

The Kindergarten Year

Developmentally Appropriate Practice

Third Edition

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CLDDV 101

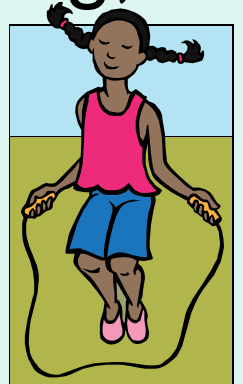
Professor Pam Guerra-Schmidt





Physical development

- At this age Kindergartens are fascinated with their bodies
- Use movement to express their feelings, manipulate objects and learn about their world.
- Develop physical skills such as throwing, catching, kicking.



Physical development cont.

- Gross Motor

- “Using bigger muscles”
- Progressed from early stages
- At this age most should be able to walk, run.



- Fine Motor

- “Using smaller muscles”
- Hand-eye coordination
- Skills such as: Using scissors, drawing.



Social and emotional development

- Social:
 - Kindergartens have the ability to start relationships with peers and adults
- Some struggle (Why do you think?)
- Emotional:
 - How can we help?
 - Pro-social behavior
 - Social interaction
 - Self-regulation skills





Cognitive development

- During Kindergarten years gradually their thinking becomes more systematic and accurate completes which is referred to as the “5 to 7 shift”
- Neurological system develops dramatically during the early childhood years according to recent research.
- Healthy environment can help child’s neurological system develop

Language and literacy development



- Since the time they are born they are exposed to the language around them
- Most can speak and have conversations by kinder year
- Teachers can help by:
 - Introducing nursery rhymes, songs
 - Enlisting the resources and members of the community
 - Engaging the parents of English language learners to incorporating their talents, skills into the curriculum.

