

Our Journey Today

- A glimpse at what scientists are learning about how infants and toddlers learn.
- A proposal for how to build on this evidence from science as we teach and learn with infants and toddlers.
- Examples of a reflective approach to infant curriculum.

Truth or Myth?

Infants are **not yet aware** of and conscious
of what occurs around
them.

Infants are highly aware of and conscious of what occurs around them.



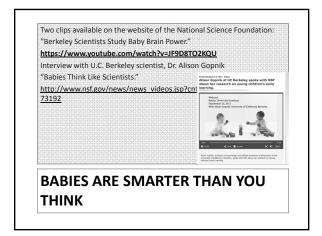
BABIES ARE HIGHLY AWARE OF ALL THAT OCCURS AROUND THEM.



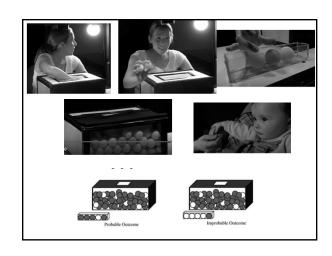
Reflection

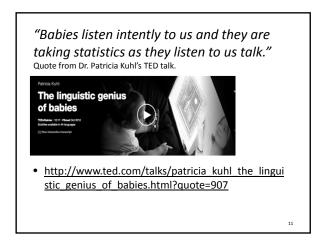
- What did you notice?
- How did he reveal to you his thinking?

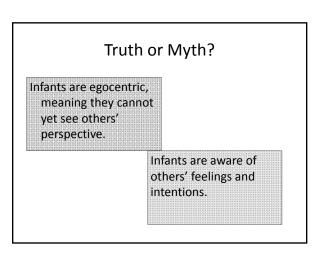




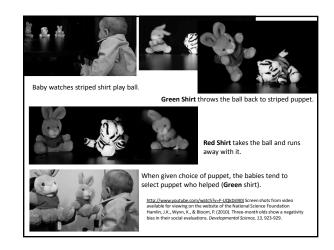


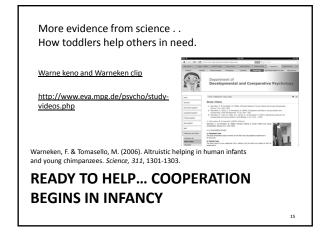




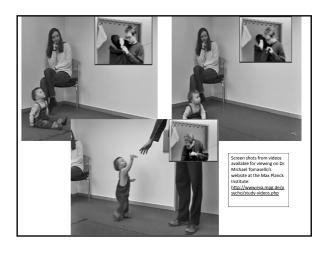
















This research on *how* infants learn invites . . .

A REFLECTIVE APPROACH TO TEACHING AND LEARNING

Infants, like Scientists . . .



- Investigate and experiment to make meaning about objects, people, and events.
- Form hypotheses... "If I do ____, ___will happen."
- Form theories ... "This is how things happen."

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How does Severyn reveal his thinking? Is this a moment of discovery? Can you name his learning?



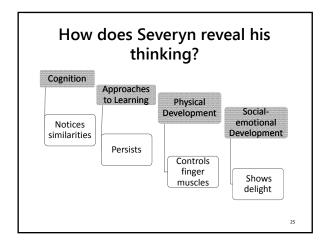
Shapes	Knowledge of the natura world
Cause and Effect: Observing, anticipating, and reasoning about the relationship between cause and effect	Developing understandi of number and quantity
Classification: Distinguishing differences	Seriation: Relating thing order of their difference
C D	ause and Effect: Observing, anticipating, and easoning about the elationship between cause

Naming the Learning: Approaches to Learning Adapted by Mary Jane Maguire-fong from the California Department of Education Desired Results Developmental Profile 2015 (Bold front indicates Items more likely seen in 3-5 year olds, than in infants or toddlers.)				
Maintains attention	Curiosity and initiative in learning	Self-comforting		
Self-control of feelings and behavior	Engagement and persistence in mastering activities	Shared use of materials and space		
Imitation				

Early Head Start School Readiness Goals

- Language and literacy
- Cognition and general knowledge
- Approaches to learning
- Physical development and health
- Social and emotional development.

Source: School Readiness Goals for Infants and Toddlers in Head Start and Early Head Start Programs: Examples from the Early Head Start National Resource Center. OHS EHS NRC – June 5, 2012



"We as teachers are asked by children to see them as scientists or philosophers searching to understand something, to draw out a meaning We are asked to be the child's traveling companion in this search for meaning."

Carlina Rinaldi, President, Reggio Children

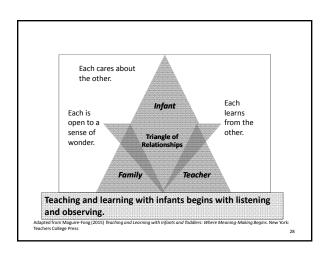
Carlina Rinaldi, President, Reggio Children

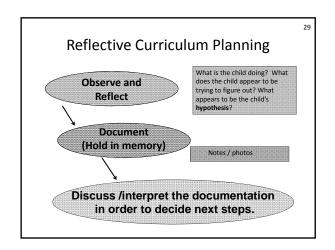
Rinaldi, C. (2006). Creativity, Shared Meaning, and Relationships. In J. R. Lally, P.L. Mangione, & D. Greenwald (Eds.), Concepts for Care: 20 Essays on Infant/Toddler Development and Learning, (pp. 21-23). San Francisco, CA: WestEd.

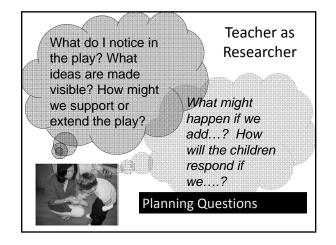
"... We are also asked to respect the meanings that children produce, the explanatory **theories** they develop, and their attempts to find and give answers. When we honor the children this way, the children reveal [their thinking] to us."

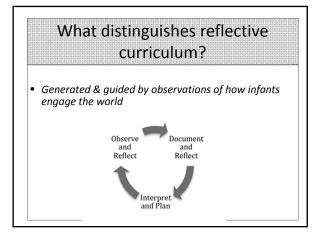
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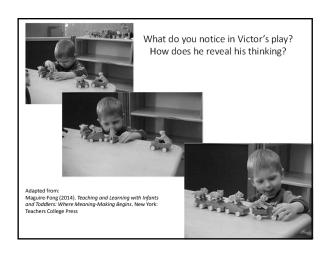




"What is happening in [child] care today is a revolution in thinking about curriculum. The most critical curriculum components are no longer seen as lessons and lesson plans but rather the planning of settings and experiences that allow learning to take place." (Lally, 2014, p. 52)

Lally, J.R. (2014). For Our Babies. New York: Teachers College Press

CURRICULUM AS "CONTEXTS"



	Classification:	Seriation: Relating thing:
	Distinguishing differences	order of their difference
Spatial Relations: Detecting how things fill, fit in, and move in space	Cause and Effect: Observing, anticipating, and reasoning about the relationship between cause and effect	Developing understandi of number and quantity
Representation: Using one thing to symbolize and represent another	Shapes	Knowledge of the natura world
Developing understanding of adding and subtracting small quantities	Investigates objects (living and nonliving things) through observation and exploration	

Curriculum as Contexts

- Play spaces that invite children to investigate and build concepts and ideas
- Daily routines that invite children to use emerging skills and concepts
- Conversations/Interactions that support children in learning about self and others

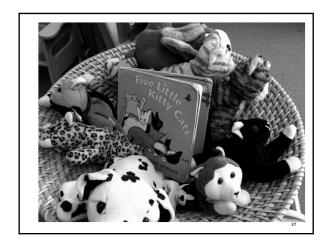


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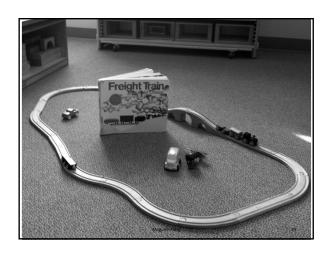
Play Spaces as Contexts for Curriculum

Examine this series of photos. What is the intention?

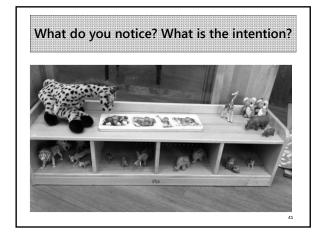




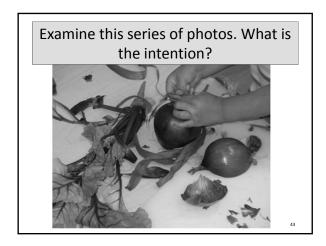








How do we offer materials that prompt young children to connect one idea to another?



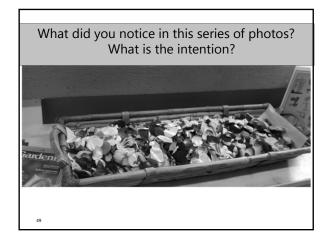




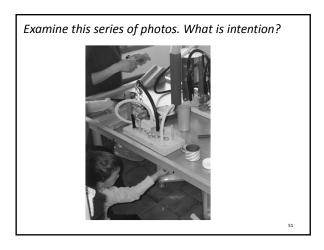




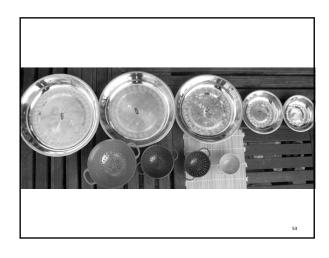




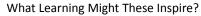
How do we offer infants and toddlers opportunity to explore the "natural" world, that is, creatures and plants?



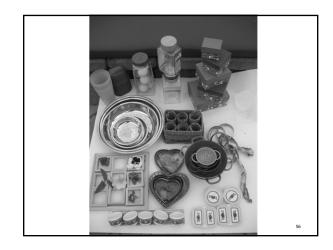












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What did you notice in this series of photos?
What is the intention?



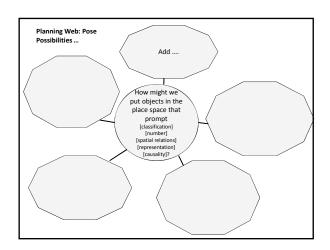
How do we offer materials from the everyday world? [Ordinary objects]

What learning potential do they hold? [concepts, skills, dispositions?]

E0.

Consider how such materials invite infants and toddlers to:

- Explore
- Experiment
- Connect
- Invent
- Transform
- Represent



Planning Web

- Propose concrete things you might do.
- Do it with others. Write down all possible ideas, so as to consider many perspectives.
- Most likely, you will only do some.

Plan of Possibilities Propose a Planning Question

- Sift through the ideas on your planning web.
- Decide on what would be a good context to offer as your "next step."
- Write your plan as a question: "What will the children do when they discover"

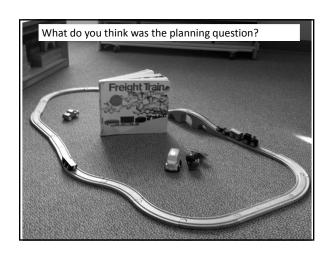
Proposing Possibilities: Why use "planning questions?"

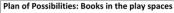
"What kind of context, what kind of possibility can you offer to the children for the next step and the next step, not because you know the next step, but because you want to offer a possibility for going deeper and deeper in their research"

Rinaldi, C., in Lally, J. R. (Producer/Director), Mangione, P. L. (Writer/Director), (2006). New perspectives on infant/toddler-learning, development, and core [DVD] Disc 2, Chapter 3). United States: California Department of Education.

Propose a planning question, "What will the children do if we add _____ to the _____?"

THE WRITTEN PLANA PLAN OF POSSIBILITIES





Date: 11/4-8

Place collection of cat puppets in basket along with books about cats; and collection of books about trains adjacent to train in connections-construction area.

Planning Questions: What play and conversation will these books and related materials prompt when toddlers find them in the play space?



Observations	Photos	Interpretations

Examples: Planning questions

What might happen if we offer children...?

In what ways might they explore if we add to the routine / play space ...?

What might they do if we invite them to ...?

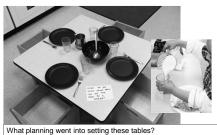
Planning question: What will the children do when they discover added to the ____? Observation Reflection/Interpretation

Daily Routines as Context for Curriculum





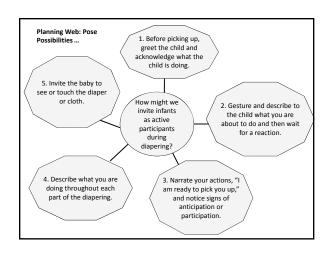










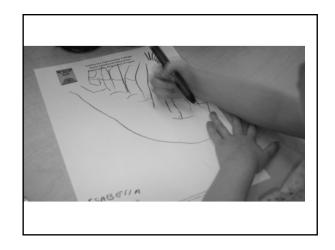






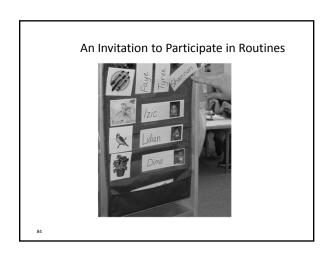


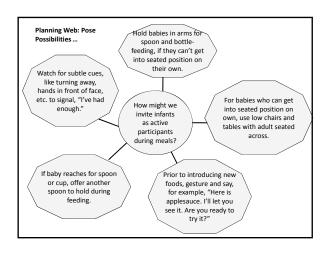


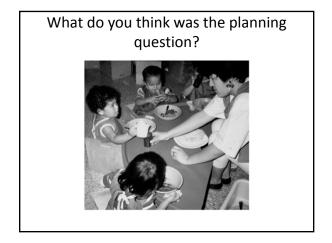


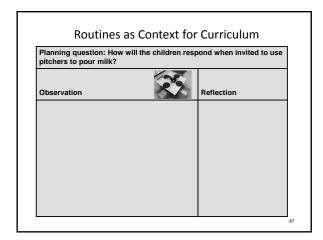


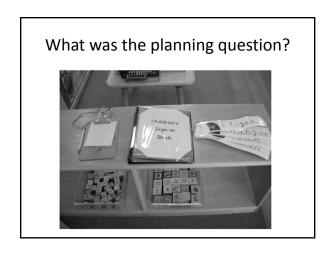


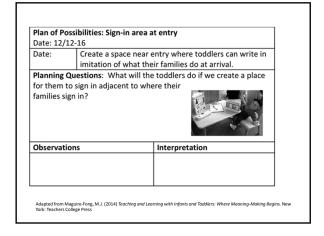


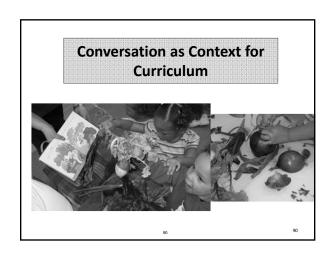


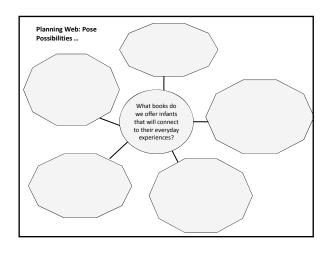














Planning question: When sad due to separating from loved ones, how will children respond if we offer them a photo of the person missed?

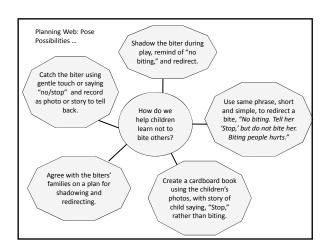
Observation

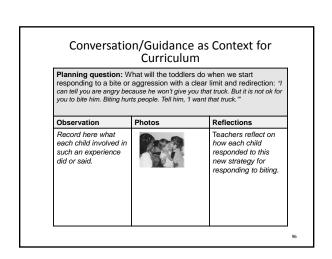
Record here what child involved in such an experience did or said.

Photos

Reflections

Teachers reflect on how child responded to this new opportunity.





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Connecting the Dots ...Curriculum & Assessment

How do we know infants are learning and developing as we hope?

Ongoing Documentation Informs Periodic Assessment

- Photos Notes Work Samples
- Ex: Ages & Stages or California DRDP

Ongoing Documentation

Planning question: What will the infants do in response to soap dishes added to the collection of familiar toys?

Observation

- · Picks up small soap dish, mouths, fingers, peers at
- Flings it away & it lands to his right
- Turns to look at pile of objects
- Picks from pile a soap dish identical to the one he had earlier
- Smiles as he waves it before his eyes Stares at soap dish dropped earlier
- Places 2nd soap dish on top of 1st one identical

Reflection/Interpretation

-Severyn appeared to notice how one object was the same as the other

object (emerging skill: classification, number, i.e. making "2")

-Showed delight in accomplishment

Persisted

Reflective Conversation: Key Questions When Discussing Documentation

What do you notice?

Observe & Listen

How do children reveal their thinking?

• Assess the learning -- What ideas or skills do you see? How do they relate to desired results / school readiness goals?

How does this inform what you plan next?

How do we invite families to join in this work?

• Family Engagement

The Multiple Uses of Documentation Observe Document Reflect Reflect Curriculum Assessment Family Engagement Professional







Teacher Colleen was leaving for the day. One of the infants in her primary care group cried when he saw her prepare to leave. The next day, we took a photo of the child together with his primary care teacher. With his help, we laminated it and wrote Colleen's name and his name on it. He had it in hand as Colleen prepared to leave. After she left, he stared at it for a long time, kissed it, showed it to Ann Marie, motioned for her to kiss it, and carried it tightly in hand for the rest of the aftermoon.

Maguire-Fong (2014). Teaching and Learning with Infants and Toddlers: Where Meaning-Making Begins. New York: Teachers College Press

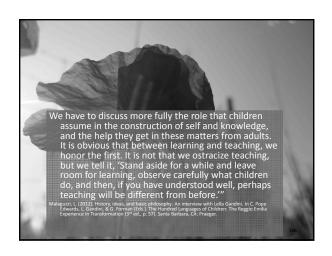
Tools and Time **Essential Conditions for Documentation**

- Provide easy-access, easy-to-use cameras and means for reviewing photos as a group.
- · Schedule time for teams to share documentation and to engage in reflective conversation.

"If we believe that children possess their own theories, interpretations, and questions...then the most important verbs in educational practice are no longer 'to talk,' 'to explain' or 'to transmit' - but 'to listen.'"

- Carlina Rinaldi, 2006

Rinaldi, C. (2006). In Dialogue with Reggio Emilia: Listening, researching, and learning. New York: Routledge



Additional Resources

- Lally, J. R. (Producer/Director), Mangione, P. L. (Writer/Director). (2006). New perspectives on infant/toddler learning, development, and care [DVD] Disc 2, Chapter 3). United States: California Department of Education.
- California Department of Education. (2012). California Infant/Toddler Curriculum Framework. Sacramento, CA.
- Rinaldi, C. (2006) Creativity, Shared Meaning, and Relationships, in J.R. Lally, P.L. Mangione, & D. Greenwald [Eds.). Concepts for Care: 20 Essays on infant/toddler development and learning, pp. 21-23. San Francisco, CA: WestEd. [Chapter available online at http://www.wested.org/online pubs/ccfs-06-01-chapter4.pdf
- Free online DVD's produced by California Department of Education Learning Environments and Curriculum (21:26)
 This video addresses "Curriculum and Curriculum Planning," "Environments, Schedules, and Routines," and "Strategies to Support Learning and Development." Observation, Screening, Assessment, and Documentation (19:25)
 This video addresses "Observation," "Screening and Referral," "Assessment,"
 "Documentation," and "Interpretation, Planning, and Implementation."

 Child Development and Learning (16:32)
 This video addresses "Knowledge About Child Development and Learning" and "Facilitating Child Development and Learning."

For Deeper Study

Teaching and Learning with

 $In fants \ and \ Toddlers$

Where Meaning-Making Begins



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Published by Teachers College Press http://store.tcpress.com/0807756199.sht ml

Mary Jane's website with resources aligned to book:

https://sites.google.com/site/teachinglear ninginfants/

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