



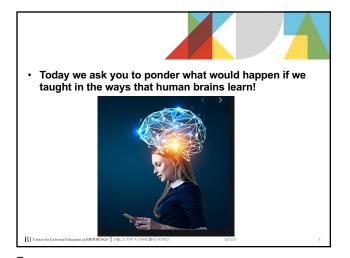


NO! This could be precisely the opportunity we have needed to reimagine education.

- The Science of Learning has discovered much about HOW children learn!
- We also know quite a bit about WHAT children need to learn to thrive in the 21st Century!

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It is time to change the way we



- think about learning and education in and out of school
- And the way that parents and policy makers think about the social and academic value of an integrated education fostered through play and active learning!

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Some interesting facts

- We are entering a new era, a knowledge age, in which information is doubling every 12 months soon to be every 12 hours (Schilling,2013).
- We are leaving the information age, where getting the "factoids" was enough...
- · Integrating information and innovation is key.

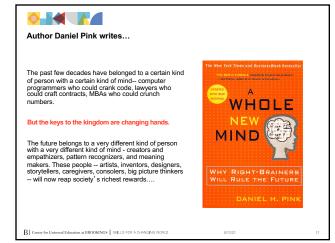
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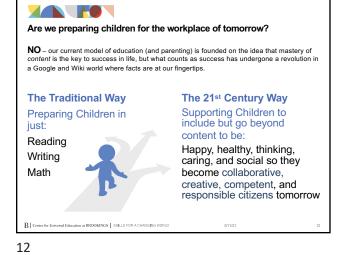
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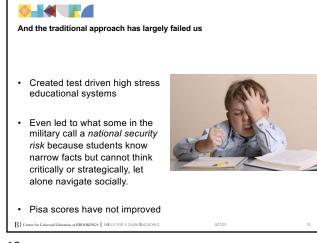
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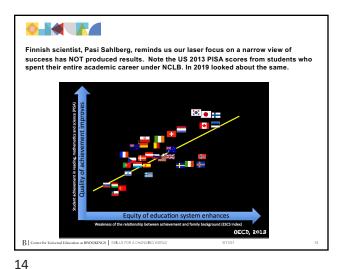
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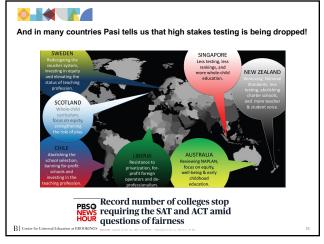
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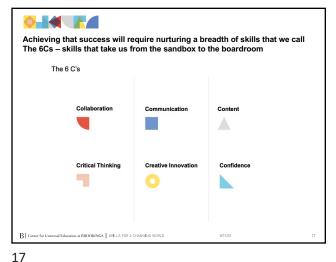


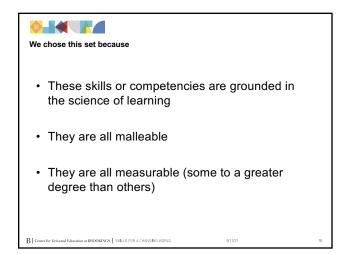






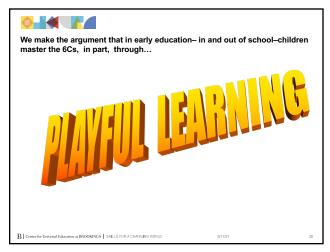
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A talk in 3 parts

- Defining play
 - Free play and guided play
- The advantages of play

 - Play and coping
 Play and social learning (executive function)
 Play and cognition
- · How can we foster play for school readiness?
 - · Playing at school
 - · Playing in the community

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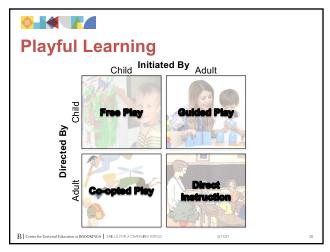
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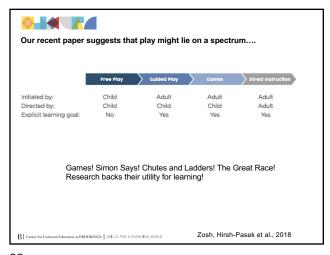
Defining play Playful Learning: HOW children learn whether with objects, fantasy and make believe, or physical, is 1) fun, 2) active 3) has no extrinsic goals, 4) iterative, 5) meaningful, 6) often, though not always, socially interactive, 7) can contain a certain element of make-believe (Hirsh-Pasek et al., 2009; Garvey, 1977; Hirsh-Pasek & Golinkoff, 2003; Christie & Johnsen, 1983; Zosh et al., 2018;

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A talk in 3 parts Defining play Free play and guided play The advantages of play Play and coping Play and social learning (executive function) · Play and cognition What we can do to foster play · Playing at school Playing in the community

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Play and Coping

A review of literature ...indicates that pretend play interventions are effective in inpatient and outpatient settings for preventing and reducing anxiety and distress. Pretend play also has effects on pain, externalizing behavior, and adaptation to chronic illness.

Moore & Russ, 2006

Further, play is related to:

emotion regulation that reduces stress (Frankel, 2009) protective factors that improve well-being (Mazzeschi et al, 2008, Russ, reduction of anger, stress, conflict (Haiat et al., 2003)

Pandemic: Seriously reduced play with peers. Kids need this badly! As Arantes de Arajuo et al (2020) write,

The tools used to mitigate the threat of a pandemic such as COVID-19 may very well threaten child growth and development. These tools — such as social restrictions, shutdowns, and school closures — contribute to stress in parents and children and can become risk factors.

Play and social regulation

Those all important executive



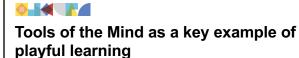
- Impulse and emotion control
- Self-guidance of thought and behavior (private speech)
- Planning
- Self-reliance
- Socially responsible behavior
- Attention
- Memory

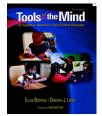
(Bronson, 2001; Kopp. 1991; Rothbart & Bates, 2006)

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Early childhood programs that have implemented Tools of the Mind report higher literacy and math scores and fewer incident reports, discipline problems and special education referrals.

See ear

Results suggest that....

control!



(Bodrova & Leong, 2006, Diamond et al., 2011; Blair & Raver, 2015; but see Thal, 2012, Lillard et al., 2012; Diamond et al., 2019)

When children engage in playful learning throughout the school day, their EF and social regulation go up as does their

outcomes on standard tests. Later research also shows more

How many times can you tell the same child to sit down and raise their hand? There are more fun ways to teach self-

joy in the classroom and happier teachers!

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Conducting an Orchestra

Every child use a musical instrument. The circle leader used a drum stick as a conducting baton. When the conductor waved the baton, children played their instruments. When the conductor put the baton down, children stopped.

Drum Beats

Teachers used drum beats to represent different actions that children can do while sitting (e.g., clapping or stomping) or while moving around the room (e.g., walking or dancing). For example, children walked quickly to fast drumming, slowly to slow drumming, and froze when the drumming stopped

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Playful learning and cognitive skills: Literacy



Telling stories Word play (what rhymes with "hat"?) Singing songs – Ba ba ba Dialogical reading Reading product labels Engaging conversations Dramatic play (Roskos & Christie, 2013)

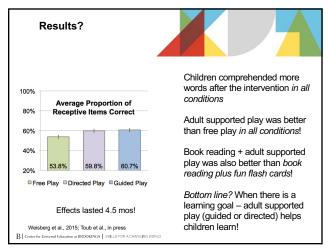
A now classic paper by Lillard et al. (2012) suggests language and reading outcomes are the strongest examples of where even free play encourages development

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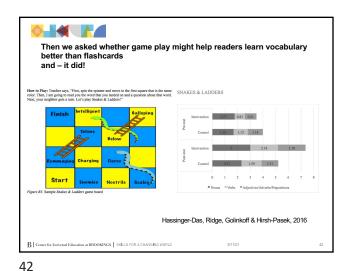
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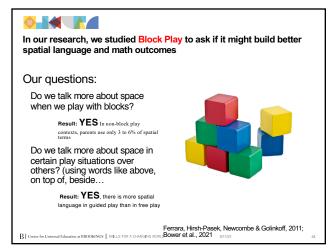


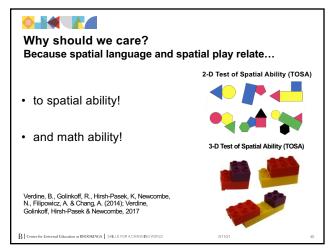


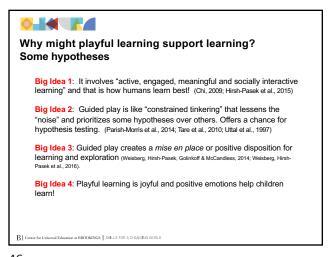
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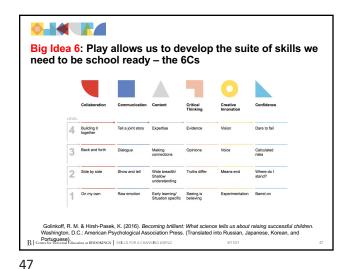










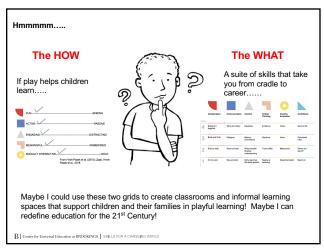


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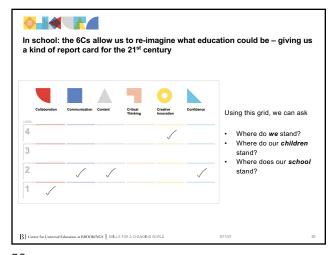
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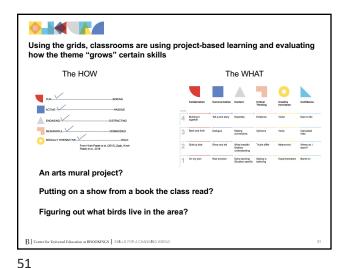
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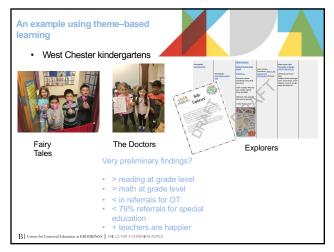
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Playful Learning can also provide opportunities in communities?

Did you know that children spend only 20% of their waking time in school?

What are they doing with the other 80%? Can we create playful learning opportunities to leapfrog learning and promote school readiness???

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