



Development Matters (September 2020) The characteristics of effective teaching and learning

Playing and exploring	Active learning	Creating and thinking critically
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realise that their actions have an effect on the world, so they want to keep repeating them. - Reach for and accept objects. Make choices and explore different resources and materials. - Plan and think ahead about how they will explore or play with objects. - Guide their own thinking and actions by talking to themselves while playing. For example, a child doing a jigsaw might whisper under their breath: “Where does that one go? – I need to find the big horse next.” - Make independent choices. Do things independently that they have been previously taught. -Bring their own interests and fascinations into early years settings. This helps them to develop their learning. -Respond to new experiences that you bring to their attention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in routines, such as going to their cot or mat when they want to sleep. - Begin to predict sequences because they know routines. For example, they may anticipate lunch when they see the table being set, or get their coat when the door to the outdoor area opens. - Show goal-directed behaviour. For example, babies may pull themselves up by using the edges of a low table to reach for a toy on top of the table. Toddlers might turn a storage box upside down so they can stand on it and reach up for an object. - Use a range of strategies to reach a goal they have set themselves. -Begin to correct their mistakes themselves. For example, instead of using increasing force to push a puzzle piece into the slot, they try another piece to see if it will fit. -Keep on trying when things are difficult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take part in simple pretend play. For example, they might use an object like a brush to pretend to brush their hair, or ‘drink’ from a pretend cup. - Sort materials. For example, at tidy-up time, children know how to put different construction materials in separate baskets. - Review their progress as they try to achieve a goal. Check how well they are doing. -Solve real problems: for example, to share nine strawberries between three friends, they might put one in front of each, then a second, and finally a third. Finally, they might check at the end that everyone has the same number of strawberries. -Use pretend play to think beyond the ‘here and now’ and to understand another perspective. For example, a child role-playing the billy goats gruff might suggest that “Maybe the troll is lonely and hungry? That’s why he is fierce.” - Know more, so feel confident about coming up with their own ideas. Make more links between those ideas. -Concentrate on achieving something that’s important to them. They are increasingly able to control their attention and ignore distractions.