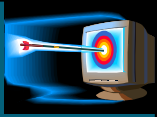


Play and Communication

ECHD 430 Technology for All Young Children

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Goals



8. Compare and contrast adaptive/assistive and universally designed use of technologies and how to use them to customize activities for children (e.g., switches, text to speech readers).
9. Demonstrate how to use digital photos and software applications (e.g., iMovie) to create technology portfolios that document children's progress.

2

Agenda



- Discussion of play
- Developmental continuum of play with videos
- Adults role in facilitating play
- Using of technology and play

3

What is play?

- How do you define play?



4

Why is play important?



5

Stages of Play

- Onlooker
- Solitary / independent
- Parallel
- Associative
- Cooperative



Onlooker



- Responding with reflexes:
 - Cries with another child cries
 - Looks at other children
- Expanding responses
 - Moves excitedly when another child comes near
 - Pats or grasps another child
 - Cries if another child gets too close

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Solitary/Independent

- Acting with purpose
 - Plays by self with toys
 - Cause and effect major focus
 - What will happen if?



8

Parallel



Discovery ideas

- Plays with the same toys as the children nearby.
- Watches other children as they play
- Imitates actions of another children who is playing with a friend.
- Moves closer to one of two “friends” while they play.
- http://youtu.be/PI3_4D6c8Io

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Associative

- Sharing materials:
 - Hands another child a toy that he or she is looking for.
 - Share the blocks with other children.
- Talking with other children in area
- <http://youtu.be/oL022Mfrmk0>



Cooperative

Developing ideas:

- Taking turns putting on a hat
- Pretending to eat food after another child serve it
- Joins in other children to achieve same goal: making a mountain of sand
- Looks for favorite friend when arriving at school
- <http://youtu.be/nhF6E7zHqWI>
- <http://youtu.be/1zHY44H4RDA>



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How can the adult facilitate play?

- Be playful
- Know where children are on the play continuum.
- Adapt the environment, toys, etc.
- Encourage children to explore possibilities
- Assure self-initiated play, especially for children with disabilities
- Encourage peer play partners
- Describe participation in play – *what gets noticed gets repeated.*



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How is adult play similar or different from children's play?

Similar Different

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When do adults engage in similar stages of play?

- Onlooker
- Solitary / independent
- Parallel
- Associative
- Cooperative



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How can technology support play stages?

- Onlooker
- Solitary / independent
- Parallel
- Associative
- Cooperative

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How can technology:

Support children's play development?

Be a barrier to children's play development?

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Wrapping it up

- Play is how children make sense of their experiences.
- Play becomes more abstract and cooperative as children mature and have play experiences.
- Technology can be an asset OR a barrier to the development of play.



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Next Week

THANKS giving

Dec 4th – *the Verdict on Technology*



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Music Apps and Websites

- <http://www.songsforteaching.com/index.html>
- <http://www.jackiesilberg.com/>
- <http://www.kididdles.com/>



Quizzes and Study Tools

- <http://www.studystack.com/>
- <http://quizlet.com/>
- Study Blue app



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Apps and Web Tasks

- Explore links from wiki:
<http://echd430-f13-love.wikispaces.umb.edu>
- <http://echd430-f13-love.wikispaces.umb.edu/Nov+6>