



## EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT: ECDV4

### LESSON 14

**UNIT STANDARD 244263: Prepare an environment for babies, toddlers and young children.**

**SO2: Prepare the equipment to support the activities.**

Topic: Prepare equipment to support young children



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**AT THE END OF THE LESSON STUDENTS WILL BE ABLE TO:**

- Prepare equipment to support physical, cognitive, language, social and emotional development.
- Safe and suitable equipment for young children.
- Provide sufficient equipment for young children.

**REPAIR EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE, LANGUAGE, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**

- Our focus is based on the different stages based on the equipment/materials and activities that can help young children to develop well.

**PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Children develops two skills such as gross motor skills and fine motor skills.

**GROSS MOTOR SKILLS (LARGE MUSCLES)**

- Children uses the large muscles in the body and include broader movements such as walking and jumping.

<b>Equipment that support gross motor skills</b>	<b>Activities that support gross motor skills</b>
Swing	Pushing
Bicycle	Riding
Balls	Kicking
See saw	Balancing
Skipping rope	Jumping

**FINE MOTORS SKILLS (SMALL MUSCLES)**

- Children uses their small muscles such as muscles in the hands, fingers and wrists or eye hands coordination.

<b>Materials that support fine motor skills</b>	<b>Activities that support fine motors skills</b>
Scissor	Cut pictures
Legos	Building different structures
Playing dough	Mould different shapes



Building blocks	Building towers
Paint brush	Painting different items
Crayons	Colouring animals' pictures

### **COGNITIVE/INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Caregiver/Parent has to provide young children with materials that will help in experimenting, exploring and discovering etc how things are done or happened around them.
- There is no need to provide young children with expensive toys. They are able to use any waste material around them to turn into something that they can play with.

### **EXAMPLE OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT EQUIPMENT**

- They can use big cupboard to make a car.
- They can explore by mixing sand and water to make mud and make some cookies.
- They can use a bucket lid to pretend driving a car
- They can experiment by mixing different colour to see what will happen.

### **LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT**

- Caregiver/Parent can provide young children with different materials so that they can develop language well.

### **FOR EXAMPLE, OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT EQUIPMENT**

- They can use telephone to improve communication skills.
- They can name different animals using from the magazine.
- They can play word games.
- They can use alphabets charts to write their names.

### **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Caregiver/Parent can encourage young children to always play and share learning materials. Always encourages team work.

### **EXAMPLE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT EQUIPMENT**

- Share ideas and play games like having a tea party.
- Provide them with limited materials when doing arts activities so that they will be able to share materials.
- Group them in activities such as experiments.
- Watch dishes together at home.



## **EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Caregiver/Parent has to encourage young children with the material and activities that will help them to express their feelings.

## **EXAMPLE OF EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT EQUIPMENT**

- Providing young children with drawing books to express their feelings.
- Always praise him/her for choosing right costume for the role he/she plays to boost his/her self-esteem
- Use pictures that help children to identify different emotions.

## **SAFE EQUIPMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN**

- Young children are very active and they love moving around. It's very important that you provide them with different activities and equipment that will allow them to explore, have fun and learn at the same time without getting bored easily either at the ECD centre or at home.
- Make sure that activities and equipment are suitable for their age group to avoid frustration because frustrated child can lead to bad behaviour.
- Always check equipment such as swings, slides, see saw, climbing apparatus and jungle gyms are safe for children to play with.
- Provide enough space inside the ECD centre and in the playground so that they can move freely.

## **PROVIDE SUFFICIENT EQUIPMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN**

- Always provide sufficient equipment for specific activity so that young children know exactly what they are doing especially when it comes to the learning areas **INSIDE** and **OUTSIDE** the classroom such as:

<b>Developmental areas</b>	<b>Playing Equipment</b>
Maths area	Different shapes, sticks and blocks to count.
Fantasy area	Different costumes, tea set and dolls for role playing.
Discovery area	Planting seeds, mixing colours and making a volcano to experiment what is happening.
Art area	Scissors, magazines, glue and papers so that they can cut and paste to make a collage.
Outside area	Tunnel, swing, slide and beanbags so that young children can slide, push, throw and catch



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**ACTIVITY 1: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW:**

1.1 Explain briefly what do you understand about physical development? (2)

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1.2 Provide FOUR inside corners available in the ECD classroom and give ONE example for each. (8)

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1.3 Give FIVE equipment that develop physical development in the ECD centre. (5)

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1.4 Suppose Lerato was deaf, how would the caregiver and other children interact with her? Mention FIVE points (5)

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## MARKING GUIDELINES

1.1 Physical development includes two skills which is gross and fine motor skills which helps children to use body movement and balancing and uses eye hands coordination.

(Any relevant answer) (2)

### 1.2

- Fantasy corner- Role play
- Science corner – Turn water into ice and steam
- Maths corner – Sort big and small blocks
- Construction corner – Build towers

(Any relevant answer) (8)

### 1.3

- Mary go round
- Jumping cattle
- Tunnel
- Climbing apparatus
- Swing

(Any relevant answer) (5)

### 1.4

- They can use basic sign language to interact with her.
- They should remember that she cannot hear when they interact with her.
- They can use facial expressions to interact with her.
- They should not shout when talking with her.
- They can play games and activities that do not need the use of hearing.

(Any relevant answer) (5)

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