

PROVIDE YOUR CHILD WITH A BETTER START IN EARLY CHILDHOOD PERIOD

WHAT DOES "PLAY" MEAN IN EARLY CHILDHOOD?

Changes happen quickly as your baby grows and develops. Development is the term used to describe the changes in babies, toddlers and children [hereinafter will be referred as "kids"] physical growth, as well as their ability to learn the social, emotional, behaviour, thinking and communication skills they need for life. All of these areas are linked, and each depends on and influences the others. Recent research indicates that kids first five years are vital for brain development and future health and wellbeing. In the first five years of life, kid's brain develops more and faster than at any other time in her/his life. The early experiences kids have – the things they see, hear, touch, smell and taste – stimulate their brain, creating millions of connections. This is when foundations for learning, health and behaviour throughout life are laid down. Kids need a stimulating environment to play and learn.

IMPACT OF PLAY GROUPS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Playgroups offer kids a wide variety of early learning experiences. Playgroup is an organised group providing care and socialisation for kids under five. The goal of playgroup is to give kids an opportunity to , socialise and connect with other children. Creative and lightly structured learning through play is essential to kid's development, helping them explore and understand their world as in the early years, kids main way of learning and developing is through play. Playgroups have positive effects on the kids' following developmental domains- physical health and wellbeing (physical readiness for the primary school day, physical indepenence and gross & fine motor skills); social competence (children's overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approach to learning and readiness to explore new things); emotional maturity (children's pro-social and helping behaviours, absence of anxious and fearful behaviour, aggressive behaviour and hyperactivity and inattention); language and cognitive skills (children's basic interest in literacy, numeracy, memory); communication skills and general knowledge.

CORLU PLAYHOUSE PLAYGROUPS

aim to support psychomotor and neurologic development of kids from the age of 1.5 to 6 through various games and activities in a stimulus-rich environment. Classes are developmentally age appropriate and loads of fun! CORLU PLAYHOUSE playgroups provide active and appropriate movement opportunities that enable toddlers and pre-school aged kids to explore, develop, practice and refine skills essential for healthy neurological development. Games and activities in CORLU PLAYHOUSE playgroups transform the learning process into a enjoyable experience by engaging kids' attention and the same help the concentration skills to develop in time. CORLU PLAYHOUSE playgroups provide kids with the appropriate activities to help them to develop self-care and daily life skills as well as psychomotor, social - emotional and cognitive domain. During the course of playgroups kids mainly get involved in activities where kids' active participation is expected. Especially in English learning process, we make use of TPR (Total Physical Response) method that enables "**acquisition of language**". Action stories and songs consist of a small number of short sentences that kids learn to understand and gradually to express themselves through the TPR method. Teaching a foreign language by using TPR method resembles **the way that the kids acquire their first language**. Listen, Watch and Imitate long before they start speaking themselves. This multi-sensory processing of language takes place through the similtaneous activation of the kid's visual, auditory and kinesthetic senses. This helps the child to gradually understand the new language in a holistic way. It's learning by doing in the best sense of the word.

ACTIVITES IN CORLU PLAYHOUSE are as follows;

1. Circle time activites and free plays to provide social communication skills as well as listening and speaking skills
2. Physical activities such as kids yoga, soft play ground activities, and various games that get kids moving and support their motor planning and balance development
3. Cognitive activities to help mathematical and linguistic skills to grow such as Montessori inspired materials for matching, sorting, counting; finger plays, hand plays, reading stories, songs, nursery rhymes and so on.
4. Activities that helps to develop self-care and daily life skills to promote kids' independency - When children are able to do things for themselves there is an increase in their self-belief, self-confidence and self-esteem that they may carry on throughout their life.
5. Activities that stimulates senses and so help sensorial development
6. Drama and other activites to develop how to correctly name and express the feelings & thoughts
7. English language activities in TPR method
8. Silent and active plays to develop concentration