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| **TEXAS CTE LESSON PLAN**  [www.txcte.org](http://www.txcte.org) | |
| **Lesson Identification and TEKS Addressed** | |
| **Career Cluster** | Human Services |
| **Course Name** | Child Guidance |
| **Lesson/Unit Title** | Child Play-Play with Me! |
| **TEKS Student Expectations** | **130.278. (c) Knowledge and Skills**  (5) The student analyzes the effect of play in the development of children. The student is expected to:  (A) create examples of play that promote the physical, intellectual, emotional, and social development of children; and  (B) implement strategies to encourage constructive and creative play |
| **Basic Direct Teach Lesson**  (Includes Special Education Modifications/Accommodations and  one English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategy) | |
| **Instructional Objectives** | **Students will:**   * Develop a play center and include strategies that will promote constructive and creative play * Analyze the characteristics and safety features of various toys, games and equipment that promote physical, intellectual, emotional, and social development of children of different ages |
| **Rationale** | You will learn the importance of play in young children and how it encourages them to think creatively. The activities in this lesson will provide you a knowledge base for working with children. |
| **Duration of Lesson** | Two 45-minute class periods |
| **Word Wall/Key Vocabulary**  *(ELPS c1a, c, f; c2b; c3a, b, d; c4c; c5b) PDAS II (5)* | **Developmentally appropriate:** Principles and guidelines for best practice in the care and education of young children, birth through age 8  **Emotional development:** The process by which infants and children begin developing the capacity to experience, express, and interpret emotions  **Intellectual development:** Refers to the growth of children in such a way that their brain becomes more and more capable of understanding and evaluating concepts to make sense out of the world around them  **Physical development:** Physical development is the development of a child’s mobility, thought processes and sexual characteristics  **Social development:** Learning the skills that enable a person to interact and communicate with others in a meaningful way |
| **Materials/Specialized Equipment Needed** | **Equipment:**   * Computer with projector for PowerPoint presentation   **Materials:**   * Construction paper * Glue * Magazines * Markers * Scissors * Copies of handouts   **PowerPoint:**   * Play with Me!   **Websites:**   * AMERICANACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS  Selecting Appropriate Toys for Young Children: The Pediatrician’s Role  Articles on appropriate toys for young children<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/111/4/911.full> * Lekotek   The country’s central source on toys and play for children with special needs. Top Ten tips for choosing toys for children.<http://www.lekotek.org/resources/informationontoys/tentips.html> * National Association for the Education of Young Children  Articles and information on children<http://www.naeyc.org>   **Graphic Organizer:**   * KWL Chart   **Handouts:**   * Projects Rubric |
| **Anticipatory Set**  (May include pre-assessment for prior knowledge) | **Before class begins:**  Place different toys, games, and equipment on a table in the center of the classroom.  As class begins, allow students to play with items.  Lead discussion, include questions such as:   * What was your favorite toy as a child and why? * What was your favorite center to play in when you were in elementary school? * Do you have to spend a lot of money on a toy for it to promote creative or constructive play? Ask for examples.   Distribute the KWL Chart and have students fill in the first two sections. |
| **Direct Instruction \*** | Introduce new terms and definitions. Refer to word wall. Give examples of each word. Allow students to draw an illustration that represents each term to assist them in remembering the definitions.  Introduce Play with Me! PowerPoint, see.  Use actual toys as examples throughout the slide presentation. Allow for discussion and questions.  Tell a story from your childhood and relate it to how it encouraged you to be creative and promote development.  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*   * giving positive feedback * encouraging participation |
| **Guided Practice \*** | Have students create a chart on their own paper to collect information below.  Show students several different types of toys. Discuss what age child each toy would be appropriate for, safety features, ways toy would promote physical, intellectual, emotional, and/or social development of children.  Have students described strategies parents and caregivers can use to encourage constructive play and creative play.  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*   * providing extra time for responses * encouraging participation |
| **Independent Practice/Laboratory Experience/Differentiated Activities \*** | Introduce project and rubric. Students will be given the option of creating a play center or a toy for a child ages 3 to 5.   * If students select to create a center, they may use computer animation software or create a three-dimensional diorama. Students must research types of centers and include a written report on the type of center they created and how it will promote the physical, intellectual, emotional, and/or social development of children. * If students choose to create a toy, they must research the process of developing a toy and create a prototype. Their final project will include a written report explaining the steps in developing the toy and how it will encourage constructive and/or creative play.   *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to:*   * allowing extended time for assignment * providing frequent student/teacher contact to help student start and remain on task |
| **Lesson Closure** | Review lesson objectives.  Select toys that were discussed earlier in the lesson. Have students volunteer to explain how each toy encourages creative play.   * Have students give examples of play that promote the physical, intellectual, emotional, and social development of children. * Have students write five sentences about their favorite childhood toy, describing what type of play it promoted. * Have the students complete the KWL chart. Discuss results. * Check for understanding. |
| **Summative/End of Lesson Assessment \*** | Students will present Play projects. Projects will be assessed with a Rubric.  *Individualized Education Plan (IEP) for all special education students must be followed. Examples of accommodations may include, but are not limited to*:   * extending time * reducing length of written report |
| **References/Resources/**  **Teacher Preparation** | **Publications:**   * AMERICANACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS  Selecting Appropriate Toys for Young Children: The Pediatrician’s Role Articles on appropriate toys for young children <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/111/4/911.full> * Lekotek  The country’s central source on toys and play for children with special needs. Top Ten tips for choosing toys for children.<http://www.lekotek.org/resources/informationontoys/tentips.html> * National Association for the Education of Young Children Articles and information on children<http://www.naeyc.org> |
| **Additional Required Components** | |
| **English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS) Strategies** | * Word wall * Provide visuals * Reteach vocabulary |
| **College and Career Readiness Connection[[1]](#footnote-1)** |  |
| **Recommended Strategies** | |
| **Reading Strategies** | Print and read publications listed in the references/resources tab. Summarize articles. |
| **Quotes** | My childhood may be over, but that doesn’t mean playtime is. **-Ron Olson**  Truly wonderful the mind of a child is.  **-YODA, Star Wars Episode II** |
| **Writing Strategies**  **Journal Entries + 1 Additional Writing Strategy** | **Journal Entries:**   * As a parent, what safety features would be important to you in a toy? * Why is it important to play with your child and how does it help them develop?   **Writing Strategy:**   * RAFT   + Role: Child Care Director   + Audience: Parents   + Format: Flyer   Topic: Importance of Play |
| **Communication**  **90 Second Speech Topics** | * Play is important because ………. * My favorite toy as a child was……… |
| **Other Essential Lesson Components** | |
| **Enrichment Activity**  (e.g., homework assignment) | Have student babysit or play with a child for at least 30 minutes. Instruct students to write an observation report describing the toys, activities the child selected and what type of development was addressed. |
| **Family/Community Connection** | Encourage students to volunteer at a local Boys and Girls Club, child care center, church, etc. Have students develop games and activities that promote learning and share with children. |
| **CTSO connection(s)** | Family, Career, and Community Leaders of America (FCCLA)<http://texasfccla.org>  Service Learning Project Make or collect toys for the local children’s home, foster home, or homeless shelters. Make sure toys are age appropriate. |
| **Service Learning Projects** | Successful service learning project ideas originate from student concerns and needs. Allow students to brainstorm about service projects pertaining to lesson. For additional information on service learning see<http://www.servicelearningtexas.org>   * Team with elementary class or a local day care and have students observe and play with younger children for a class period. Document findings. * Students can organize a toy drive and donate the proceeds to a local charity for under privileged children. |

1. Visit the Texas College and Career Readiness Standards at <http://www.thecb.state.tx.us/collegereadiness/CRS.pdf>, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), 2009. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)