



## Information

- ❖ Read this workbook and use it as a class resource. All work in this book is kept for your future reference. Do not submit these pages.
- ❖ The course assignments can be found at the class website: **www.starstab.com** Once you are at this site go to “Enter your Classroom”.
- 3 Please be sure to go to the “Class Study Links” page. There you will find a variety of links set up to help you with your assignments. Many of these links are directly related to your assignments.
- ❖ All assignments are turned in by e-mail to:  
**facilities@starstab.com** As you finish one assignment go directly on to the next one.
- 3 Remember; “No News is Good News” as you will only be notified if your assignments are incorrect or incomplete. So continue on at your own pace.

## Child Care Facilities

Facilities, in general, are one of the most important aspects in the care of young children. A good facility can make the care of children a far more pleasant experience. The room arrangement can control behavior, maintain safety, and enhance the learning process.

There are some very basic keys to the development of a quality **facility**. First you must understand that your room arrangement is of ultimate importance. You must set up distinct areas for certain activities. These must be “taught” to the children using the facility. When you are planning to set up an area please consider the following basic information:

- ❖ Set up quiet areas **far** away **from** active/noisy areas
- ❖ Set up wet/messy areas close to water and clean-up sinks, also **far from** carpets and book areas
- || Storage area for toys/blocks/items adjacent to the play area
- || Keep play areas in full view at **all** times
- ❖ Determine boundaries for each area by the use of shelves, carpet sections, tape or paint
- ❖ Allow walkways to and around each area

Read over the chart below for some very common problems that can be alleviated by a change in the room arrangement.

PROBLEM BEHAVIOR	POSSIBLE CAUSES	HOW TO CHANGE THE ENVIRONMENT
Running in the <b>classroom</b> .	Too much open space; room not divided into smaller areas.	Use shelves and furniture to divide the space.
Fighting over toys.	Few duplicate toys; children asked to share too often.	Provide duplicates of toys; show children when it will be <b>their</b> turn (e.g., use a timer with a bell, a sand timer, or a list with names of children waiting for their turn).
Wandering around; unable to choose activities.	Room too cluttered; choices not clear, not enough to do.	Get rid of clutter. Simplify the layout of the <b>room</b> and materials. Add more activity choices.
Easily <b>distracted</b> ; trouble staying with a task and completing it.	Areas undefined and open; children can see everything going on in the room.	Use shelves to define areas so children are not distracted by other activities.
Materials <b>used</b> roughly; children resist cleaning up materials.	Materials on shelves are messy; no order to display of materials.	Make a place for everything. Use picture labels to show where materials go.

# Permanent Fixtures and Space

The location of all permanent fixtures must be studied before arranging space. These include:

- ◆ Doors
- ◆ Windows
- ◆ Electrical outlets
- ◆ Closet or storage space
- ◆ Sinks
- ◆ Shelf space
- ◆ Counters
- ◆ Carpeted and tiled areas

# Psychological Impact of Color

Color	Psychological Impact
<b>White</b>	Clean Pure Frank Cool Youthful
<b>Light Blue</b>	Comfortable Soothing Secure Tender
<b>light Green</b>	Calm Refreshing Peaceful Restful
<b>Yellow</b>	Happy Cheerful
<b>Orange</b>	Welcoming Forceful Energetic
<b>Red</b>	Welcoming Energetic Forceful Stimulating
<b>Purple</b>	Mournful

## Indoor Child Care Space

The following considerations are desirable when deciding about the arrangement of indoor child care space:

1. Is there at least 35 square feet (preferably 50) of unencumbered room space per child?

f e e t

*The larger the group, the more space per child is required for **safety**. It is possible to conduct a safe program for small groups with even less space than recommended. However state and community licensing regulations have very rigid space requirements, so you must be **sure** that you are able to meet legal requirements for the **number of children that you serve daily***

2. Is there easy access to toilet facilities?

P o o r Fair A d e q u a t e G o o d

*Ideally, the toilets should be adjacent to the child care space. However unless a facility has been built specifically to house a child care center this is not usually the case. In arranging for space, then, you must take into account the route that the child will have to take to get to the toilets, what type **of** supervision will be required, and what type **of safety** precautions are needed.*

3. Is there easy access to the outdoor play area?

P o o r Fair A d e q u a t e G o o d

*Again, the ideal situation would be to have the outdoor play area immediately adjacent to the child care room. Since this is not always possible, you must again consider how the child will get to the play area, what type **of** supervision will be required, and what type **of safe&** precautions are needed. Sometimes it may be possible to spend extra money to move an existing or proposed playground location to a place closer to the room. This will save future expenses brought about by the need for extra personnel to supervise playgrounds that are less conveniently located.*

4. Are there two exits from every child care room?

N u m b e r o f e x i t s

*This is an extremely important factor: Not only should there be two exits, but they should also always be kept clear **for easy access**.*

5. Is the space adequately lighted, both naturally and artificially?

P o o r Fair A d e q u a t e E x c e l l e n t

- a. Are the windows low enough for children to see out of them?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ By standing on a platform

- b. Are the windows either of glare-proof glass or sufficiently curtained to prevent glare?

No \_\_\_\_\_ F a i r G o o d - - -

- c. Can you darken the room during rest periods?

No - . - - - Y e s -

- d. Is the artificial lighting on two switches, so that the room can be brightened midmorning and midafternoon when moods and feelings usually need an uplift?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s
6. Can the room be ventilated without creating floor drafts?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Will the cooling and heating system maintain the room temperature at 60" to 70" in warmer months and at 70" to 72" in winter months?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ F a i r G o o d
- b. Does each room have an indoor thermometer or thermostat that will enable a staff member to check the temperature?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Are you able to provide supplementary heating if the main heating system fails?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
*If your heating system fails, you could use a thermostat-controlled electric heater-placed out of reach of children-to warm up a room temporarily while the defective system is being repaired. It may be necessary at such times to bring all children in the center into one room that is warmed by a supplementary heating system. Children can put on their outdoor clothing if the heating fails.*
- d. Do you have a plan for changing play areas in very hot weather if the air conditioning fails?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
*During such periods, play should be as quiet as possible. Move activities, if you can, to areas that are cooler, shadier, or farther away from outside walls than others.*
7. Are the rooms acoustically well planned so that there is a minimum of noise?  
Poor Adequate E x c e l l e n t  
*Carpeting large areas, hanging drapes, and using acoustical ceiling tile are three ways to minimize the noise levels in a child care space. Every effort should be made to employ at least one, if not all, of these methods in order to help create a calm and **relaxing** atmosphere.*
8. Can you use your furniture, equipment, and storage space in many different ways?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s  
*The well-planned child care area and creative curriculum call for furniture and equipment that can be used in **different** areas and in **different ways** according to the ever-changing needs of the children and requirements of the curriculum.*
9. Do you have separate storage shelves for supplies, children's materials, and cleaning materials?  
No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

10. Does your furniture and equipment stand less than four feet high?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

*Furniture should be low to accommodate children's range of vision and to enable the child care providers to see all **of** the room at the same time. Shelves and countertops should remain uncluttered.*

11. In regard to furniture and equipment, does the child care space have

a. a sufficient number of small tables and chairs to enable each child to sit comfortably?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

b. a storage shelf for blocks that can be moved from place to place?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

c. housekeeping furniture for dramatic play activities?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s

d. low shelves for children's books?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s

e. rugs or pieces of carpet for marking off special areas, such as a reading corner or block play area?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s

f. supplementary tables, shelves, and stands for setting up learning centers?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

g. individual cubicles or baskets for personal belongings?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

h. individual coat hooks placed low so that children can take care of their own clothing needs and have spaces that they can identify as their own?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s

i. adult-sized chairs for visiting parents, caregivers, observers and staff?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

j. at least one rocking chair to soothe a child, or to use for rhythmic experience?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

k. a piano that children can use?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

l. easels or tables on which artwork can be created?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

m. at least one workbench or sturdy table to use for carpentry and woodworking?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Y e s

n. cots for children who nap?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

o. adequate storage for these cots?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

p. a substitute that can be used if cots are not provided?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

## Playground Facilities

### 1. Space and Location

Usually, you will not have much choice in determining the size and location of your playground. However, by considering the following items, you should be able to make the most effective use of your facilities.

- a. Is the playground adjacent to and level with the indoor space?

*This is **important for ease in supervision, independence of the child, and attractiveness of the center.***

Not adjacent Fairly close Close Adjacent

- b. If the playground is not adjacent, can your staff supervise children effectively on their way to and from the playground and still allow the children to have a certain amount of independent movement?

*Moving between the child care room and the playground can give children an opportunity to learn more about space, distance, timing, and independence.*

N o Difficult Adequate Excellent

- c. Is the playground located on the south or southwest side of the building?

*In placing materials and equipment, consider the changing pattern of shade. The south will have both morning and afternoon sun. Some of the equipment should be movable. Metal play equipment, especially slides, can get too hot to use in warm weather unless they are located in partial shade.*

No sun \_\_\_\_\_ A little sun \_\_\_\_\_ Half-sunny \_\_\_\_\_

Morning and afternoon sun with a few shady areas \_\_\_\_\_

Sun with many shade areas \_\_\_\_\_

- d. Do you have at least 75 square feet of play area per child (maximum daily attendance) after deducting the space taken up by equipment?

*The law in most states requires a minimum of 75 square feet of playground area for each child.*

Less than legal minimum \_\_\_\_\_ Have been granted a variance \_\_\_\_\_

Legal minimum \_\_\_\_\_ More than legal minimum \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Surface

Is there a variety of ground surfaces for different types of activities [Section C8]?

*It is imperative that you have soft surfaces under the fixed climbing and swinging equipment. There should be smoother flat surfaces for running and building. There should also be a small area with plants for either playing on or looking at.*

All the same \_\_\_\_\_ Two varieties \_\_\_\_\_ Three varieties \_\_\_\_\_  
Four or more \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Use of Available Space

a. Is the equipment arranged in a way that leaves open spaces for running, building, and playing with wheel toys?

*Equipment can be placed around the borders **of** those parts of the yard that do not have fences that children can climb over. **Or**, equipment can be grouped in "activity areas" to allow **for** more **efficient** use **of** space and safe supervision. For example, all climbing equipment can be placed in one general area.*

Randomly placed \_\_\_\_\_ Adequate \_\_\_\_\_ Carefully located \_\_\_\_\_

b. Is the equipment arranged in a way that ensures maximum safety?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

Are the swings isolated?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Somewhat \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

Is equipment located where it can be supervised easily?

No \_\_\_\_\_ Somewhat \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

c. Is there a special area for wheel toys?

*If you have a special place **for** children to use wheel toys, those who are not using them can play safely without fear **of** getting knocked down or injured. Consider roping off a part **of** the parking lot or having an occasional bike parade around the block. **If** space is too limited, do not have wheel toys. **Or** have only two or three pieces.*

No designated area Designated area Separate area \_\_\_\_\_

d. Do you have traffic lanes (with curves) for wheel toys?

*These help children **add** some purpose to their use **of** the wheel toys, to make plans, and to keep from going off in all directions. **Traffic** lanes keep children from being a possible danger to themselves and others and prevent them from annoying other people.*

No \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_

e. Is there a box for sand play that takes into consideration the recommendations in Section C9?

No ne Poor Adequate Excellent

f. Do you have facilities for water play?

*These can include faucets, hoses, washtubs, water-play toys, and mudholes. Small plastic wading pools or large plastic washtubs, which can be emptied when not in **use**, can be used for floating objects.*

None \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Good Excellent \_\_\_\_\_

- g. Is there an area for digging in the dirt, for making holes and hills?

*It should be near to but not adjacent to the areas for playing with sand and water Digging in dirt presents **different** kinds of problems to solve than ones encountered while playing in sand. The dirt-digging area should be away from foot **traffic** and running places so that holes do not create a hazard. It might be fenced off by a border or markers. A rope strung between two posts would also help keep children from running into holes. Sometimes the digging area **can** be completely separate from the rest of the playground to allow it to expand into as much space as needed. If it is in the playground proper it might be best to locate it fairly close to the sandbox. The sand overflow makes the dirt a little easier to work. Tools can be shared for use in both the sand and dirt. But conversely, the dirt area should not be right next to the sand area because you do not want the sand to be mixed with dirt.*

None \_\_\_\_\_ F a i r Good E x c e l l e n t

- h. Do you have a place to plant flowers and vegetables?

*It should be in an area that is protected from wheel toys and running feet, but accessible to water If water is not easily accessible, watering cans are excellent equipment for any playground.*

None F a i r Good \_\_\_\_\_ Excellent \_\_\_\_\_

- i. Is there an outdoor area for keeping small animals?

*Cages should be sturdy, roomy, and easy to keep clean. Sawdust on the bottom of the cage is easy to change. (You can get sawdust free or inexpensively from a lumber company.) It is desirable to have cages of at least two **different** sizes, **and** preferably three, to accommodate various sizes of animals. They should be located in a place where they can be protected from inclement weather*

N o n e O n e T w o T h r e e

- j. Do you have adequate, accessible, and functional storage space for keeping movable equipment when it is not being used?

*A separate storage shed can serve as a windbreak and provide shade. Such structures are less expensive to build if they are attached to an existing building. An ideal storage area would be a long closet accessible from both indoors and out-, with roll-up fronts to permit easy access, good lighting, and good ventilation. Children can play in the storage areas when equipment has been taken out. Such an area can be used as a workshop with pipes, pulleys, and other equipment attached to one wall. It could also be a separate little area with a non-working stove and sink for quiet "cooking " activities. Storage sheds can be built to look like playhouses from the outside, which will make the playground look more attractive.*

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

- k. Is there a play shelter, such as a climbing platform, small overhang, or garden corner, that can provide a child or two with semi-privacy, if desired?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

4. Are the fence and gate childproof and vandalism-proof?

*If the playground is located near a busy street, it is essential to have hard-to-reach, hard-to-manipulate fasteners on the gates. Climbing equipment and boxes should never be placed near fences that border the street. If the fence is made of wood, it should be kept free of splinters.*

Inadequate \_\_\_\_\_ Adequate, poor condition \_\_\_\_\_  
Adequate, good condition Excellent

5. Does all your equipment enhance the developmental and educational goals of the center, or does it just occupy space because it looks good to adults?

*For example, merry-go-rounds and teeter-totters require very close supervision and can be dangerous to very young children. Standard swing sets are not necessarily required for a good program of outdoor activities. They require individual supervision and are frequently misused or abused. A horizontal tire swing that more than one child at a time can use is more highly recommended than individual swings. Gliders are also good, because more than one child at a time can use them, and it is easier to determine their exact path of movement. For the comparison of how equipment should be used and for what reasons, see Section C5.*

Poorly selected \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Useful and safe Excellent

6. Are the playground and equipment as natural as possible? Here are some things you may want to add to your playground:

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. A limb for climbing     | e. An obstacle course made of cut logs of various lengths implanted upright in the ground |
| b. A hill for rolling down | f. A birdbath or bird feeder (children can make these)                                    |
| c. A tunnel under the hill |   |
| d. A nature walk trail     |   |

None of these kinds of things Some \_\_\_\_\_ Many \_\_\_\_\_

7. Does your playground have adequate drainage?

*A playground that is not usable during rainy weather because of poor drainage or is dangerous because of deep puddles does not serve the needs of the center. Children need opportunities for vigorous playground activities in cold winter months.*

Poor drainage \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ Excellent

8. Do you have a covered area that can allow children use of outdoor play space during inclement weather?

*Such a cover can extend the use of outdoor space. It can also provide shade on hot summer days and may give some added protection from strong winds.*

No coverage \_\_\_\_\_ Some coverage \_\_\_\_\_ Good coverage \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you have steps, a ramp, sloping ground, curved pathways, and other surfaces in the playground to promote variations in body movement and control?

*If the entire play area is very flat, you can provide wooden ramps made from large pieces of plywood and portable wooden steps as a part of the playground equipment.*

No variations Some variations \_\_\_\_\_ Many variations

10. Is a drinking fountain readily available?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Nearby \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

# Playground Surfaces and Safety Tips

TYPE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	WHERE OBTAINED
Dirt	<i>cheap and fun.</i>	<b>Hills melt down</b> in a few years without <b>planting</b> or <b>terracing</b> .	New <b>construction sites</b>
Sand	Good to <b>walk</b> in. Good to <b>fall</b> in. Good for <b>building with water</b> . Good for home use.	Tracks into <b>room</b> . Gets in <b>shoes and socks</b> . <b>Not firm—shifts and blows</b> . Has to be <b>replaced</b> . 12" deep	<b>Near rivers and beaches</b> or see under <i>Sand-Gravel &amp; Rock Co.</i> in <b>telephone book yellow pages</b>
Decomposed granite	High sand <b>equivalent—70%</b> . <b>Better than sand</b> . <b>Packs down</b> . Doesn't blow. <b>Drains well</b> . Doesn't <b>get muddy</b> .	More <b>abrasive</b> . Not good for <b>sandpiles</b> . Has to be <b>replaced</b> .	See under <i>Sand-Gravel &amp; Rock Co.</i> in <b>telephone book yellow pages</b>
Gravel		Too <b>coarse</b> to play <b>on</b> . <b>Encourages</b> rock throwing.	See under <i>Sand-Gravel &amp; Rock Co.</i> in <b>telephone book yellow pages</b>
Asphalt	<b>Good</b> for wheel toys, ball <b>playing</b> , etc. <b>Inexpensive</b> .	<b>Dangerous under climbing equipment</b> . Heats up in summer. May <b>crack and shift</b> . <b>Paving in sand may break off</b> .	See under <i>Sand-Gravel &amp; Rock Co.</i> in <b>telephone book yellow pages</b>
Concrete	Anchor for <b>structures</b> . <b>Good</b> for walkways.	<b>Unacceptable under climbing equipment</b> . Heats up in summer. May <b>crack</b> and shift.	See under <i>Sand-Gravel &amp; Rock Co.</i> in <b>telephone book yellow pages</b>
Grass	<b>Alive and green</b> . <b>Pollution prevention</b> . Good for physical activities.	Slippery <b>when wet</b> . Wears out quickly if <b>area</b> is heavily <b>used</b> .	<b>Nursery</b>
Tanbark	Porous. <b>Resilient</b> . Good under swings.	Expensive. <b>Washes off slopes</b> . <b>Breaks down</b> into an annoying dust. Has to be replaced yearly. 12" deep.	<b>Nursery</b>
Chopped tree limbs	Free. <b>except</b> for hauling.	May be <b>100%</b> splinters. Have to be replaced yearly. 12" deep.	<b>Nursery</b>

TYPE	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES	WHERE OBTAINED
Peat and cinders, mixed and packed	<b>Resilient brown</b> surface.	<b>Must</b> be replaced yearly. 12" deep.	<b>Nursery</b>
Brick	<b>Beautiful</b> . Can be laid on a 4" to 6" <b>base of sand and tapped</b> into place.	Costly. all right for small <b>areas</b> . <b>Unacceptable</b> under <b>climbing areas</b> .	<b>Brick company</b>
Rubber sheets	<b>Soft</b> . Covers hard surfaces.	<b>Very expensive and monotonous</b> . Colored mats are even <b>more expensive</b> . <b>Drainage</b> is required for the surface to <b>dry and to prevent erosion and puddling</b> . Slope ground to the <b>street or to dry walls</b> . Use <b>trenches 3' or 4' deep and 18" across filled with gravel</b> . On <b>hard surfaces these are covered with a grill</b> ; on <b>soft surfaces</b> with the material itself.	<b>Carpet company</b>
Indoor-outdoor carpeting	<b>Better than concrete</b> if no choice is <b>available</b> ; can soften <b>effect</b> of concrete. <b>especially</b> if padded.	Not <b>resilient; not natural</b> ; a little problem in <b>maintenance</b> . <b>Unacceptable</b> under play equipment.	Paint stores. <b>carpet company</b>

## Safety Tips

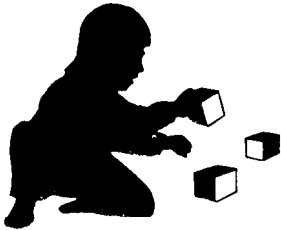
Approximately 200,000 children have been treated in hospital emergency rooms from playground-related injuries. Most of the injuries result from falls.

Approximately 15 children die each year from playground accidents resulting from strangulation or falls. According to the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, the following tips can help you monitor playground safety.

1. Protective surfacing under and around **all** playground equipment is critical. Asphalt, concrete, grass, and turf are unacceptable; they have no shock-absorbent properties. Loose-fill surfacing materials, such as double-shredded bark mulch, wood chips, fine sand, and fine gravel are acceptable. The recommended depth of these materials is twelve inches. There are also certain types of manufactured synthetic surfaces that are acceptable. When installing these synthetic surfaces, ask for test data from the manufacturer for its shock-absorbing performance.
2. Your play equipment must have a fall zone that is covered with protective surfacing materials. This area must be free from other equipment. Climbing equipment and slides should have a fall zone of six feet minimum in **all** directions. Swings should have a **fall** zone of six feet extending from their outer edges on each side of their support structures. The swing's fall zone in front and back should extend out to twice the height of the swing as measured from the ground to the top support.
3. Swings should not be too close together or too close to any support structures. There should be a least 24 inches between adjacent swing seats and at least 30 inches between swing seats and adjacent structural components. Swings must not be attached to playground equipment for multiple activities. Only one tire swing can be suspended in the same section of a support structure. The tire swing must be 30 inches away from the closest support structure when swung.
4. Any elevated surfaces or platforms that are more than 30 inches above the ground must have guardrails to prevent falls.
5. Openings between 3 1/2 and 9 inches can present a head entrapment danger to children. This range is large enough to allow a child's body to go through, feet first, but too small for his or her head to go through. Make sure that openings measure less than 3 1/2 inches or more than 9 inches.
6. Close any S hooks, especially on swings. These hooks, or hardware that acts as hooks, can catch onto children's clothing and may cause strangulation.
7. Moving parts should not be exposed. If exposed, they may present pinching hazards.
8. Your playground should be inspected daily. Note any of the following conditions: Loose or worn hardware, exposed footings, litter, rocks, tree roots, broken glass, rust, chipped paint on metal components, large cracks, splinters, decayed wood, corrosion on structural components that connect to the ground, and any missing equipment such as handrails, swing seats, or guardrails. To prevent injuries, any of these conditions must be repaired or removed

## HELPING CHILDREN PLAY

Different types of play require different types of intervention on your part. You can enhance children's play in many ways, including the following:



- ★ Prepare the room.
- ★ Provide developmentally appropriate play materials and equipment.
- ★ Provide adequate time for play.

- ★ Help children cooperate; for example: resolve conflicts and redirect the behavior by suggesting alternative methods and materials.



- ★ Play alongside the child to role-model possibilities in use of equipment and materials.

- ★ Keep children focused on play; do not interrupt play.



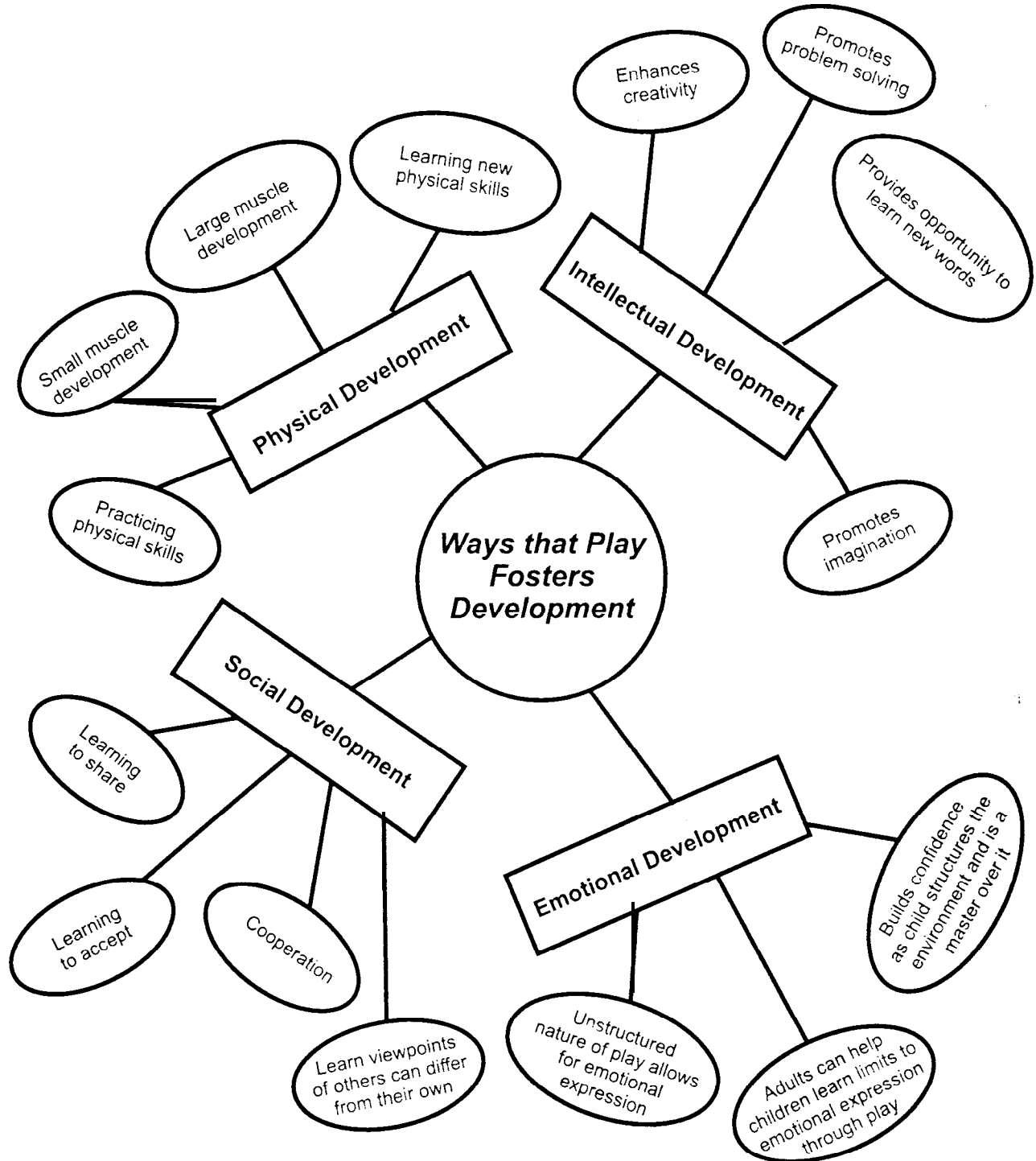
- ★ Invite various children to play with one another.
- ★ Provide children with play options.
- ★ Make comments and ask questions to reinforce the learning.

- ★ Follow a child's lead when invited to play.

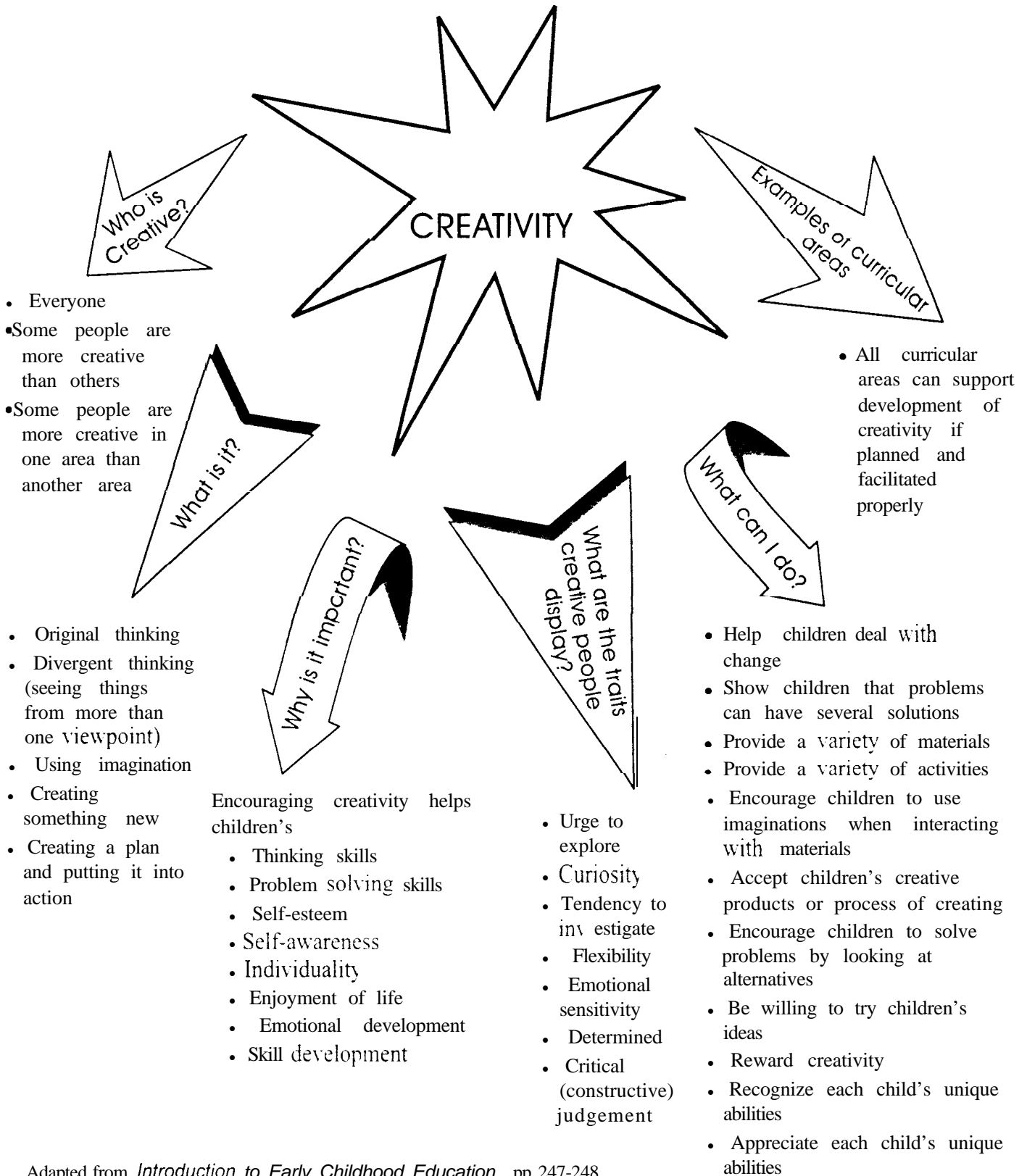
- ★ Let children know that you enjoy observing their play.



## PLAY AND DEVELOPMENTAL AREAS WEB



# CREATIVITY



Adapted from *Introduction to Early Childhood Education*. pp 247-248.