

Social Emotional Development - Play

Social Emotional Development: Matured social skills allow individuals to interact positively with different people.

Vygotsky: through socializing with capable adults and peers, children can develop their language and cognitive abilities.

How do children learn behaviors?

1. The Social Learning Theory: Children learn by observation and imitation.
2. PLAY

Benefits of Play for Children:

- Solve problems with less anxiety
- Explore and take risks
- Learning new formation
- Foster creativity
- Develop a wide range of skills
- Gain new experiences
- Test new ideas

Benefits of Play for Adults:

- Play reflects what is important to the child
- Adults can teach and practice important skills with children
- Build STRONG parent-child relationships

Adults Role in Play

1. Establish a safe physical and emotional boundary
2. Check for safety: people and materials
3. Observe and play with children.

Type of Play	Examples	Benefits	Parent Support
Physical: body movement & Control	Sports, gross motor games, play on structures	coordination, balance, gross motor skills	time and outdoor space access to equipment allow physical games
Exploratory: use of senses	sandbox, water table, play dough	curious, increase motivation, experimenting	sensory bean, different locations, time, hands-on activities
Manipulative: use of fine motor muscles	rubber bands, chopsticks, cups, spoons	increase fine motor skills, physical dexterity, hand-eye coordination	provide wide range of manipulative
Constructive: building	play with legos, blocks, magnet-tiles, recycle constructions	architecture, engineering, reuse materials, long-term project,	provide wide range of recycle materials, tape and glue, multiple function manipulative
Pretend: Dramatic, make believe, role play, fantasy	building a castle, pretending to be a doctor, create a market	imagination, language, increase cognitive ability, take risk, interpretation, negotiation, compromising, perspective taking	Wide range of pretend play materials, read story books, create scenarios, engage in children's play

children are **naturally** motivated to play!

Be present, be engaged engaged and focus on the positives.

幼兒社交情緒的發展始於遊戲

社交情緒發展：社交技巧趨向成熟，在面對不同人時可以用正面的態度與之交流。

Vygotsky: 通過與成人和同伴互動，幼兒可以發展出更好的語言能力及自我認知能力。

社交行為發展

1. 觀察和模仿
2. 遊戲

寓教於樂的好處

學習理性解決問題。 富於冒險精神。 學習新的結構。
培養創新能力。 發展更多潛能。 得到全新的體驗。
探索實習新構想。

與成人為伴的優點

通過遊戲反應出幼兒心中所重視的人事物。
教導並訓練幼兒重要技能。
強化親子關係。

成人的角色扮演

培養健全的身心靈和劃分界線。
提供安全的環境及人事物。
觀察並陪伴幼兒遊戲。