

**Unit 2 task 2**    **Jess Walsh**

The manager of the setting has asked you to provide a chart and some further written explanations of evidence that will support trainee practitioners who attend the setting as part of their professional development. You must provide evidence of play opportunities for all age ranges and all areas of development.

<b>Areas of development</b>	<b>0-2 years</b> From birth to 2 years old babies develop rapidly and learn new skills why doing this.	<b>2-5 years</b> From 2-5 years old the child will start to learn new skills and develop in their playing skills as they move up to nursery.	<b>5-8 years</b> From 5-8 years the child moves into school and starts to develop in their social skill by learning to make friends.
Physical	<p><b>0-3 months</b> At the start of the age group 0-2 years, babies at birth to 3 months don't really play with toys at this age because they're still quite young. The way they play is by hearing different sounds made by the adult they are with. One of the toys the baby can react to is a play gym because they develop their physical development by playing with the toys on it with their figures which also develops their fine motor skills.</p> <p><b>3-6 months</b> At this age babies start to become more aware of what's going on in the world around them. A way they try to play is by lifting their heads up</p>	<p><b>2-3 years</b> Children at the age of 2 years start to become more confidence with their toys and what to do with them. One of the toys they can use is a small climbing frame this will show how they develop in their physical development and there gross motor skills, when playing with the toys they like it will keep from misbehaving and crying for what it is that they want to play with.</p> <p><b>3-4 years</b> At 3 years old the child will develop more in their fine motor skills by building block to make a tower and kicking a ball which</p>	<p><b>5-6 years</b> At the start of the age group when the child is 5 years old they have increased agility and want to do everything they can do in sports they love to try new things and have fun doing it so they do it more.</p> <p><b>6-7 years</b> At 6 to 7 years the child is vigorous full of energy and generally restless when they sit still for too long. At this age children are usually very clumsy and are always falling over but even though they fall over they always get up and walk it off. Another thing the child can do at this age is be able to draw a picture of a house</p>

	<p>into a central position when they are lying on their stomach, this will help them playing on an play mat because they will try to lift their heads to look at the toys.</p> <p><b>6-12 months</b> Babies at 6 months start to become connect with toys and what they are and how they work, babies start to hold the toy this is also develops there fine motor skills and start to understand how to play with it and what play is. Physically the baby holds the toys and starts to reach out to grab it and pass it from one hand to another. One of the fine motor skills the baby will start to do is poke small toys and put them in their mouth. When the baby reaches about 9 months they will now understand what they have to do with the toy they are playing with, the toy at this age is something which is simple and easy to use. One of the toys they like to play with is things which they can hide and find again.</p> <p><b>12-18 months</b> For the ages 12 to 18 months the child</p>	<p>is gross motor skills. At 3 the child will start to copy what they have done before hand with a toy and try and show how they did it to the adult.</p> <p><b>4-5 years</b> At 4 years the child can start to stand and walk and also start to run on their tiptoes, they can also just like 3 copy themselves when building a tower and use more them ten cubes because they are able to court up to ten because they are learn in school.</p>	<p>which is developing their fine motor skills and will include the garden and sky.</p> <p><b>7-8 years</b> At the age of 8 the child is able now to ride an bike which will also develop their gross motor skills and they have more space to do what they want they have more freedom to do anything they wont to do and are trusted more by their parents.</p>
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	<p>starts to play a lot more with toys and wants to play all day with them because they like how fun they are, the children understand what play is and how they play. One of the ways things babies at this age practically like to play with is building block; they like to try different ways in which they can build structure's. This is good for them physically because they are moving their hands when they are building the towers.</p> <p><b>18-24 months</b> By the age of 24 months the baby should be walking around freely without any help from the parents as a result of this it means the child will start to be happier and will start to play a lot more with the toys they have. An example of a toy they will use is a large football which they will start to kick around with their feet this is also an example of a gross motor skill.</p>		
Cognitive	<p><b>0-3 months</b> From the age 3 months the baby will start to become interest in everything they do, one of the main things they take</p>	<p><b>2-3 years</b> At this age the child should have now started to be in some education such as playgroup or nursery and have</p>	<p><b>5-6 years</b> At this age the child will learn to ride a bike and use different things like books which will help them to learn</p>

	<p>interest in is the toys, one to they take interest in is a baby gym. Even though babies are too young to understand how to play with the toys but they still follow and react to the toy when the adult is moving it around them.</p> <p><b>3-6 months</b> At this age of 6 months the baby will start to see the toy and pick up, once they have pick it up, the toy whatever it is it is sometimes a rattle, it goes straight to their month. They also understand objects and know what to expect from that toy.</p> <p><b>6-12 months</b> At the age of 9 months the baby will be able to recognise the toy and how big it is, they can also look towards toy which the adults hide it them or take it away from them, this shows and tells the baby that the object does exist, they even know it exists when the object is taken away from them and hidden.</p> <p><b>12-18 months</b> At the age of 12 months the child starts to love playing with its toys they still</p>	<p>some skills and knowledge for example know their name or count to ten. At this age useful toys may be creative materials such as paints, crayons these will be useful for cognitive development because they are learn new colours, shapes and thinking about what they are drawing.</p> <p><b>3-4 years</b> The setting in which they will be in is pre-school. Some of the things they will play with are role play toys where they have to use their imagination because they are pretending what they are playing. Toys such as play doh help this because it shows them shapes, colours and different textures.</p> <p><b>4-5 years</b> At this age the child will be in reception, they will be playing with thing such as a wooden train set. This will help with their cognitive development because they are learn to put the pieces of the track together and learn how the train geos</p>	<p>new things and become a lot more smarter in class when in school. Another thing is they will be able to tell the time because they will learn it in school and will do at home.</p> <p><b>6-7 years</b> In school they will learn how to read and write in their own way. <b>According to Meggitt, C (2012 page 114)</b> “A child will also be able to write the alphabet and 1 to 20”. This will help there cognitive development because they are learning new ways to make words and make new sums in there maths skills.</p> <p><b>7-8 years</b> One of the toys a child will learn to use is a scooter this will help them to build balance. The way it will help there cognitive development is by it will give them new skills in how tactual new challenges in life it will also help them to learn how to make there rote around.</p>
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	<p>test things with their mouths just not as much as they used to when they were younger but they still recognise objects with their mouths. At this age children start to use something like a trial and error with a toy like a shape sorter they use methods where they try to understand how the object works and what it does they also learn about the object.</p> <p><b>18-24 months</b> From the age of 2 years old the child is now able to talk which means them will start to take a lot more interest in people and their names. Another activity they will take interest in is there toys they will start to come out of the putting blocks in the mouth stage and begin to play properly with the toy and start to favourite toys and play with them in pretend play.</p>	around the track.	
Language and commination	<p><b>0-3 months</b> From birth to 3 months the baby cannot talk but they cry for their needs to be meet e.g. hungry, tired etc, because they are too young so the adult has a big part in their first few</p>	<p><b>2-3 years</b> At this age the toy the child will play with to develop language development are any toys which talk back to the child for example a teddy which when you</p>	<p><b>5-6 years</b> By this age the child is now speaking new words every day they are learning how to say them and what letters to put where. A toy which is an example of this is left frog it talks to</p>

	<p>months, the adults will make noises at the baby and talk to them in different voices to make the smile and it also develops their intellectual development.</p> <p><b>3-6 months</b> From 3 months the baby is still unable to speak so the adult is still talking to the baby and make noise at them the difference is the baby understands a lot more about that the adult is say to them and how they are saying it. The activity the baby could do is copy the adult making a sound.</p> <p><b>6-12 months</b> Babies at 6 months cannot talk perfectly because they are still try to get to grips with babbling, however they one way in which babies at 6 months do talk to themselves is though in tuneful son voices in which they get very excited and start to understand talking, they also as an activity they will do is make up their own words. 9 months babies are known to copy of the adult in what they say, so for example when the adult says something</p>	<p>press them they talk to them. This will develop their language development because when the teddy says something the child will say it to.</p> <p><b>3-4 years</b> A toy which will help language development at this age is toy phone which they can talk into and when they do this the phone will talk back to them all they have to do is press a button; this will help them to learn new words and how to say them.</p> <p><b>4-5 years</b> From the age of 4 to 5 years old a way in which they can develop language is by books. Books are great for a child to develop their language because they help for the child to learn new words and develop in there speech and the way in which they can read to other people.</p>	<p>the person then they have to talk back to them.</p> <p><b>6-7 years</b> At this age the child will learn new words though puppets because they will have to talk though them to make them work. This will develop their language skills by helping them to learn new sentences.</p> <p><b>7-8 years</b> At this age the child can play with things such as junior scrabble. This will help to make new words and learn the meaning of words. This will help language because they will repeat the words.</p>
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the baby will watch the adults mouth and try to say what the adults has just said.

**12-18 months**

12 months is when the baby said to get their own voice and start to really understand what is being said to them, another thing they can do at this age is when someone calls their name they can turn around in response. At 12 months the baby can hand the objects or toys to someone when they ask the too. For example if they are in a ball pit and the adults says pass me that ball they will.

**18-24 months**

At 18 months the child still not be able to speak perfectly but they still have a lot to say. They use a lot of works which they are try to say but because they still don't understand yet they are still getting words wrong so instead of use words they gesture to what they won't for example toys, they will try and say what toy they won't but they use a lot of pointing to get the message across, they also as an

	activity sing rhymes and say them to the adults.		
Emotional	<p><b>0-3 months</b> As the baby reach's about one month old they start to understand who they are will and when the adult says something to the baby the baby will smile in response to the adult because they are happy. Another thing like to do is they like to do is when they are being feed they will look at the adult who it is that is feeding them and gaze at them.</p> <p><b>3-6 months</b> When the baby is 3 months old they will start to be happy in what they do which means the baby will interact with the adult when they do different things for example singing to them, which the baby loves to try and makes them a happy and make them feel safer.</p> <p><b>6-12 months</b> When the baby reaches 6 months they start to understand that the toys they are playing with are not just for them they begin to understand what passing to the adult, the toys in which they</p>	<p><b>2-3 years</b> At this age the child can pretend the dolls they have are real thing for example a baby. This develops emotional skills because they are learning what they have to do in future.</p> <p><b>3-4 years</b> Children at this age can play with puppets, they will be able to express their feelings through the puppet. This will help emotional skills by them telling the adults them might not normally tell the adult.</p> <p><b>4-5 years</b> Outdoor toys are one of the things that children can play with because it will help them to meet new people and play with their friends. They can also let off energy.</p>	<p><b>5-6 years</b> At this age the child is in school, they are also playing together the things they can play with things like Lego and build blocks which help them to create different things such as towers and houses. The way in which is shows emotional development is by giving the child a sense of joy and happiness when they have created something like a house.</p> <p><b>6-7 years</b> From 6 to 7 one of the toys them can play with is a large jigsaw which they can put on the floor and put all the pieces together. It shows emotional development by getting a sense of compulsion when they have done the jigsaw they will also get a sense of frustration when they don't get the right pieces and when the pieces don't fit in the place they want them to.</p> <p><b>7-8 years</b> Children at the age</p>



	<p>will have for example teddies or toy cars they will start to pass to other people and show manners. The toys they will give to the other person will be simple toys easy to pass and receive. One of the ways emotional development is given to a baby is by the adult sing songs to the baby instead of giving them a toy to play with.</p> <p><b>12-18 months</b> Babies will at 12 months with a toy start to have a favourite toy which they will keep with them at all time, they will also at the age of 15 months enjoy thing like when the toy they love is hidden by the adult or drop they will go and find it or catch it because they don't anything to happen to that toy.</p> <p><b>18-24 months</b> 18 months is when the baby start to become more aware of what's going on and how their toy works, they will start to understand when they take the out of where they got it from, for example a toy box, they will remember where they got it from and</p>		<p>of 7 to 8 years old can start to play with things like board game such as junior monopoly. This shows emotional because it gives the child the sense of losing and knowing its ok the loss. It also shows how the child can enjoy both winning and losing.</p>
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	<p>put it back when they have finished with it. At this age babies play alone (this is known as solitary play) with their toys without the company of others sometime the adults in come in and plays with and shoe new toys and what to do with them .</p>		
Social	<p><b>0-3 months</b> From birth to 3 months the baby with do a lot of bonding with the adults in their life they will smile in response to an adult when they make the smile, they will also when the adult has hold of them or feeding them the baby with look straight into the adults eyes.</p> <p><b>3-6 months</b> At 3 months the baby is still doing the same things it was at one month expect they will now be able to lift their heads up to look at their parent, they still look into their parents eyes when they are being feed but now they respond to cuddles and know when the adult is showing to them.</p> <p><b>6-12 months</b> When the baby is 6 months they are now more aware of other people so they will</p>	<p><b>2-3 years</b> One of the toys the child can play are toy in which you have to put together for example toys toot toot drivers. This is when they have to put the track together and movie the car around the track to get to the other side of the track. The way in which it develops social development is other children can play with them to because it has more than one car.</p> <p><b>3-4 years</b> Dressing up is a great game for the children at the age of 3-4 years because they are dressing up as different people that they wont to be and what they want to be. The way in which it develop social skills is when other children join in they can play things like role play and</p>	<p><b>5-6 years</b> The activity which 5 to 6 years olds can play is when they are school they can create their own stories in an creative story activity. The way in which it shows social development are they can take turns with their friends as well to make up a story.</p> <p><b>6-7 years</b> Outdoor play for example swings is great for 6 to 7 years old to play on because they are learning all about balance. The way it helps with social development is by the children who are on the swings will get competitive with each other for example if one person goes high the other person will try and go even higher than the other person.</p>

	<p>offer toys like blocks to that other person but they are also more aware of strangers and who is not their parent. Also he baby become more aware of other people and how the other people are feeling if they are upset why they are upset.</p> <p><b>12-18 months</b> At 12 months the baby is more likely to dependent upon an adults presence, the baby are still shy with the people who are strangers to them but they are affectionate to the people they know and see every day.</p> <p><b>18-24 months</b> At this age the child is are likely to become more independent and wont to do things by themselves they don't want any help. Another at this age they like to do is follow different stories and rhymes that they enjoy.</p>	<p>pretend what they want to do.</p> <p><b>4-5 years</b> At ages 4-5 years old snap and card games are good to because they give the child different skills. The way snap develop social skills is by when they are playing the game of snap they are learn to take turns. Another thing is they need to able to match the two right cards up and shout snap, they also get the joy when they win the cards.</p>	<p><b>7-8 years</b> Dominoes are great for the children to develop in their social skills because when the children is on their break in school they will take turns with each other and they can also play with other members in their family and interact with them and also they will show each what to do with the dominoes.</p>
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M2 & D2

0-2 years

## **Play gym**

From birth babies don't really have the capacity to play properly because they are still so young, one of the things however they can play in is a play gym this is when the baby is lying down and has all the toys above and around them to play with. One of the areas of development it shows is physical development it shows this because the baby is moving its hand and fingers to try and grab the toys this is also known as fine motor skills. Another area of development it focused on is intellectual, even though the baby is only young they are still recognising the shapes and colours around them and they can understand the sounds from it to. A play gym shows emotional development because the baby will get very excited playing with the toys. Also it shows social development because the adult will be play with the baby by showing them the toys.

**According to Tassoni. P (2013 Page 50)** "Adults help babies by showing and holding out things that might interest them." This shows my activity is appropriate because the adult will show or play with the toys which are on the gym.

## **Ball pit**

Ball pits are another good toy for babies who are only a few months old they are and big plastic pit for the baby to sit in and play with the toys which are in there which are normal small balls and also the toys the baby has already got. The ball pit helps the baby to get its balance when sit up and help the baby to understand how to hold different things also. Physical development is shown in the ball pit by the baby moving the object around with their hand and fingers this again is fine motor skills. A ball pit shows intellectual development because the babies are seeing the different colours of the balls. It shows emotional development because the baby will get very excited playing with the balls. Another developmental area is social because the baby can play in the ball pit with the adult playing outside of it passing them the objects.

**According to Tassoni. P (2013 Page 50)** "Adults need to help children know what to do with certain toys" This shows my activity is appropriate because the adult will show the baby the ball and try and get them to hold it.

## **2-5 years**

## **Bristle blocks**

Bristle blocks are blocks which stick together and are easy for the child to play with to make different objects for example a tower. The bristle blocks help the child to develop physically because they are build the blocks and use fine motor skills. Intellectual the blocks help the child to understand different shapes a ways the blocks fit the same. The way in which the blocks help with the language is by the child can say the colour of the shape and what shape it is. Emotional and social are the same where the adult can come in and help them the fit the blocks and play with them.

**According to Meggitt. C (2012 Page 70)** “Children like to build with construction toys” This shows my activity is appropriate because the child can put the bristle blocks together to make different towers.

## **Vtech Alphabet Apple**

This is a way in which the child at the age of 4 years old can learn to say and read the alphabet they can also touch the different letters and it will tell them what the letter is. Physically the toy will help the child to use its hand and move it around the pad. The way it shows intellectual development is it tells the child what letters are in the alphabet and also shows them what the letters are. Language, the child will be able to say what the letter are and what order they are in. Emotional and social are the same where the adult can come in and help them to tell them what letter is what.

**According to Meggitt. C (2012 Page 90)** “Children enjoy learning new things” This shows my activity is appropriate because they are learning the alphabet in a fun way.

## **5-8 years**

### **Wooden Dinner Set**

The wooden dinner set is a set of things you would find in the dining room. The ways in which it can help the child physically is by helping the child to move the set out and copy how it should be set out normally. Intellectually the set help the child understand how a dinner set would come to be the same as the picture on the box. It would develop language skills by the child can say what the things are they are putting out is and the colours of them. Emotional and social are the same where the adult can show the child how the set needs to be set out what you do with them.

**According to Meggitt. C (2012 Page 106)** “play together with other children” This shows my activity is appropriate because they can role play a family scene.

## **Creative Story Activity**

A Creative Story Activity is when the children all get into a circle and one person starts of a story with one word and then it goes around the circle and all the children say a word and by the end of the game they have made a story. This game would show a wide range of all the area of development in a child who is 5 to 8 years old. The way it shows physical is because the child could act out with their hands what they are saying. Intellectual development shows the child how to make up new story and let them use their imagination. Language and communication also shows the child develop by the child saying the word to go in the story and they are also learn new words. The way in which this game shows emotional development is by giving the child a sense of making their own story and getting a sense of activment. It shows social skills is by the child who is playing the game they play with other people and taking turns with each other.

**According to Meggitt. C (2012 Page 106)** “Children enjoy to take part in games with rules.” This shows my activity is appropriate because it is a group game and they will be able to take turns.