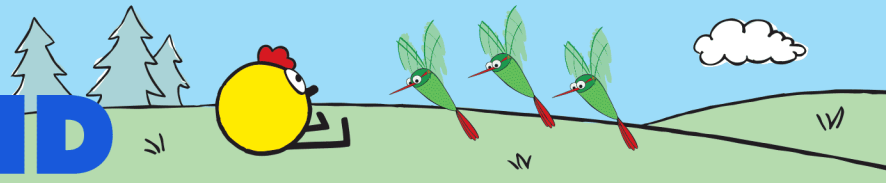
TRAINING HANDOUTS

Photocopy these handouts for participants:

- **Teaching Strategy Handouts**
(pass each one out after your session on the strategy)
 1. Learning Environments
 2. Science Talk
 3. Documentation and Reflection
 4. Individualized Instruction
- **Homework Assignment** (pass out at the end of Part I of the training)
- **Training Evaluation** (pass out at the end of your training)



Explore SOUND



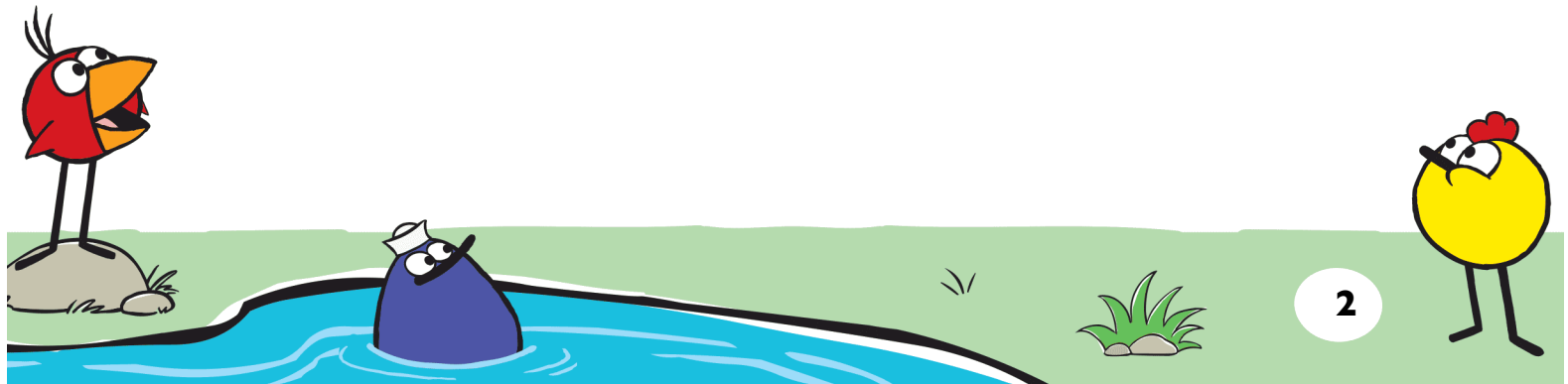
Teaching Strategies Learning Environments

What Is an Effective Learning Environment?

- **A safe and well-organized learning environment** is full of sensory (visual, touch, hearing, and kinesthetic) opportunities.
- **It offers children a variety of experiences**, giving them the freedom to explore what captures their attention. For the family child care educator, it can include spaces in the home, the yard, or local park/outdoor play areas.
- **Traditional learning centers**, like a library corner, block center, or dramatic play area, can be modified or changed so they serve as sound exploration centers.
- **Temporary, flexible spaces** can also be created or replaced as needed—whether they are indoor or outdoor areas. A feature of many family child care homes is the flexibility to set up areas that can be changed back to family spaces at the end of the day or week.
- Learning environments for exploring the science of sound can be used for **specific guided activities** or opened up for **free exploration**.

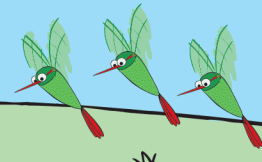
How does a learning environment encourage science exploration?

- **Science exploration is about direct experience and hands-on investigation.** Learning centers allow children to:
 - explore on their own time and in their own way.
 - look at, touch, and manipulate objects.
 - build their understanding by repeating an activity many times.
- **A variety of different spaces and materials can** contribute to learning, including:
 - open spaces for energetic explorations.
 - quiet spaces for reflection, reading, or time by oneself.
 - yards and playgrounds for outdoor investigations.





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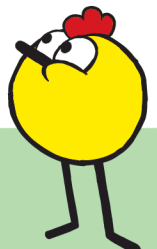


Teaching Strategy: Planning a Learning Environment

Why is planning a learning environment an effective teaching strategy?

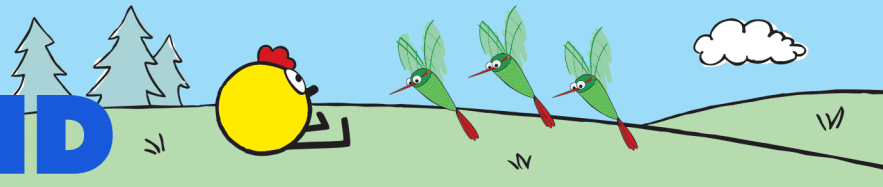
A well-organized, intentionally planned learning environment encourages children to explore with specific materials and learning goals in mind.

- **Modify your permanent learning spaces or create flexible ones.** Your permanent learning centers, such as a block, dramatic play, art, or library center, can be tailored to your science explorations.
Example: If you add instruments to your dramatic play area, children will be encouraged to incorporate music into their play. Add drumsticks or wooden spoons to your block area and the blocks can become drums.
- **Use learning environments for both guided activities and free exploration.** A learning center can double as a setting for an educator-guided activity that focuses on a specific investigation as well as one that offers free exploration.
Example: You might lead a guided activity in which children listen through cardboard or plastic tubes. After the activity, leave the tubes out, so children can revisit these materials and explore on their own.
- **Work with what you have.** Creating a rich learning environment in which to explore sounds doesn't take a lot of additional materials. After all, sounds are all around us—every inch of your space holds potential for an adventure with sound.
- **Organize the space and materials.** To help you create a dynamic environment for science exploration, ask yourself some questions that will help inform the activities you choose, the spaces you set up, and the materials you make available to children:
 - What experiences do I want children to have?
 - What do I want children to learn about sound?
 - What are their interests, abilities, and cultural backgrounds?
 - Do I want children to be sitting, standing, or both?
 - How much space does the activity require?
 - Is the activity messy?





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- Will the activity work differently indoors and outdoors?
- What other props will support the children’s learning about sound?

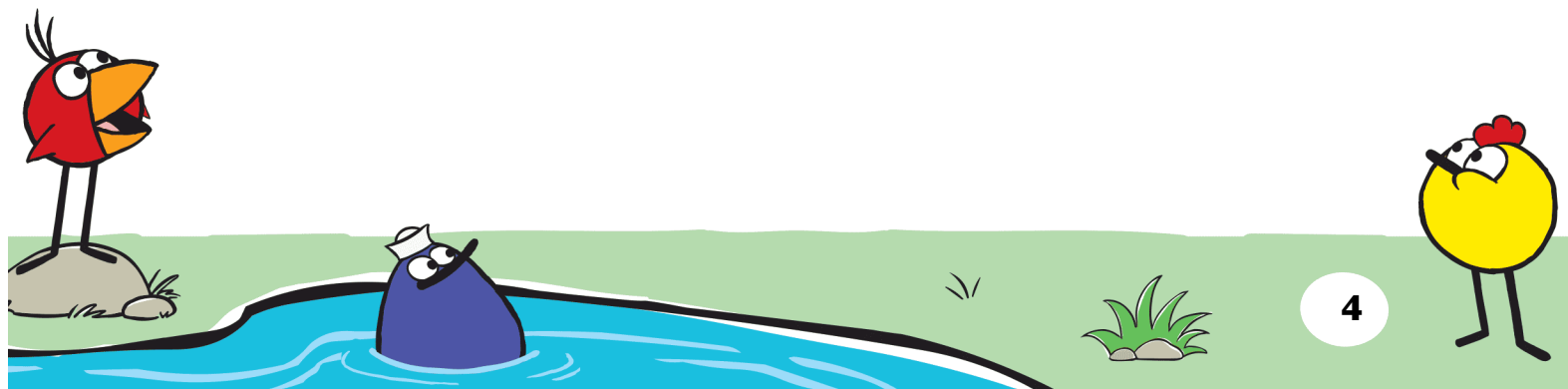
- **Place materials in accessible locations.**
 - If materials such as paints, instruments, and found objects are easily reachable, in appropriate containers, and at the right height for children, they will feel comfortable working and will be drawn to experiment.
 - Simple rules will help them develop a sense of responsibility for the materials.

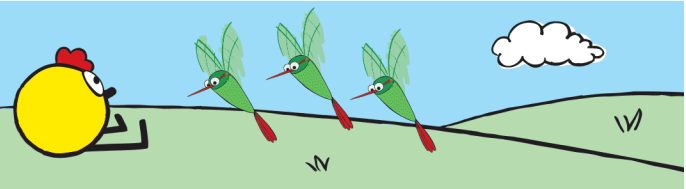
- **Plan for messes—leave materials for cleaning up nearby.**
 - Science can get messy. If children are making instruments using glue and paint, spills are inevitable.
 - Children need the freedom to explore materials in a center with as few restrictions as possible. Planning for mishaps helps eliminate some of the warnings and reprimands that can interfere with a young scientist’s discoveries.
 - Asking children to help in any cleanup can also increase their sense of responsibility.

- **Make the most of your outdoor spaces.**
 - Not all home-based educators have access to a yard, but local parks and other outdoor spaces can provide children with dynamic learning experiences.
Example: You might make the whole playground your learning environment as you use sticks to bang on poles and slides and run them along the rungs of a fence.

Your Experiences

- What types of permanent indoor learning environments exist in your home child care?
- What is your outdoor space like? What activities seem to work best outdoors?
- What kinds of temporary learning centers have you created—indoors and outdoors?
- Does your space present any challenges? How have you overcome them?





Teaching Strategy: Offering Choices

Why is offering choices an effective teaching strategy?

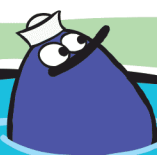
Children appreciate options. Flexibility and choice are key when setting up a learning space. Offer children different and varied experiences, and let them follow their interests. This strategy not only helps address a child's individual needs, it also helps children to become independent learners.

Spaces

You already have learning centers in your home—spaces designed for specific types of exploration. Help children become familiar with what happens there and the different choices available to them. You can use cardboard boxes, rugs, or even chalk or tape to create temporary learning spaces, both indoors and outdoors. Learning areas can also be tables with chairs or just a corner of a room. You can adapt these spaces for learning about sound in a variety of ways:

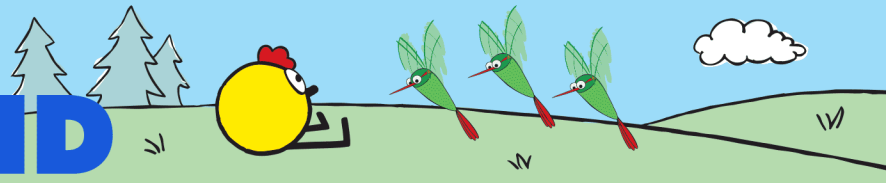
- **Open space:** This learning area (indoors and outdoors) allows children to move their bodies. Children can play group games like musical chairs, freeze dance, or go on a sound hunt.
- **Water area:** At the kitchen sink or water table is a great place to experiment with the sound of dripping water, water in a bottle, or blowing bubbles.
- **Rug:** This is where children can get comfortable for read-alouds, audio books, and music.
- **Table:** Tables provide a natural location for spreading out and working on sound-related activities.
- **Library area:** In the library area, children can browse through and read more sound-related books.
- **Art area:** Here children have access to easels, smocks, paper, crayons, markers, and paints as well as found objects to decorate and transform into instruments.
- **Quiet area:** Setting aside a quiet area gives children a place to just sit and listen to the sounds around them.
- **Sensory area:** The sensory area is ideal for hands-on activities using drums, clickers, shakers, rubber bands, corrugated cardboard, squishy substances that make burping sounds and other cool noisemakers.
- **Display area:** Use a bulletin board, wall, and/or table to display art, charts, and works in progress, such as home made instruments.

Materials





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Offer a choice of stimulating and interesting materials. Different types of materials encourage different types of exploration.

- **To experiment with sound**, you can create a station where children make sounds with instruments and another where they make sounds with found objects. They may naturally gravitate to one station or the other. After they've explored both, you'll have the opportunity for a discussion about how the things around us can sound a lot like the instruments we hear in music.
- **For an instrument-making station**, be creative in the types of things you set out. Metal spoons make a great sound, as do corrugated cardboard, a bottle full of water, a rubber band, rice in a sealable bag, and a coffee tin.
- **Remember to be selective, however**—too much choice can be overwhelming for young children.

Example: If your learning center focuses on creating rhythms, just set out a few things to serve as drums. Remove bells and horns for the day to help children concentrate on percussion that day. You can add variety by adding or taking away materials on different days.

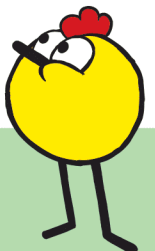
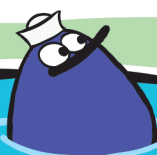
Your Experiences

- What types of learning centers have been most effective in your setting?
- What have you done with your space to make it varied and to stimulate the curiosity of children with different interests and abilities?
- What simple materials have you used to define spaces (e.g., a beach towel or piece of cardboard)?
- What might you add/change after hearing about these ideas?

Teaching Strategy: Encouraging Exploration Throughout the Day

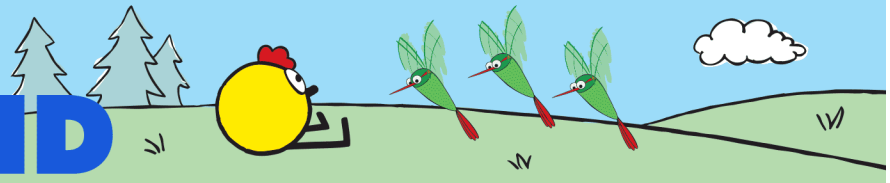
Why is encouraging exploration an effective teaching strategy?

- Science is all about investigation and discovery; it's hands-on and requires that children learn through experimentation and trial-and-error.
- As you explore sound, make sure some of your learning environments support open-ended exploration, so children can follow their own interests, explore further, and make new discoveries. (At other times, you can use this same learning center as the setting for guided activity focused on a specific investigation.)





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The following strategies will help encourage learning everywhere:

- **Allow lots of free exploration.** This may lead children down new and perhaps unexpected paths, and help them become invested in learning about sounds.
Example: You may have a learning center where children use an audio recorder to record the sounds they can make with their bodies. One child may decide to make up a song or record him or herself telling a story about sound.
- **Follow children's lead.** Science exploration works best when you are following children's interests and addressing their questions—that guarantees they'll be engaged and motivated. They will also become more confident in their abilities, and develop leadership skills and independence.
Example: If children are arriving for the day and one child comes in talking about a dog that he heard barking on the way to school, you might devote some time to reading a book and singing a song about animal sounds. If time allows, make a quick chart to show children's favorite animal sound.
- **Integrate sound learning throughout the day.** Everyday routines offer an easy way to introduce sounds.
Example: As children line up, encourage them to be as quiet as they can so they can listen for the sounds in the room. When children talk during morning meeting or circle time, have them put their hands on their throat and notice the vibrations.
- **Use the whole space as a palette for learning.** Even the walls, doors, and floors around you offer opportunities for learning about sound.
Example: Try sound explorations that center on the room children are in. Can they hear an echo in the room? What do their footsteps sound like on a rug, what do they sound like on a tile floor?

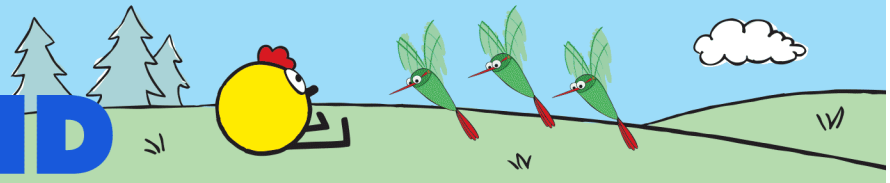
Your Experiences

- Can you share a time when you followed a child's lead and a spontaneous learning moment occurred?
- In what surprising places have learning moments happened in your program?
- How do you encourage learning and discovery during your daily routines—while taking a walk, for example, or washing dishes, or setting the table for lunch?
- What might you add/change after hearing about these ideas?





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Additional Resources

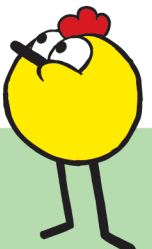
www.peepandthebigwideworld.com/Educators

For more information on learning environments

There are additional Teaching Strategy PDFs on the PEEP Web site along with instructional videos. These illustrate learning environments related to the other PEEP science units: Plants, Water, Shadows, Ramps, and Color.

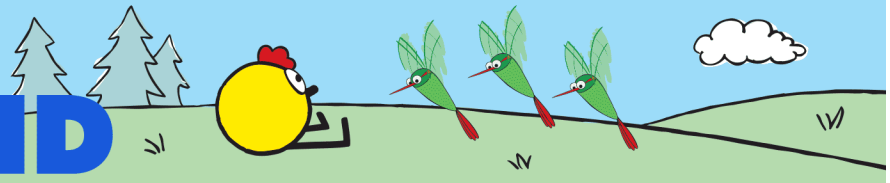
For more videos and information on other topics

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Teaching Strategies Science Talk

What Is Science Talk?

- **Language is crucial to learning and communication** in all subjects. Science is no exception. As children investigate and explore sound, they need to talk about their work just the way scientists would—this is "science talk."
- **Science talk happens when** children ask questions, make comparisons and predictions, share and discuss results, and learn new words to describe what they are seeing and doing.

Examples:

When you splash water, it makes a sound.

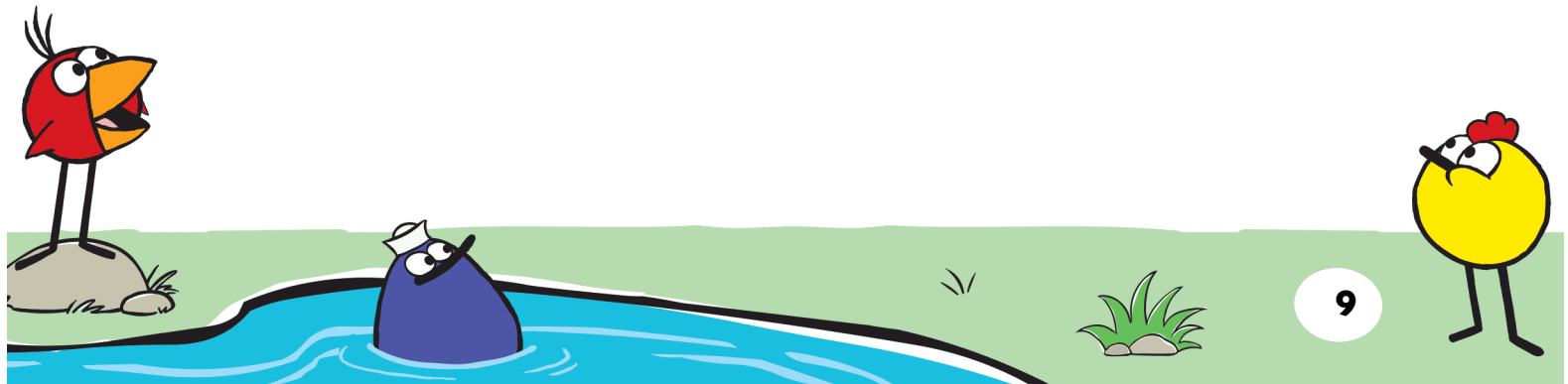
I think that whistle is going to sound high like a bird.

First I made a quiet whisper, then I made a louder one.

- **One misconception** educators sometimes have is that science talk needs to sound "scientific." As you can see from the examples above, that's not always the case—but they clearly show a child's active and curious mind predicting, observing, and making distinctions.
- **Science talk can happen any time and any place**—not just during science explorations. It happens during snack time as children compare amounts of water in their cups or the colors of their apples. It happens on a walk outside as children inspect an anthill or crunch leaves.

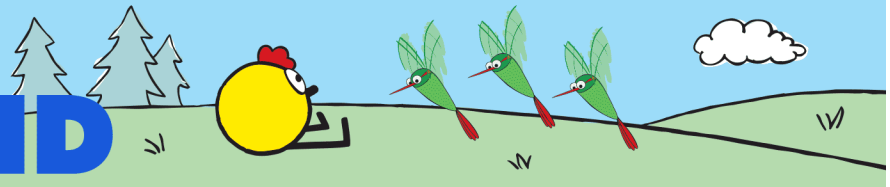
Why is science talk important?

- **Language is a tool for thinking and learning as well as communicating.** When children use science talk, it helps them develop understanding, share ideas, build vocabulary, and increase their listening and comprehension skills.
- **Science talk helps children to go deeper in their science explorations,** by encouraging them to think through an idea, ask a new question, or try something new. Science talk is not just a way of communicating—it is part of how we think and learn about the world.





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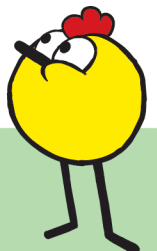
Teaching Strategy: Modeling Science Talk

Why is modeling science talk an effective teaching strategy?

- By modeling how to pose questions, keep a discussion going, or how to narrate your actions and thoughts, you help develop children's abilities to listen, reflect, and communicate.
- You also help them build vocabulary and discover the power and importance of words.

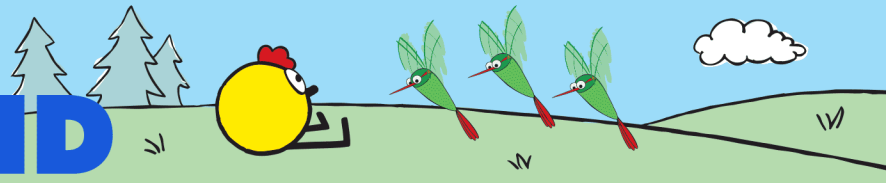
Here are some ways to model science talk while exploring sound.

- **Mention sounds you notice throughout the day.** Compare and contrast sounds and talk about how they remind you of things at home and elsewhere.
Example: *Wow! You just made a neat clicking sound. It reminds me of the sound my door makes when I lock it. What other things make a clicking sound? Can you see anything in the room that you think will make a clicking sound? Let's test it out and find out if it clicks.*
- **Let children know what you're wondering about.**
Example: *You might hold up a tube and say, I wonder what my voice will sound like if I talk through this tube? What do you think it will sound like?*
- **Incorporate new words as children do hands-on activities.**
Example: *You might introduce the word vibration as you sing a song. You can say, What do you feel when you put your hands on your throat and sing? Can you feel a vibration? It's like a little tickle. Can you think of other things that vibrate?*
- **Narrate your actions so children learn to describe aloud what they are doing.** Use action words (such as *observe, compare, change, and discover*) and descriptive words (such as *louder, softer, same, and different*). Introduce action verbs like *scratch, rub, and knock*, and process words like *listen and notice*.
Example: *You might say, I wonder what will happen if I scratch the drum, what do you think it will sound like? What do you think it will sound like if I pat the drum? When you investigate more closely, children will be encouraged to do the same.*
- **Use rich, descriptive language.**
Example: *That sound is loud and rumbling like the motorcycle we heard yesterday.*





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Your Experiences

- What are some of your own stories about modeling science talk? What's been successful? What's been a struggle?
- What are some ways you've encouraged children to enrich their language and incorporate science vocabulary?
- What did you learn from the video that you might try in your own teaching?

Teaching Strategy: Asking Open-Ended Questions

How does asking open-ended questions encourage science talk?

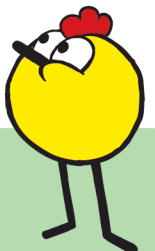
- An open-ended question is one that usually can't be answered with just one or two words, or with a simple *yes* or *no*. They are phrased in a way that encourages children to explain and expand upon their thoughts.
- As children answer open-ended questions, they build expressive language skills, reflect on what they're observing, and go deeper into their explorations.

Composing open-ended questions takes a little practice.

- Most people discover that it's an acquired skill.
- It's a good idea to come prepared with a list of such questions when leading a science activity, until it becomes a natural part of your teaching.

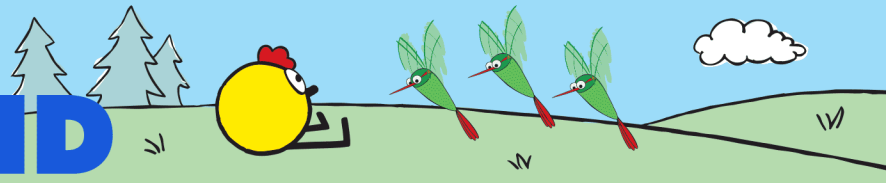
Some examples:

- **How questions:** *How did you make that sound? How would you describe that sound? How is that sound different from that other sound? How is it similar?*
- **What questions:** *What are some other ways you can make different sounds? What happens if you tap or scratch the tube? What does that sound like to you? What do you think would happen if . . .*
- **Do you think . . . questions:** The use of "do you think" when relevant, encourages children's thinking—instead of focusing on getting the right answer. *What do you think we'll hear when this cotton ball drops? Do you think we'll still be able to hear the birds sing if we shut the window? Do you think we'll hear a difference*





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if we bang the floor with the plastic spoon and the metal spoon? What do you think that difference will be?

Open-ended questions aren't always the answer.

- Keep in mind that they aren't always the best choice in all situations and for all children. Some children may need more structure and guidance.
Example: Instead of asking, *Can you describe the sound you made?*, you might get more from some children by asking an either/or question: *Would you describe that sound as low or high? Did that sound soft or loud?* That way, they begin to learn to make distinctions and comparisons.

Your Experiences

- Do you intentionally use open-ended questions with children? What's your experience been?
- What differences have you noticed in the way children answer when you ask open-ended questions?
- Since formulating open-ended questions takes a bit of practice, try turning a few *yes/no* or *either/or* questions into open-ended ones:
Do you think this whistle will make a high sound?
Did his voice sound louder when he talked into the tube?
Do you hear the guitar in this song?

Teaching Strategy: Encouraging Science Talk Among Children

How does encouraging science talk among children benefit your teaching?

When you select an activity that excites them, or have a discussion that piques their interest, you encourage children to participate more actively and to spontaneously talk about what they are doing and thinking.

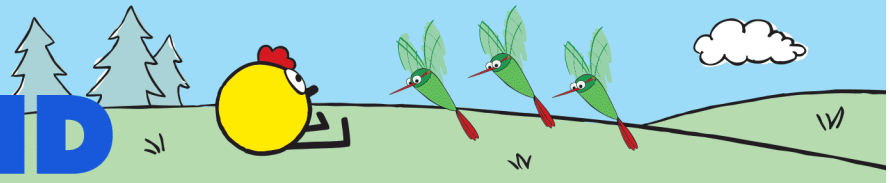
Here are some ways to engage them:

- **Find out what excites children.** Take the time to observe them. Notice their interests and incorporate these interests into your activities.
Example: Begin your sound explorations by taking a survey of children's favorite instruments. On another day, you might probe a little deeper, asking





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them to tell you about a song that includes their favorite instrument or to describe how their favorite instrument is played.

- **Personalize the learning by incorporating children's experiences** into the things you are doing.
Example: You might have children bring in a favorite song from home. You can listen to the songs together, comparing and contrasting the different sounds.
- **Promote science talk among children.** By encouraging children to discuss things together, you give them the chance to teach and guide one another. Through their collaborations, children often take the learning in new directions you might never have anticipated. You can even ask children to discuss and plan during their lunch and give them afternoon time to put their plans into action.
Example: You can pair children up and present them with a problem that they have to solve together, such as *Can you two make an instrument using these containers, buttons, and paper clips?*
- **Introduce mystery.** Children always have a lot to talk about when there is a mystery involved. Mysteries engage children in science talk because they inspire children to wonder, make predictions, and to "find out."
- **Example:** Almost any activity can be turned into a mystery. During circle you might play a game where children try to identify their peers by the sound of their voices through a tube.

Your Experiences

With their partners, ask participants to reflect on their experiences, answering the following questions in their Workshop Notebook. After 3 or 4 minutes, ask for a few volunteers to share their thoughts with the group.

- Are there certain activities that seem to stimulate children's conversation? How do you get children curious, excited, and asking questions?
- What are ways you relate science explorations to children's own lives? How has personalizing the learning been effective?
- How do you encourage children to talk to each other about their science explorations? Have any challenges come up, and how have you handled them?
- Presenting children with a mystery is a great way to get them talking and wondering. What other approaches have worked for you?





Additional Resources

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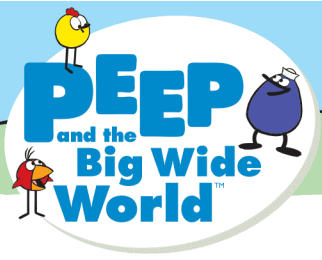
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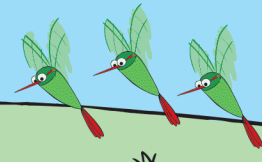
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Teaching Strategies Documentation and Reflection

What is Documentation and Reflection?

- Documentation is the process of recording experiences. (Brainstorm examples with the group.)
- Using documentation, children and educators can look back on their experiences during an activity and think more deeply about them.

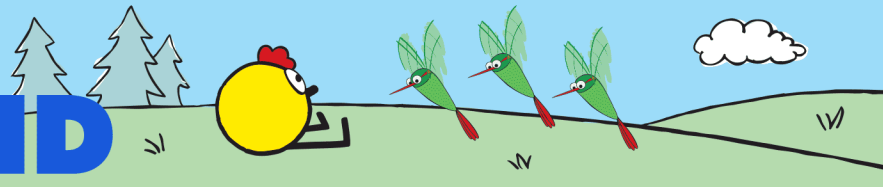
What are some types of documentation?

- **Child-generated documentation** happens when children record their own learning. It can include:
 - drawing a picture of what they did
 - taking photos of their work
 - explaining what they're doing and what happened while you transcribe their words
- **Educator-generated documentation** can include:
 - creating charts
 - making notes
 - taking photos
 - recording audio
 - shooting video

Why is documentation and reflection important?

- **Children don't learn from their experiences alone.**
 - They need to think about what they have done and talk with others.
 - They will often notice new things about their work the second or third time they review it.
- **It gives children a sense of ownership.**
 - To see their work documented gives children a sense of ownership—making it much more likely that they will remember, apply, and build upon this learning.





- **It captures the process of scientific inquiry.**
 - Science is a process that includes predictions, testing, questioning, problem solving, experimentation, and sharing ideas. Documentation helps capture the process of scientific inquiry, not just the outcomes.
 - It allows children to see the steps they took.
 - Children begin to learn that an important part of science is collecting, describing, and recording of data.
- **Language skills are strengthened.** Commenting on documentation asks children to:
 - clarify their ideas
 - explain their reasoning
 - communicate their perspectives, both to themselves and to others
 - use and repeat new scientific words and incorporate them into their vocabulary
- **It is an invaluable teaching tool,** allowing you to:
 - develop activities that respond to the needs of each child
 - communicate with parents and share concrete examples of children's work
 - show children the connections between the different activities and ideas they've been exploring
 - understand an individual child's skills, growth, struggles, or misconceptions
 - assess children's thinking and your own teaching

Teaching Strategy: Encouraging Children to Create Documentation

Why is encouraging children to create documentation an effective teaching strategy?

By helping children document what they are doing, you make it possible for them to reflect on their work and to understand and make sense of their experiences.

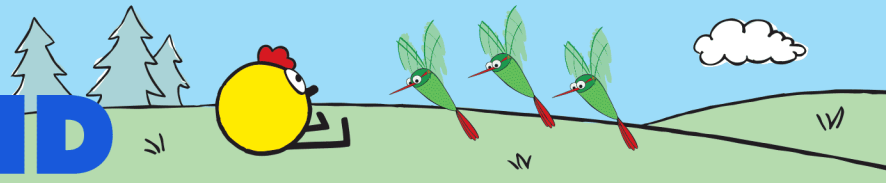
Children can be encouraged to document their work in many different ways:

- **Drawing pictures** is an ideal way for children to make their learning visible.
Example: On a trip outside, have children hunt for sounds and draw pictures of the things that make those sounds. Back inside, they might sort those images into





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two piles. One pile can include "sounds from nature" like wind and birds, and the other can include "sounds made by people" like cars and radios.

- **Charts, graphs, and models** allow children to “see” or visualize their thinking and to compare their results with peers.

Example: After listening to a piece of music, children could say what instruments they think were used in the song and then tell why they think so. These ideas could be listed in a chart and used to spark rich discussion about sound.

- **Dictating thoughts** for you to transcribe (usually in an abbreviated form) helps children learn about their thought process. Children learn about their thinking through the act of communicating.

Example: An educator might sit with a child who has made an instrument and write down the child's words as she talks about her creation and describes the sound it makes. As the child talks, she'll start to become aware of her thinking processes while building language and communication skills. Reading the child's dictation back to her to check for accuracy further cements this process.

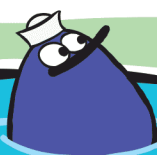
- **Recording, videotaping, or photographing** a child's demonstration or explanation gives children perspective on what they have accomplished.

Example: A child might want to document the sounds that he can make using his own body by creating an audio or video recording. Re-watching the video together with a finger on the pause button offers children another opportunity to explain their thought processes or develop theories.

Your Experiences

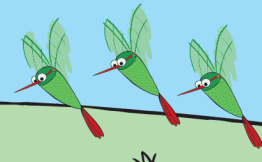
With their partners, ask participants to reflect on their own experiences, answering the following questions in their Workshop Notebook. After 3 or 4 minutes, ask for volunteers to share their thoughts with the group.

- What kinds of documentation do you typically do with children?
- What types of documentation do children seem most interested in creating—do some forms come more naturally to them than others?
- Have you run into any challenges while having children document their explorations? What kind?





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Teaching Strategy:

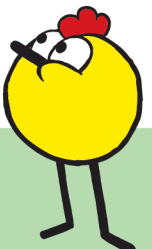
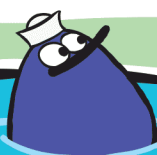
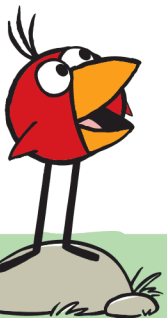
Using Documentation and Reflection as Teaching Tools

How does using documentation and reflection benefit your teaching?

Documentation will engage children, deepen their learning, and make connections between the different science activities you've shared together. It will spark conversation and get children to share what they did and learned. It will also help you decide how to support the child's learning.

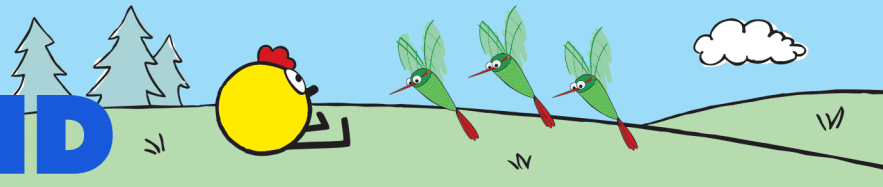
There are many benefits to documenting children's work:

- **It helps children remember, share, and reflect** on their ideas and experiences. Looking at a photo or chart helps children recall their thoughts and ideas about what they were pursuing.
Example: To document an impromptu orchestra, you might photograph the different instruments as they are being played. The photos can spark a discussion about which instruments made the highest or lowest sounds or which instruments were played by strumming, hitting, or blowing into them.
- **It connects ideas and builds on learning.** Documentation helps children see connections between the different activities they've done and encourages them to think more deeply about them. Charts are especially good for this.
Example: Begin a week of exploration with a chart called "Different Sounds We Make." At the end of each day, review what is already on the chart and add any new sounds you may have created throughout the day. Returning to the chart each day helps them think back on the activities they have done and to see the thread of ideas that connect them.
- **It shows that you take children's explorations seriously.** Recording something gives it importance.
Example: Videotape children singing a song together and then watch the video as a group. Invite children to comment on the video. The very fact that you've taped their explorations shows children that you consider their explorations valuable.
- **It helps with lesson plans and in understanding the needs of each child.** Documentation is key in helping you plan instruction and future activities. With your notes, transcriptions, and photos, you can see what really catches the children's attention. What do they want to know more about? What was hard





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for them to grasp? Did they seem to engage more in indoor or outdoor activities about sound?

- **It enables specific communication with parents or caregivers.** Here are a few activities you can use:
 - Send home children's drawings and transcriptions.
 - Set up a bulletin board with photos, charts, and drawings that children can show their caregivers and talk about when it's pick-up time.
 - Create a portfolio for children that shows evidence of their growth and learning over time.
 - Strengthen the home/school connection by encouraging parents to explore color with their children at home.

Your Experiences

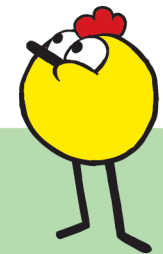
With their partners, ask participants to reflect on their own experiences, answering the following questions in their Workshop Notebook. After 3 or 4 minutes, ask for a few volunteers to share their thoughts with the group.

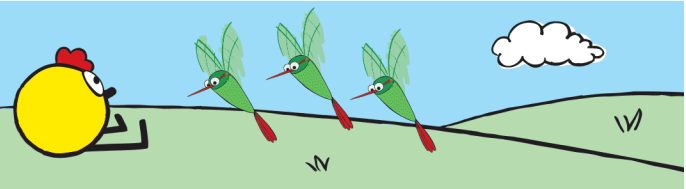
- Do you use cameras, video, or audio recording devices when you document? How has technology helped you? Have you encountered any problems with it?
- In what ways do you use “low-tech” resources, such as written notes, to document learning?
- Have you faced any challenges when documenting children’s learning? If so, what were they?
- What benefits of documentation have you noticed?

Teaching Strategy: Reflecting Together

Why is reflecting together an effective teaching strategy?

After children document their work, it's essential they reflect on it: that's where much of their understanding about what they experienced takes place. As you reflect together, you strengthen children's reasoning abilities, help them consider other's perspectives, build their communication skills, and learn to better understand their thinking and learning.





There are many ways to promote reflection:

- **Children sharing ideas**
 - Have a child present her documentation in a group and encourage the others to ask questions or comment on something they find interesting.
 - An engaged and receptive audience will make the child who is presenting feel excited and proud to be showing his work, and more confident in expressing ideas and conclusions.
 - The audience also benefits by working on their ability to listen and sustain attention, and by developing social skills in taking turns.
 - Group reflection encourages children to consider new perspectives.
 - Children may become inspired to try something new next time.

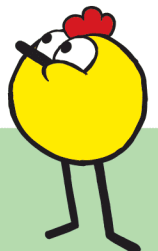
- **One-on-one conversations**
 - Not all children will want to share their reflections in a group.
 - Conversations with you during or after a child has created documentation gives you the chance to explore with a child on his or her own terms.

- **Displaying documentation**
 - Post on bulletin boards, poster board, or a tri-fold board.
 - Create a “save it” shelf, where children keep their creations, or a class album full of photos, children's drawings, and children's words.
Example: Use a post-it note or index card to write what they have to say about a model they have created and are now displaying.

- **Including parents in reflection**
 - Consider inviting parents to come and observe as children talk about their creations.
Example: You could host a music night where children play music on instruments they have created. Encourage children to ask, *Do you have any questions about our instruments or songs?* As children respond to their families' questions, they'll be reflecting upon their learning.

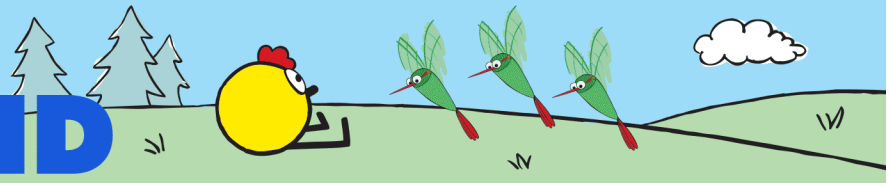
Your Experiences

- What types of documentation have you found most effective for helping children to reflect?
- How would you compare guiding group reflection and reflecting with children individually? Any success stories to share?





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Additional Resources

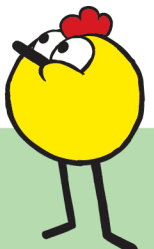
www.peepandthebigwideworld.com/Educators

For more information on documentation and reflection

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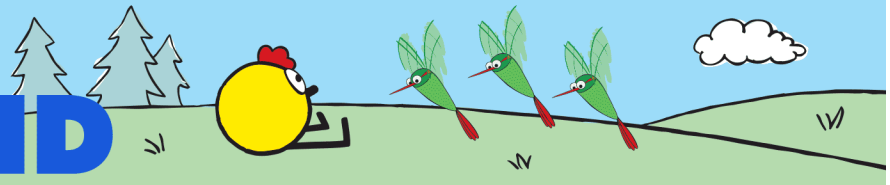
For more videos and information on other topics

In addition, the Web site offers Teaching Strategies and videos on other professional development topics: Learning Environments, Individualized Instruction, and Science Talk.





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Teaching Strategies Individualized Instruction

What Is Individualized Instruction?

- It's a way of teaching that takes into account each child's unique characteristics, including age, developmental stage, interests, and learning styles.
- With an awareness of children's differences, an educator can plan learning centers and activities, offer instructions or explanations, and encourage children to express their ideas and experiences in a way that's effective and appropriate.

Why is individualized instruction important?

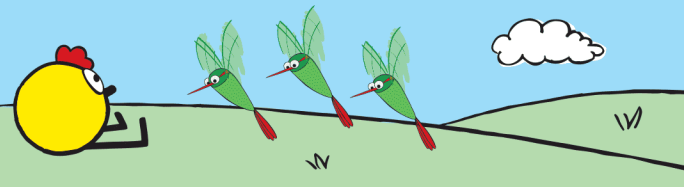
- Responding to children's varied needs, experiences, and interests is critical to teaching.
- Science is well suited to individualized instruction because it offers children the chance to explore in hands-on ways at their own level.
- By carefully observing children, educators can plan a wide variety of activities that address a range of skills and learning goals.
- Recognizing children's unique learning abilities, interests, strengths, and challenges will increase their engagement, help them to think and learn, and make them feel valued and competent. Children who are recognized in this way are more likely to persist in questioning and problem solving.

Teaching Strategy: Planning for Children of Different Ages and Developmental Stages

Why is planning for children of different ages and developmental stages an effective teaching strategy?

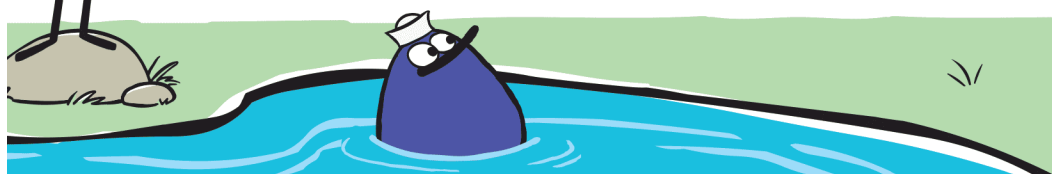
- In a family child care setting, children's ages often vary greatly. It's not uncommon for an educator to care for a toddler and a five-year-old, and it's a challenge to offer group activities that work for children at widely different developmental stages.
- Even among children of similar ages, not all mature at the same rate. Children who are close in age can be quite different in terms of development. Attention span, prior experience, and interest level will affect their ability to focus.





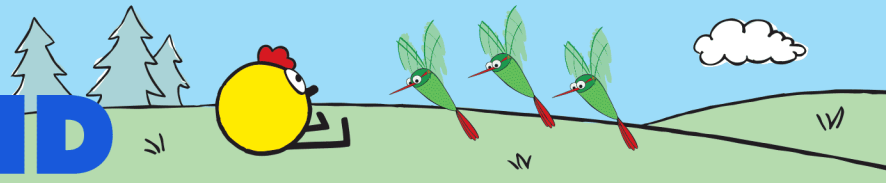
Some ways to take age and development into account:

- **Adjust the materials.** During science explorations, children need to be “hands-on” at whatever stage of motor skills development they’re at.
Example: Stretching a rubber band and strumming it like a guitar is fascinating and fun, but younger children may not have the necessary coordination. Help little ones by stretching rubber bands over other boxes and other objects for them. That way they can also experience the sounds rubber bands make.
- **Explain the same concept in different ways.**
 - For some children, a simple explanation will be sufficient. For other children, you will need to ask many questions to gauge their understanding.
 - Even children who quickly grasped the concept can benefit from hearing different explanations and watching demonstrations.
 - You can encourage peer-to-peer learning—having children explain concepts to each other.
 - The more ways you explore an idea with children, the more likely they will be able to understand and remember it.
- **Offer independence—or more support.**
 - **More independence.** Some children may finish an activity quickly. Have additional materials and extension activities ready.
Example: If a child easily completes an activity about listening to sounds through a tube, you might challenge him to find ways to block the sound. Have him hold a piece of paper, a pillow, and other objects to one end of the tube to see which is most effective at blocking out sound.
 - **More support.** Some children may need more guidance and thrive on the support you give them.
Example: If children are not yet able to create a sound pattern, do it with them several times, repeating *clap-clap, stomp, clap-clap, stomp*. Say, *That’s my sound pattern*. Then say, *Clap-clap, what comes next?*
- **Engage the youngest children.** Family child care educators often have an infant or toddler in tow while leading science explorations with preschoolers. There are always creative ways to make it an interesting and fun learning experience for the very little ones.
Example: While older children play “telephone” with cardboard or plastic tubes, let younger children use these tubes any way they wish, occasionally talking to them about how the tubes make sounds: *Oh! Did you hear the loud*





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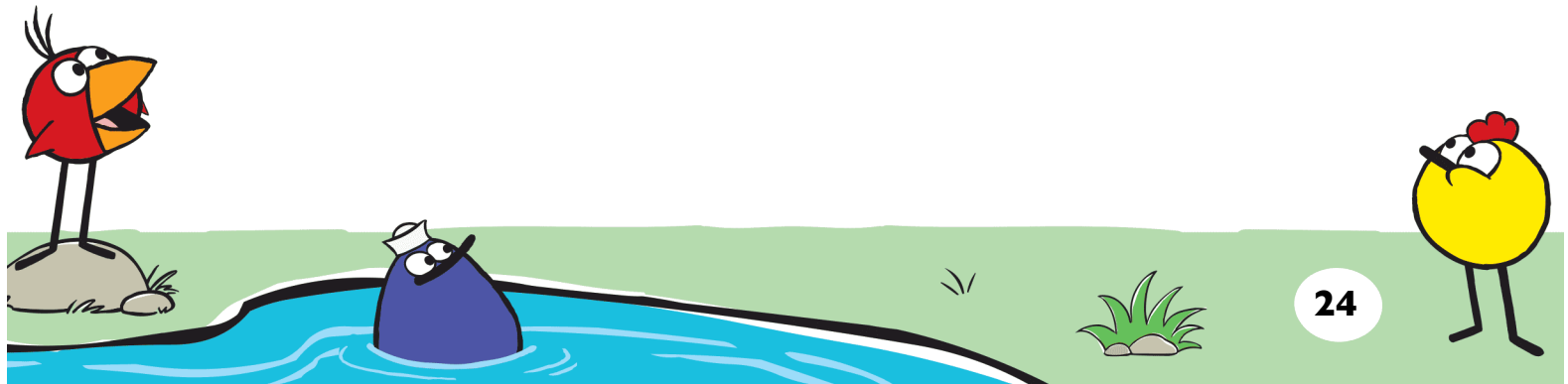


sound that tube made when you hit it against the cardboard box? You made a loud sound! Can you make that sound again?

- **Plan different social groupings.** The way you group children during activities can enhance individualized learning.
 - **Pair children so that an older child mentors a younger one.** Younger children will be inspired to push their abilities when they see older children in action. Older children will develop language skills and social skills (and a sense of pride) as they explain things to a younger partner. They may also learn how to share and compromise.
Example: You might create a sound lab where one child makes a noise using an object or instrument and the other tries to guess which object made the sound.
 - **Working with groups of the same age is also important.** There will be some activities that you'll only want to do with older children and some that will work best with a younger crowd. To ensure that this happens, you might set aside a time each week for same-age peers to collaborate.
 - **Offer whole group activities for mixed ages.** Most science activities easily work for all ages and give children the chance to collaborate. These activities also help children learn from one another, develop patience, and appreciate others' perspectives.
 - **One-on-one attention.** Find opportunities throughout the day to check in with individual children to gain insight into their abilities, strengths, and weaknesses. Connect with students who may be having difficulty with an activity or trouble interacting with other children—your attention can make all the difference.

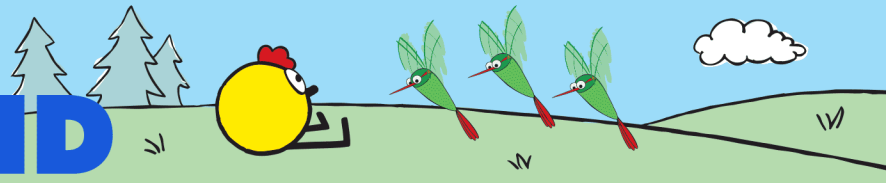
Your Experiences

- What are some of the differences you notice among the children in your program?
- How have you adapted activities to meet the needs of children who are at different levels of development? What have been your greatest successes? What has been a struggle?
- What are some ways you make learning experiences engaging for infants and toddlers?





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Teaching Strategy:

Planning for Children with Different Interests and Learning Styles

How does planning for children with different interests and learning styles benefit your teaching?

- When children are given opportunities to follow their own interests and learn in their own ways, their engagement and sense of personal investment in the learning deepens.
- An educator's awareness of children's passions, motivations, temperament, strengths, and weaknesses can significantly affect how a child learns and grows.

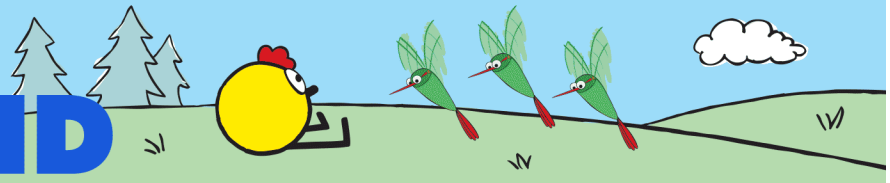
Some ways to address children's different interests and learning styles:

- **Get to know each child.** Engage with children to learn their interests, strengths, and weaknesses. The best way to do this is to observe children in action.
 - **Keep an observation journal** on hand. Dedicate a page to each child in your group. Take notes on what children like, what they already know, and what you hope to teach them more about. Make notes about children who work well together and observe how children play and interact. Use these insights to shape your teaching.
Examples: If you notice that a certain child loves to be outside, you might plan an activity in which the group goes on an outdoor sound hunt and searches for certain sounds in nature. If a child is uninterested in hunting for sounds, suggest that he or she draw a picture of the sounds that the group hears.
- **Identify learning styles.**
 - **Most children have particular styles of learning they respond to best;** they may gravitate toward visual, auditory, or kinesthetic learning. Over time, you will become familiar with whether children prefer to learn by hearing, looking, moving, or a combination of these sensory aptitudes.
 - **Address learning styles** in your instructions by explaining, demonstrating and, if appropriate, letting children try the activity or participate in the demonstration in a hands-on way.
 - **Offering visual, auditory, and kinesthetic experiences** doesn't just benefit the child who prefers to listen, look, or move. Research shows that the more ways in which an idea is presented, the more children understand and retain the idea.





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Example: All learning styles can be addressed regardless of the science topic. An auditory learner may enjoy listening to music and identifying the different instruments he or she hears, a kinesthetic learner might enjoy dancing to the music, and a visual learner may enjoy drawing a picture of the feelings music conveys.

- **Offer Choices.** One effective way to address the unique needs and interests of each child in your program is to devote your learning centers to different aspects of learning.

Example: In one center children might explore making soft and loud sounds by banging with different degrees of force on “drums.” In another, they might drop objects onto a hard floor, a metal pan, a rug, and a pillow to see which make soft or loud sounds.

Your Experiences

- What strategies do you have for getting to know individual children in your program? What's an example of an observation about a child that's informed your planning and teaching?
- Are you always able to tell if a child prefers to learn through listening, looking, or moving? What would you say is your own preferred way of learning?
- What are some challenges you have faced when trying to offer many choices to the children in your program?
- What are some unique activities that have come out of children's interests?

Additional Resources

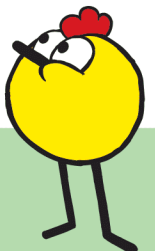
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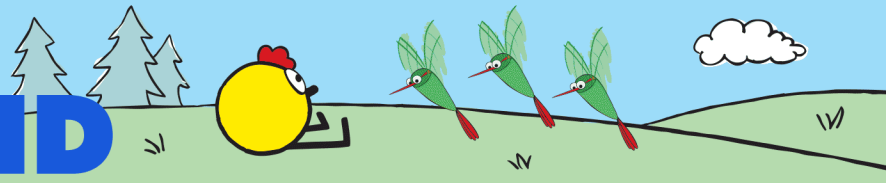
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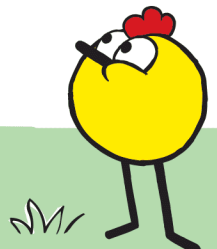


Homework Assignment

- Use the online PEEP Sound curriculum to choose **one guided activity** to do with children OR set up **one learning center** for children to explore freely: www.peepandthebigwideworld.com/educators
- As children explore, document their investigation using drawings, pictures, or charts. Write down the children's observations as they do the activity.
- Use the documentation to create a poster, photo album, scrapbook, or other form of visual display that records the children's experiences with the activity or learning center.
- At the next session, everyone will share their visual displays and discuss what they learned.

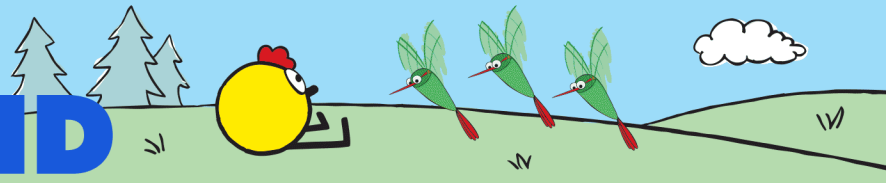
Be prepared to answer these questions:

1. Which learning center or guided activity did you choose to set up? Why? What appealed to you about it?
2. How did you incorporate the teaching strategies—those from Learning Centers or from Science Talk?
3. What was the most satisfying part of leading the guided activity or setting up your learning center? What was challenging?





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Training Evaluation

Thanks for your participation. Please share your impressions below.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Did the presenter identify learning goals at the beginning of the training?					
Were the learning goals met?					
Did the training meet your needs and expectations?					
Was there time for discussion and questions and answers?					
Was the presenter knowledgeable?					
Was the training organized and easy to follow?					
Will you be able to apply what you learned?					

What was most helpful about this training? Why was it helpful?

