The Power of Play: The Power of Play: Using Play to Enable Skills and Support Behavior



www.Neuro-Teach.com



Free materials and resources for teachers and families!



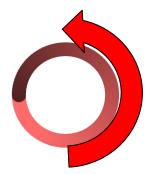
1. Write your name in cursive



Right Handed



- Cross right leg over left
- Circle hanging foot (R) counter-clockwise



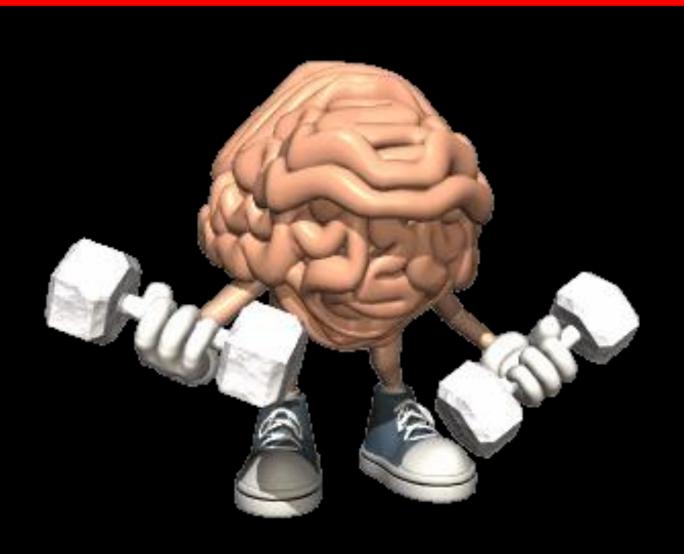
Left Handed

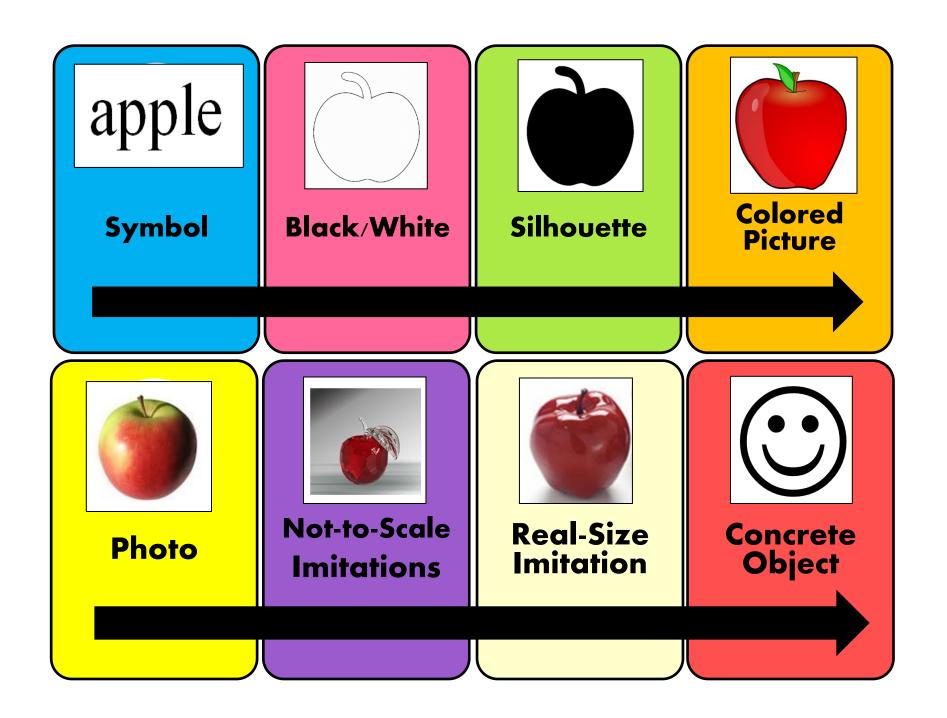


- Cross left leg over right
- Circle hanging foot (L) clockwise



Brain-Based Environments







If we are typing something normal, we use the regular font... (Symbol Level)

If we wish to emphasize it a bit, we underline it (Black & White Line Level)

If we want it to stand out more, we put it in bold (Silhouette Level)

If we want it to jump out, we put it in color (Colored Picture Level)

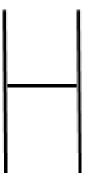
Typical Print VS// Early Childhood Print

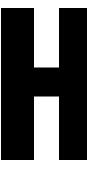
Typical letter "H"

(Symbol Level)

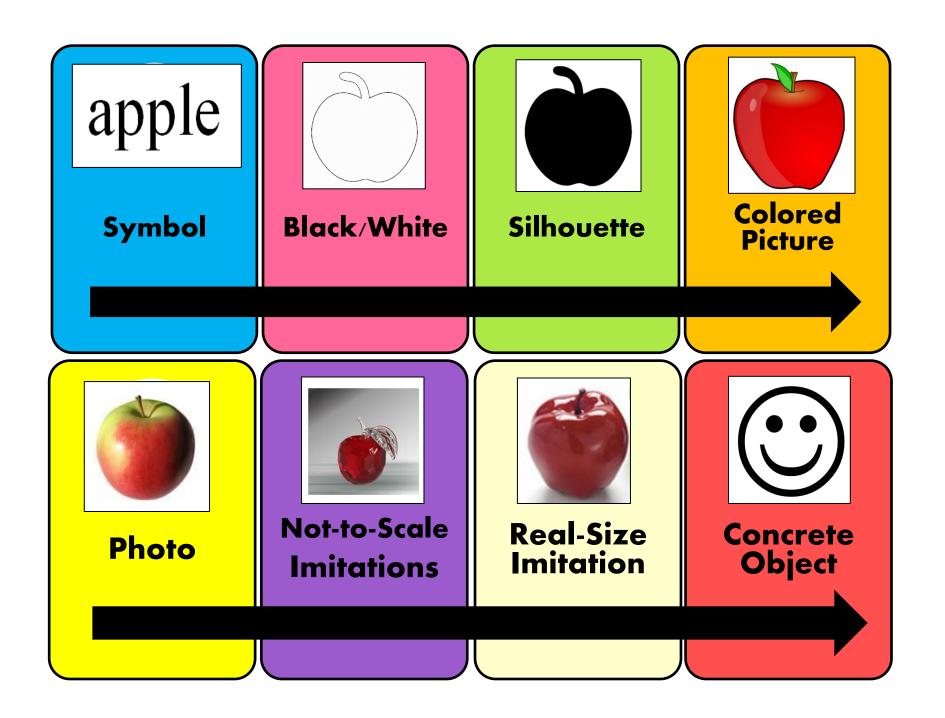
Early Childhood letter "H"

(Silhouette Level)





Address Every Cue Level





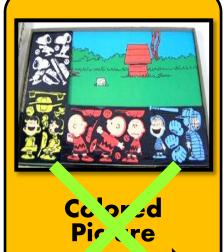
Symbol



Black/\tale



Silho ette









Not-to-Scale Imitations



Real-Size Imitation



Concrete Object





Old Style



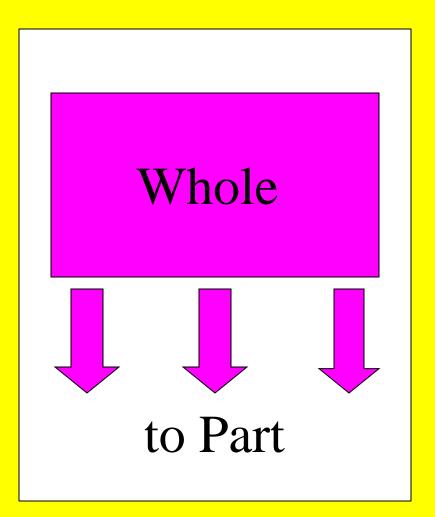


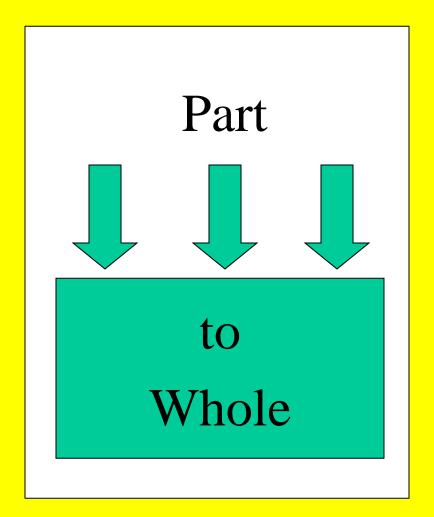
New Style

apple **Symbol** Not-to-Scale Real-Size Concrete Object **Imitation Imitations**

Use Both Processing Directions

Part-to-Whole & Whole-to-Part









Guided Learning

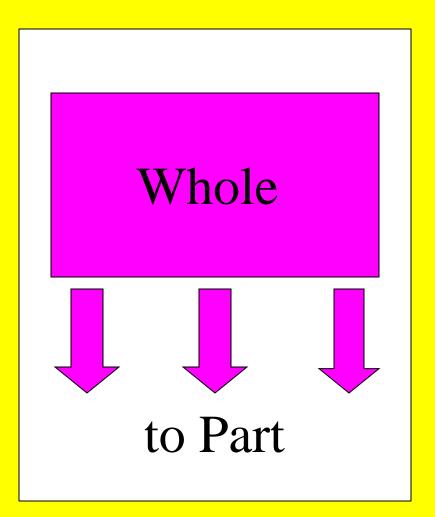


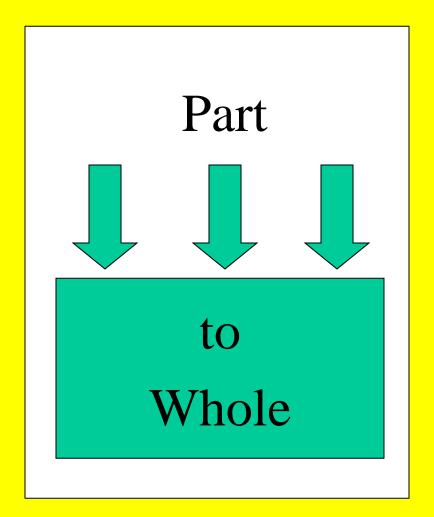
Discovery Learning



Use Both Processing Directions

Part-to-Whole & Whole-to-Part









Guided Learning

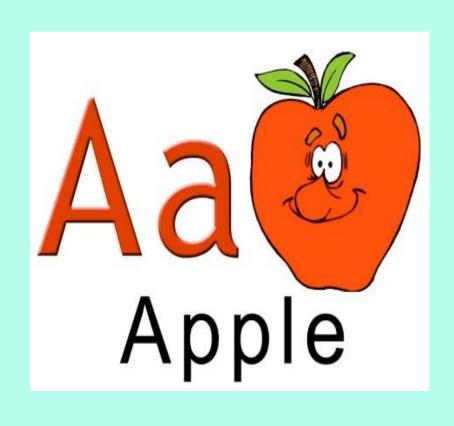


Discovery Learning



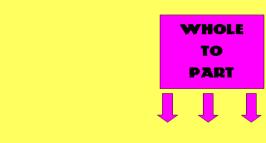


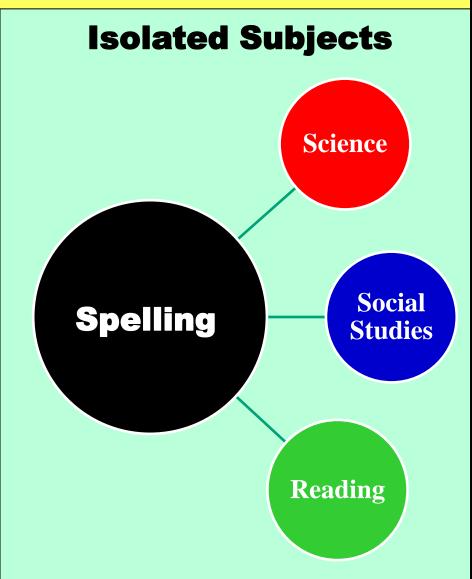


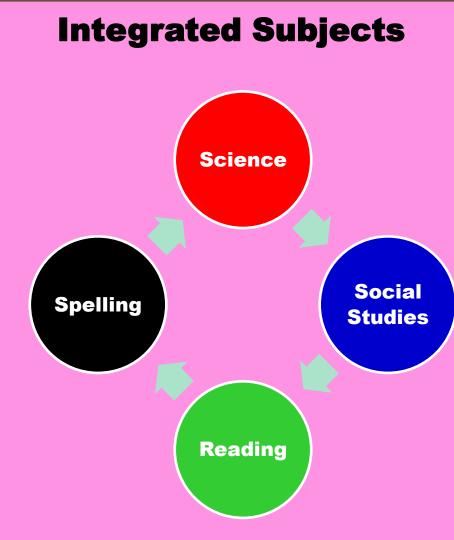












Younger Students





Appropriate Behavior in Group Activities

Part

Whole

hands to self feet to self

listen

take turns talking



Strategies for the General Classroom



More Than LENGTH of Play!









Do they avoid building structures?





Very
Whole → Part



Do they use the structure?





Very
Part → Whole





Open Center

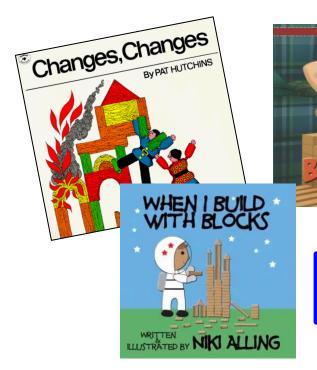


Prepped Center

Expanded Use of Classroom Areas

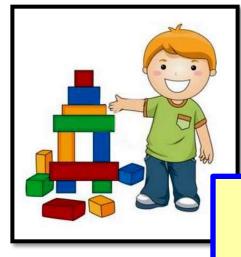


Models

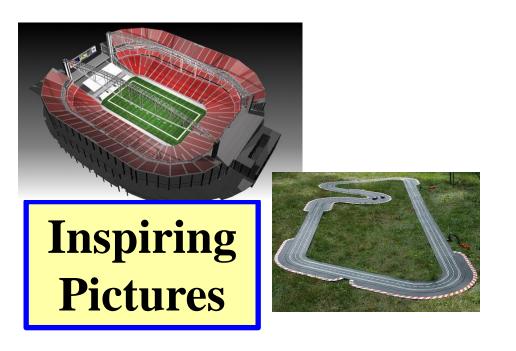








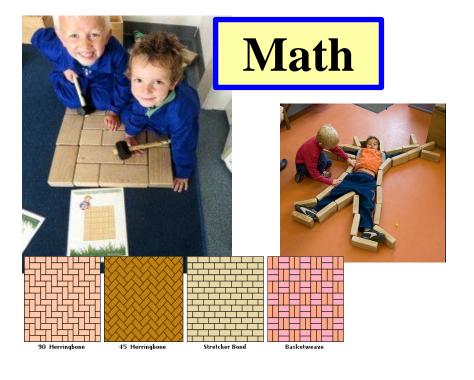
Cue Cards

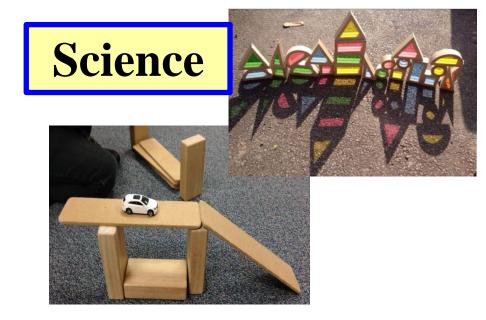
















Children Struggling with **Discovery Play**

Fluidity of Materials



 Open-ended and fluid materials increase behavior and aggression problems

Adjust materials to ensure success



Fluidity of Materials















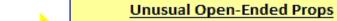
Water Play



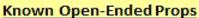




Probably not a wise idea in most room @ Requires high intrinsic control...



Items like tubing, etc. require quite a bit of imagination and intrinsic control.



of control needed because open-ended.

Items child has seen before. Moderate level

Known Props

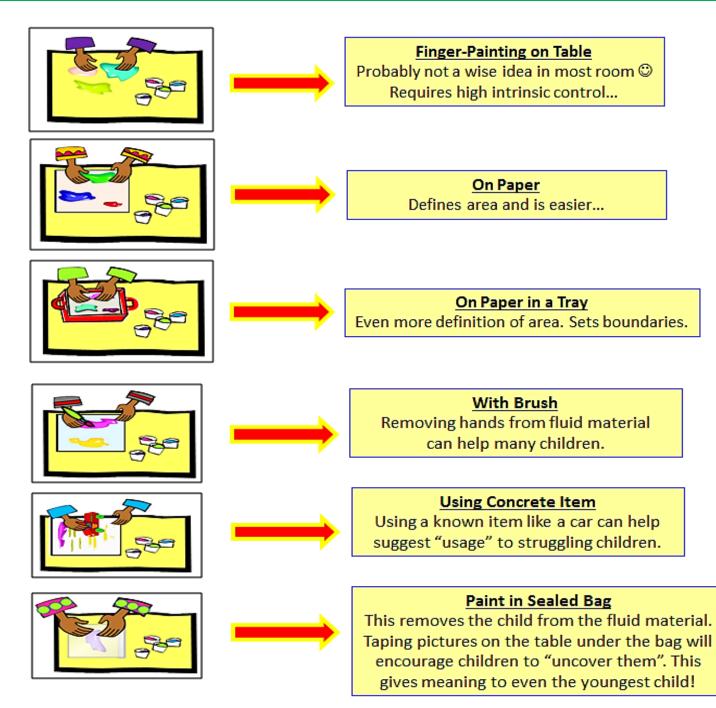
Items that are known by the child and lend themselves to use with water (i.e. washing items)

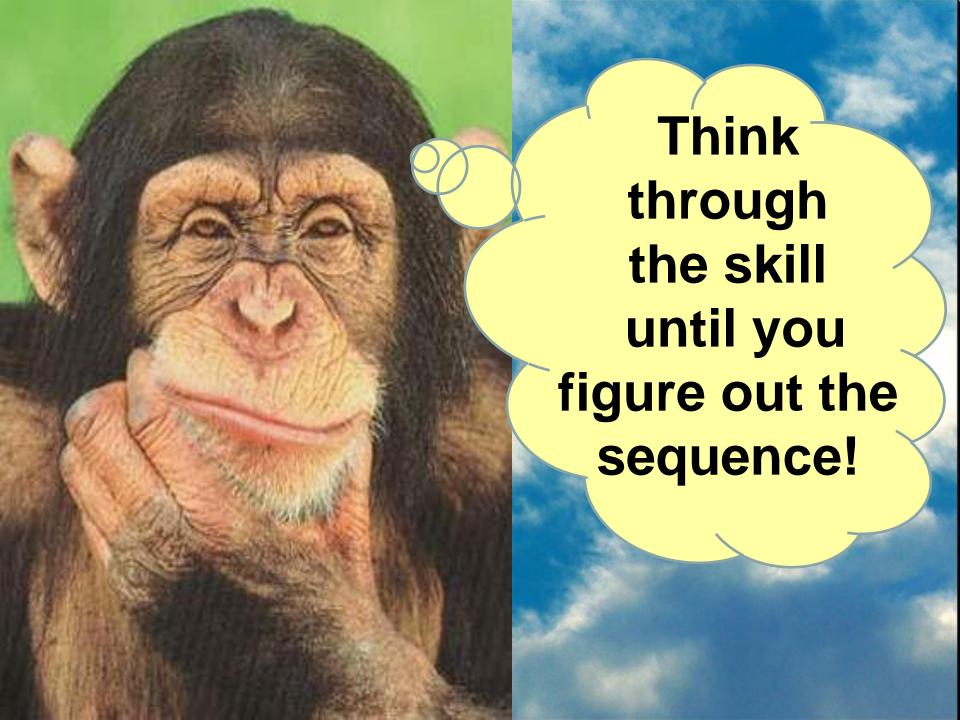




Fingerpaint



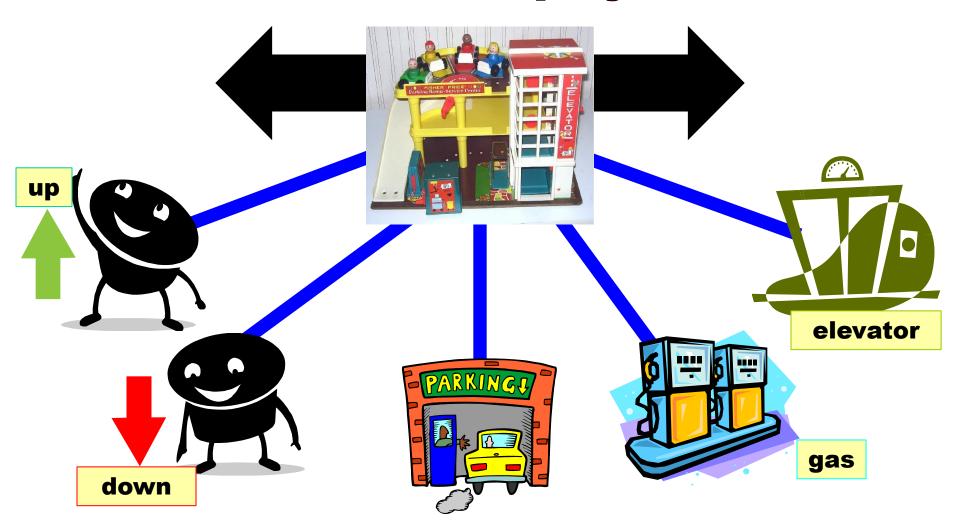




Children Struggling with Complex Play

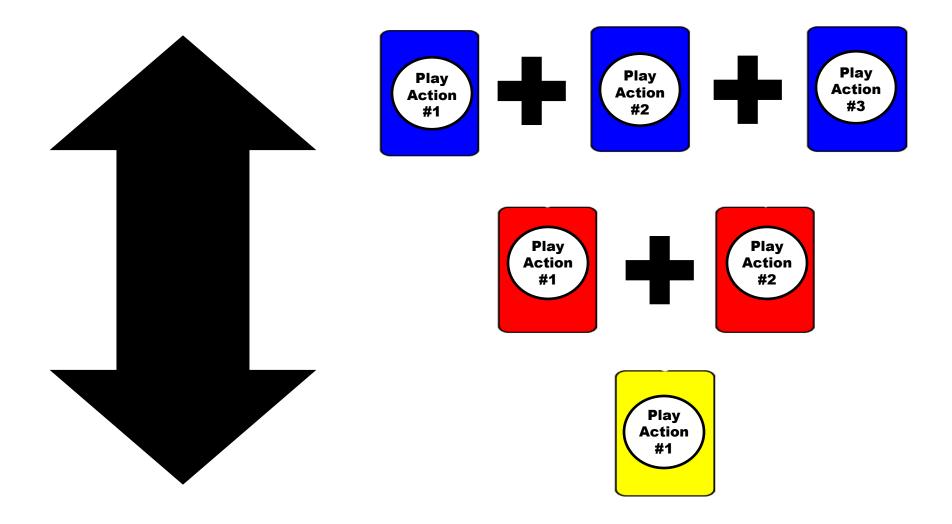
Horizontal Play Expansion

Enrich current play levels

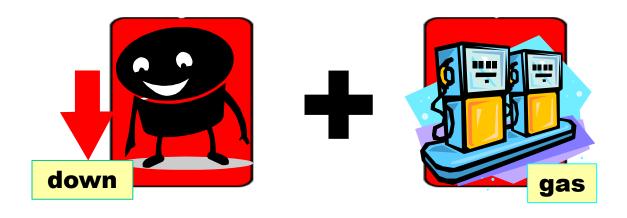


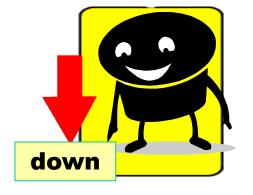
Vertical Play Expansion

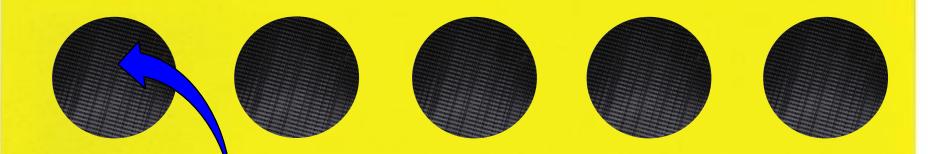
Increase complexity of play levels



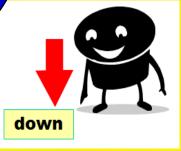












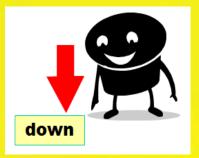










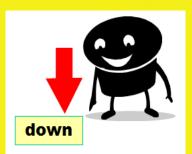












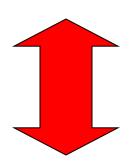






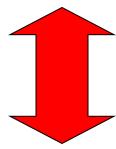
With a single toy





Between toys within one area





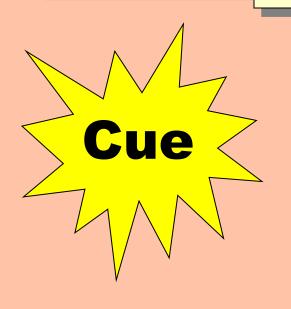
Between Areas



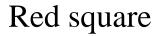


Using Play to Develop Behavioral Skills

Aggressive Play Intervention

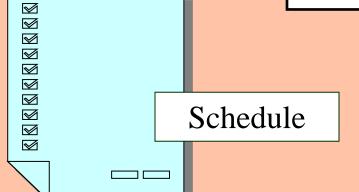






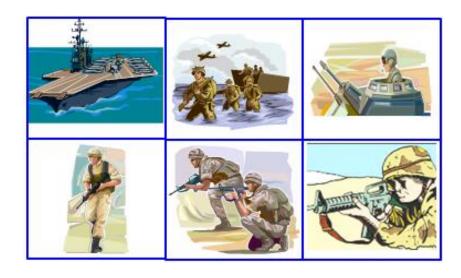


Write "new" script





CONVERSION METHOD









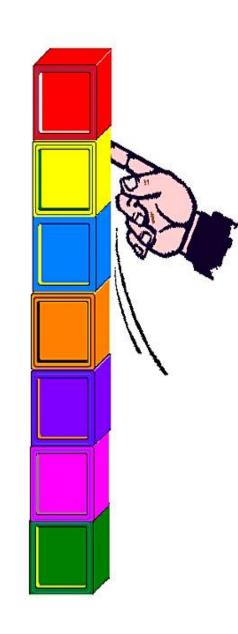
AGGRESSIVE OUTDOOR PLAY



GENTLE HANDS







IMPULSE CONTROL









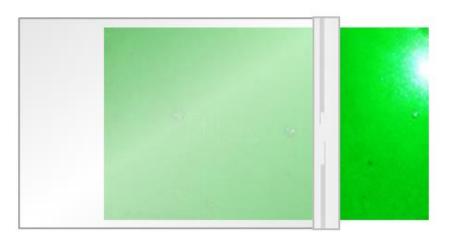








EMPATHY FOR PAIN





Using Play to Develop Foundational Understanding

Integrated Learning

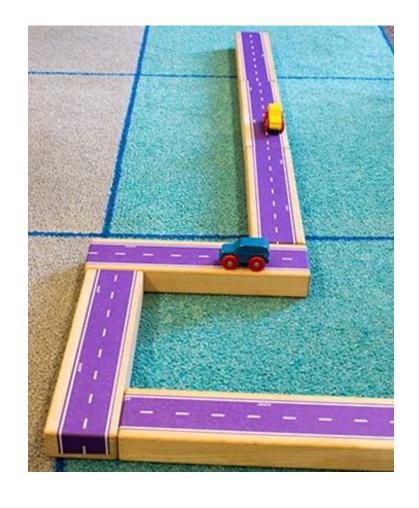
- * Physical
- Mathematical
 - *Musical
 - Scientific
 - Artistic
 - Emotional
 - Language

Physical

- Coordination
- Visual Perception



- Spatial Orientation
- Fine Motor

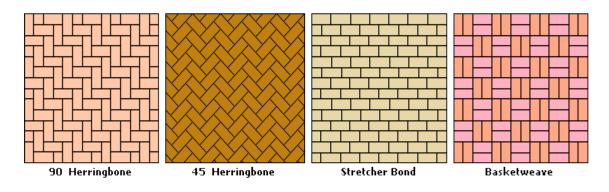


Mathematical

- Seriation of blocks
- Match/sort/classify
 Equivalence
- Sequence & pattern

- Measure & weigh





Musical

Instruments

• Build to music





• Balance





- Balance
- Color mixing





- Balance
- Color mixing



Inclined planes



- Balance
- Color mixing



- Inclined planes
- Pendulum, etc.



Artistic

Designing



Aesthetics



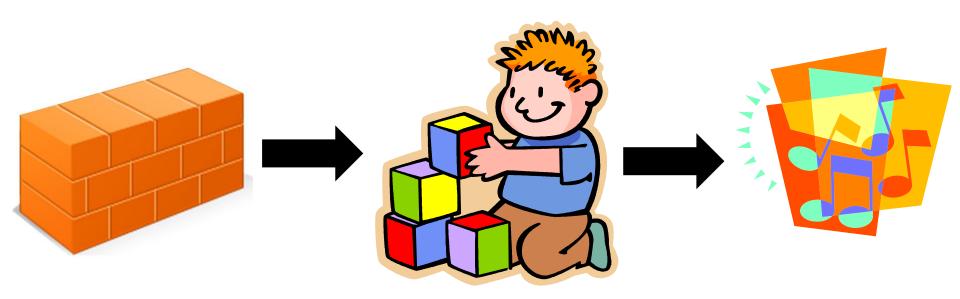
Using Play to Run Intervention Programs

Removing Perseverations

- 1. Take the actions the child uses the most and develop into a functional play action
 - 2. Think hard about what you can do to extend their current skills.







Establishing Eye Contact

- 1. Use parallel activities to create natural turn-taking situation
 - 2. Make your turn "more sensory/appealing"
 - 3. Prompt eye contact and eventually require...





+













Capture Your Hard Work!

Easy Data Collection Methods





Additional Concepts to Consider



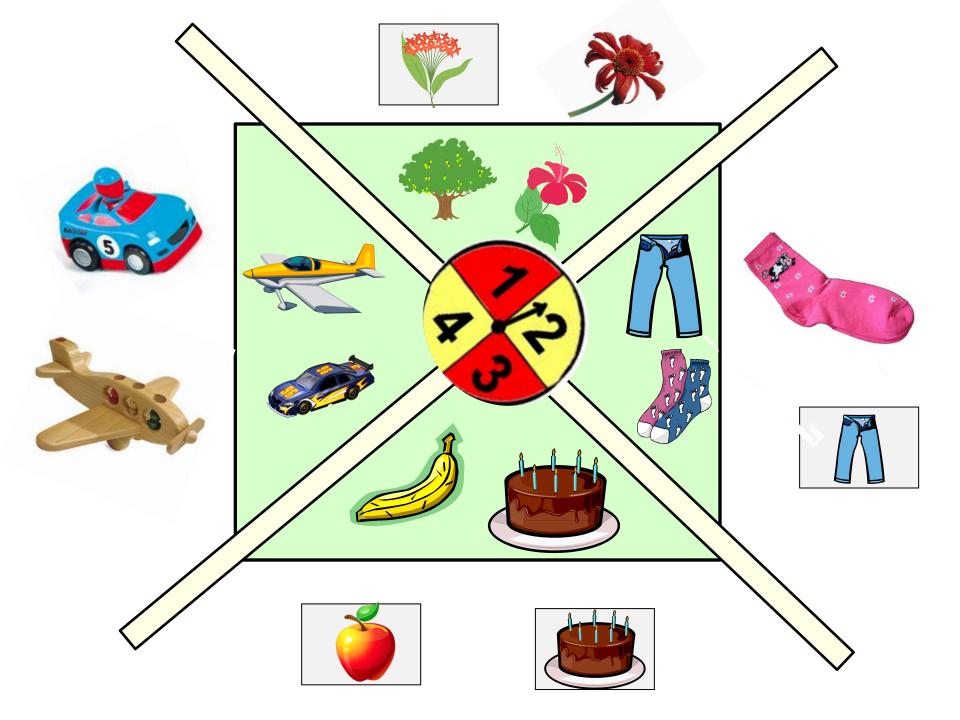


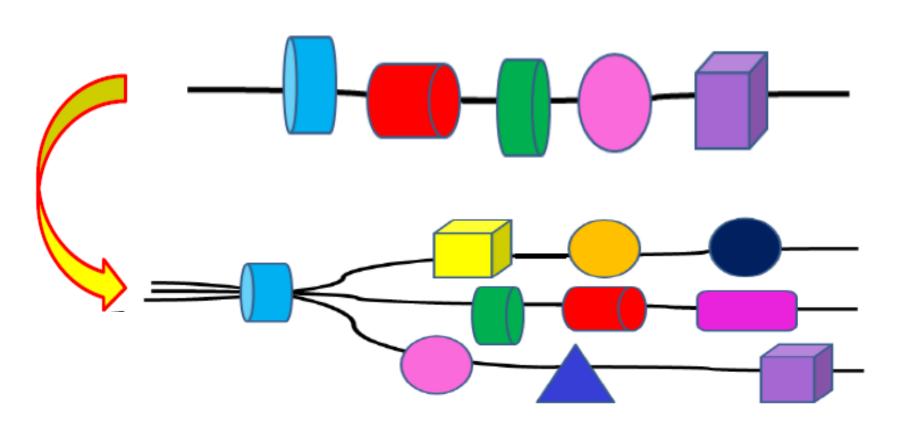


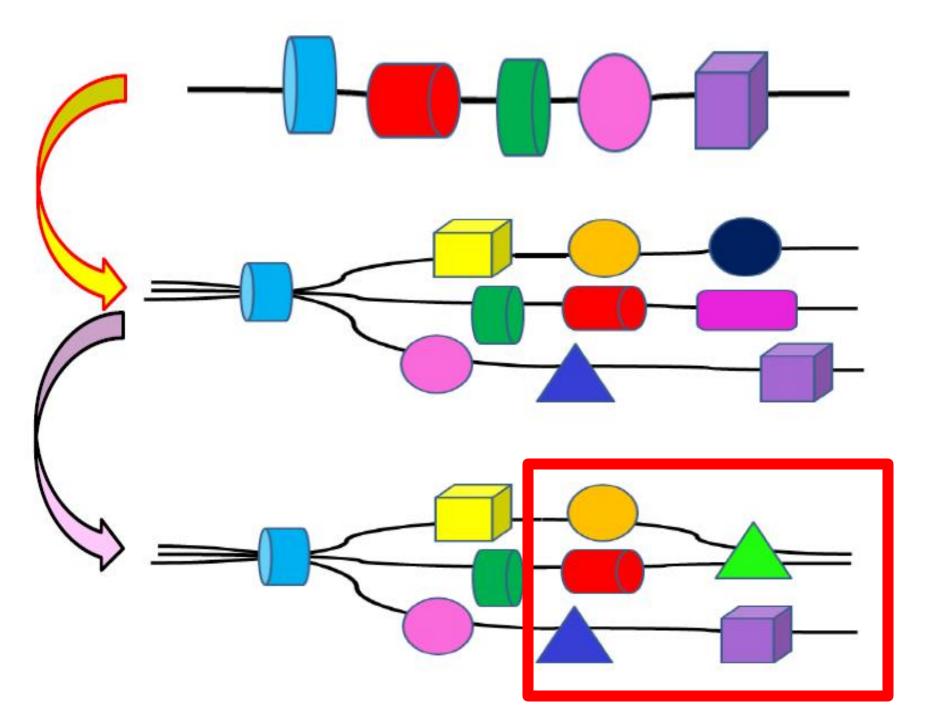


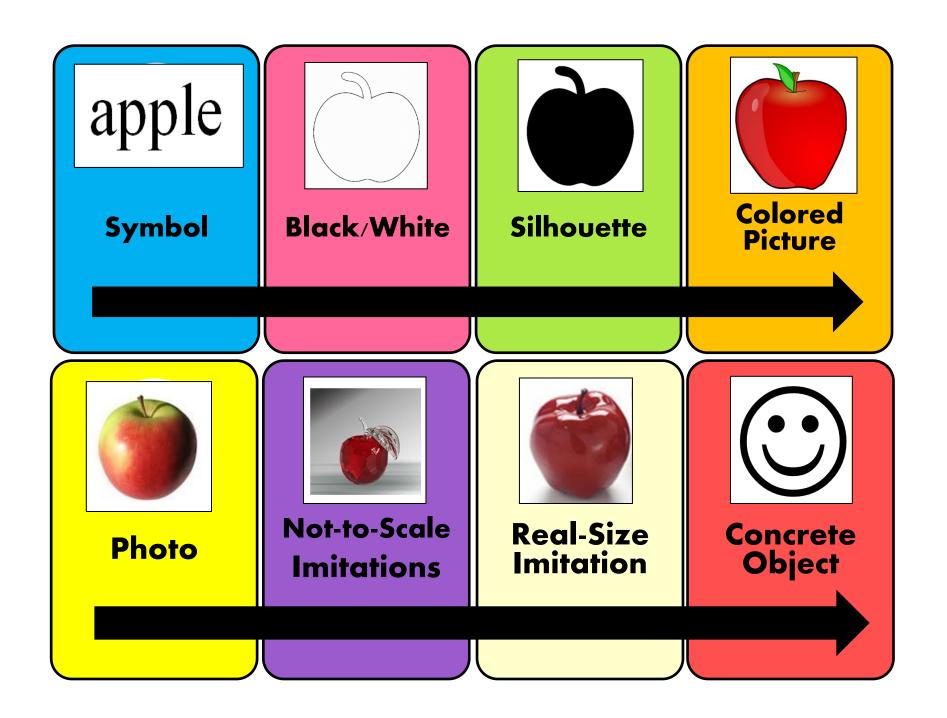


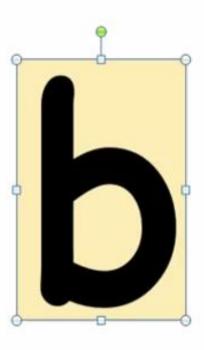
How Far CAN You Go???









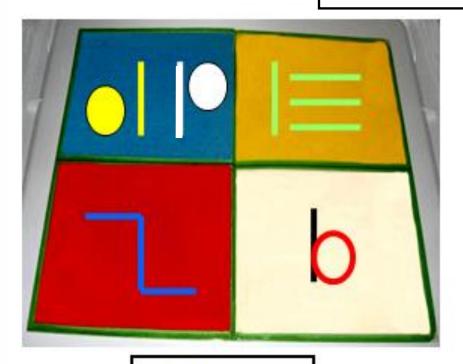


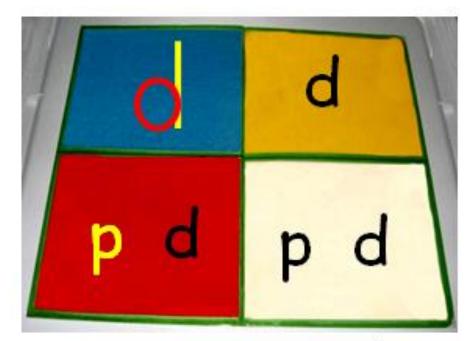
b, p, d and q



Miniature

Colored Picture





Silhouette

Symbol

Remember to Think Out-of-the-Box

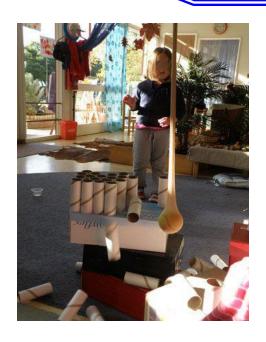




FORCE

Demonstrate how waves transfer energy

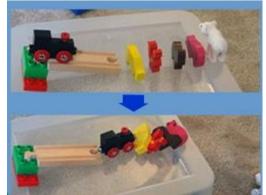
MAKING OBJECTS MOVE

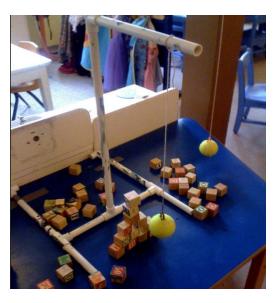








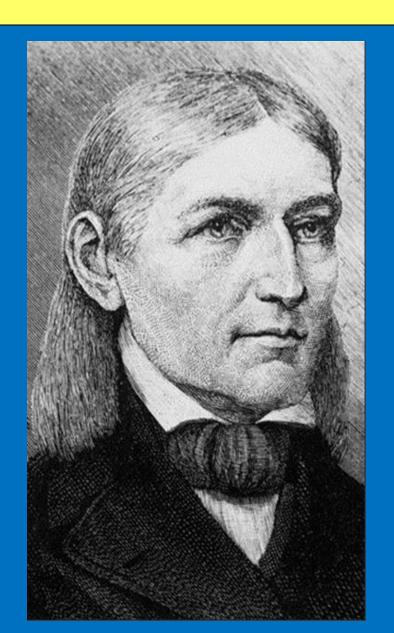






The Lost Methods

Explore Lost Theories & Concepts



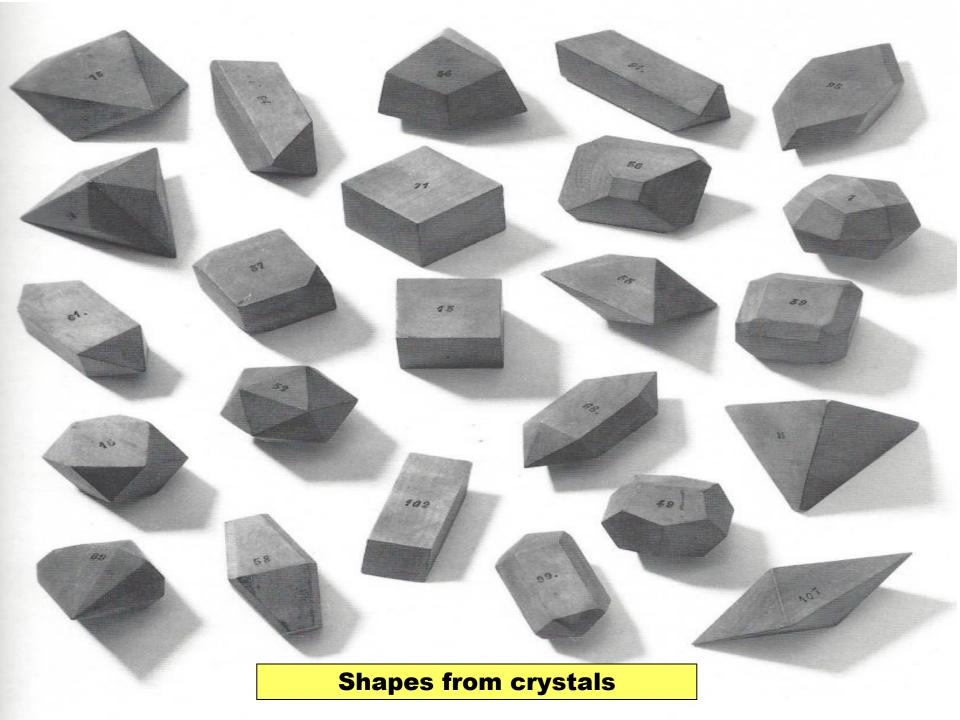
"Play is the highest level of child development....
It gives...joy, freedom, contentment, inner and outer rest, peace with the world..."

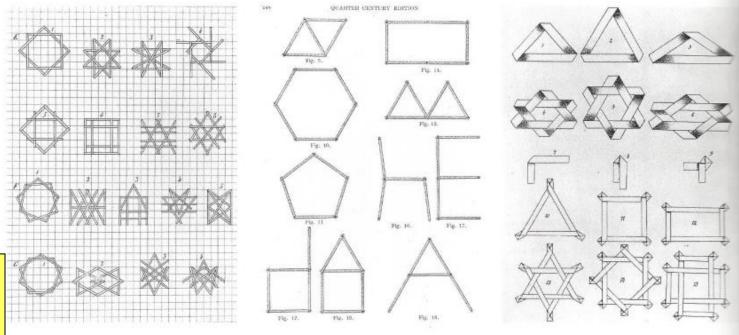
Friedrich Froebel (1782 – 1852)



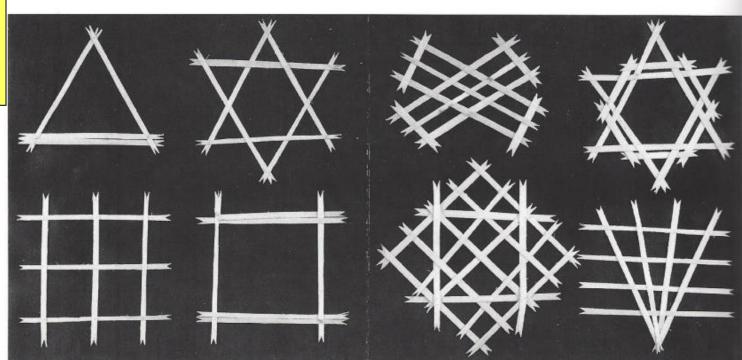




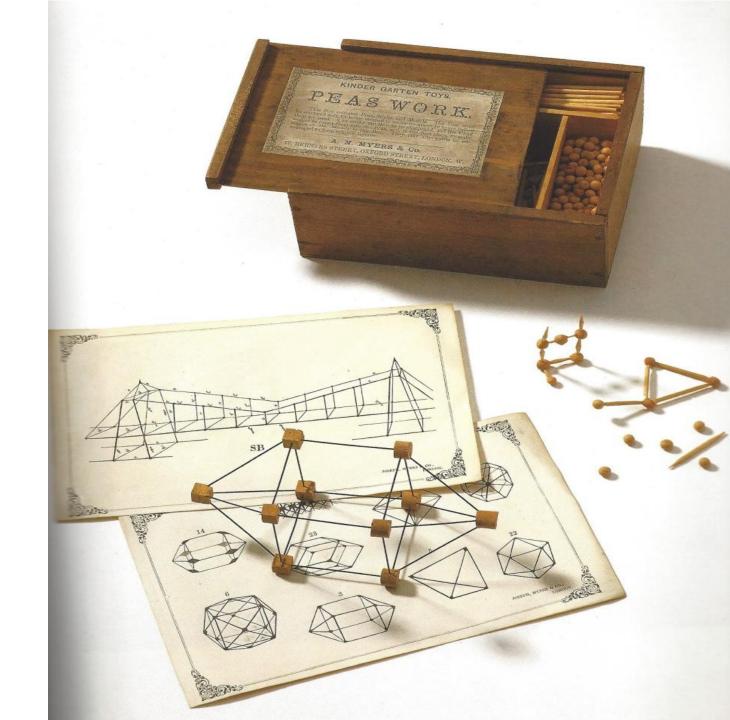


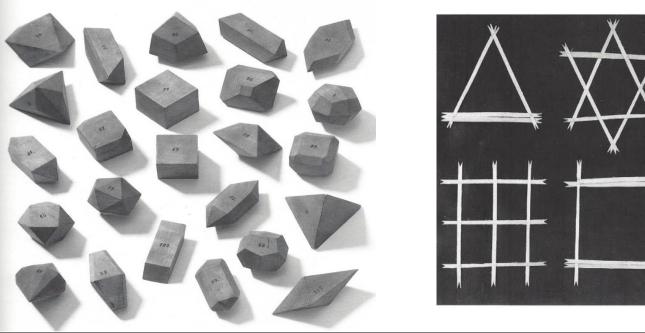


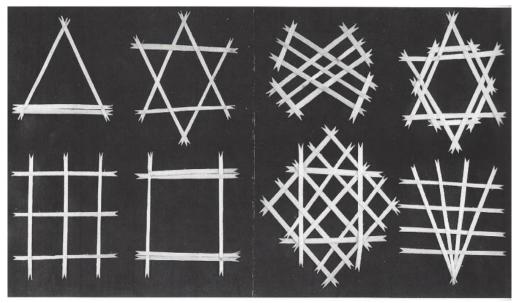
Constructed with flat sticks in 2-D form

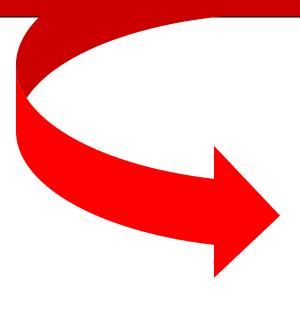


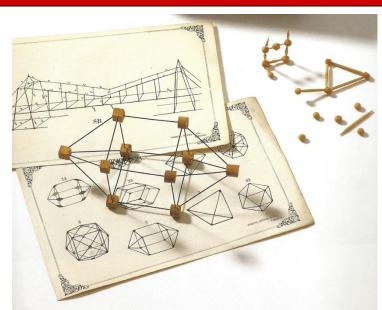
Eventually constructed in 3-D form







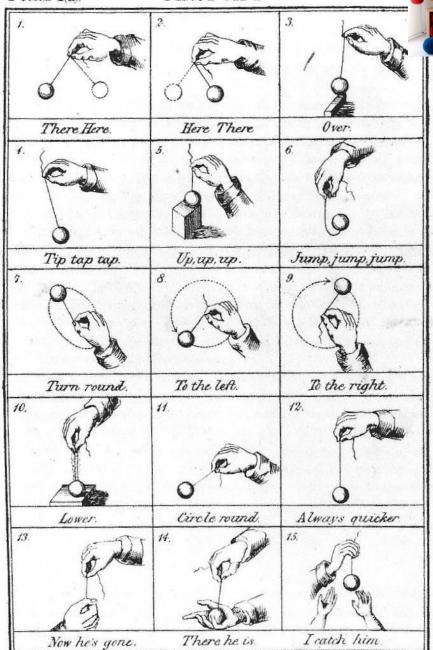


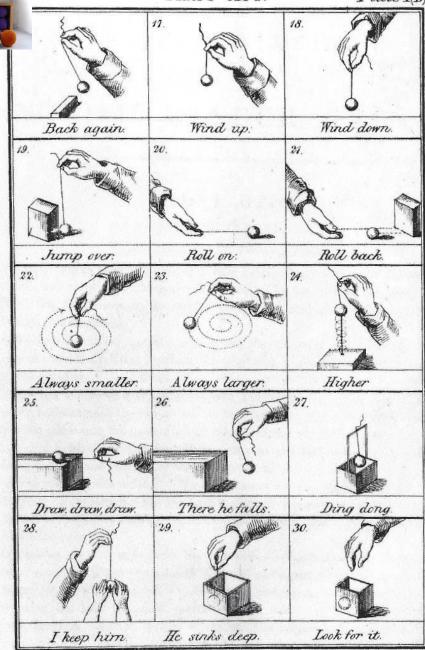


Explore Lost Theories & Concepts



Friedrich Froebel (1782 – 1852)





Inventing KINDERGARTEN



Norman Brosterman



The Missing Skill

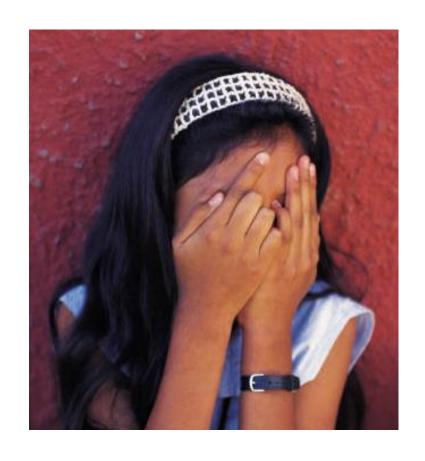


THE MODERN "NOISY" WORLD!

Learning to Tolerate "Silence"



Body-Cued Silent Thinking





More???

www.Neuro-Teach.com



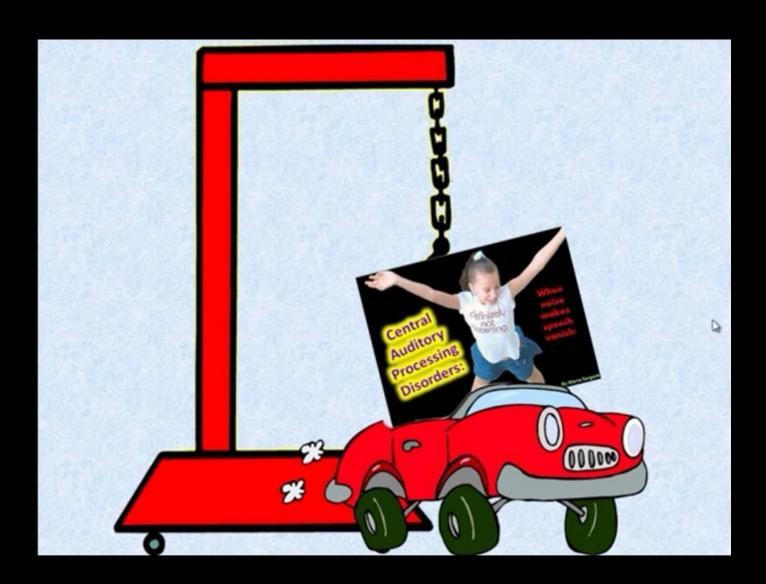
Free materials and resources for teachers and families!

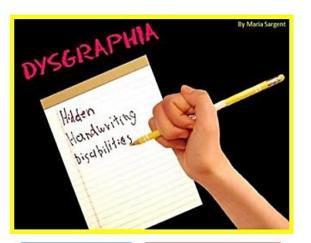


PDF Files



10-15 Minute Videos

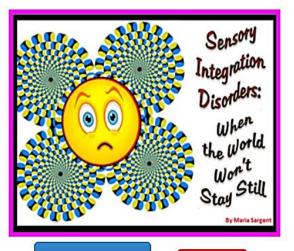




PDF Download

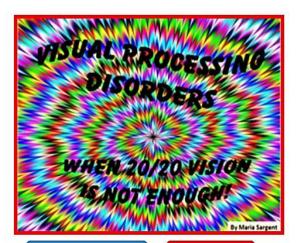
Video- General Info.

Video-Interventions



PDF Download

Video



PDF Download

Video- Part 1

Video-Part 2



PDF Download

Video

QUESTIONNAIRE: Processing Issues

Here are the general questions to ask. Feel free to adjust the questions to meet the age and/or developmental of the child. You may need to do this over several "meetings" since it is so long. You might also need to link the questioning to something that the child likes (i.e. becoming a freman, etc.). Do what you need to get a good and valid response ©

DBCLADER: The inverse of this questionnaire is no obtain information that can be used to determine the source of a child's problem(s). It is not designed to dispute a problem in any very lift year-nearity answers that are of concern to you, please this way with a qualified perfectional for assistance and a valid dispute.

PDF Download

PROCESSING

Auditory Processing

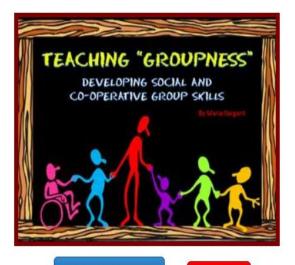
Visual Processing

Dysgraphia (Writing)

Dyscalculia (Math)

Sensory Integration





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Video

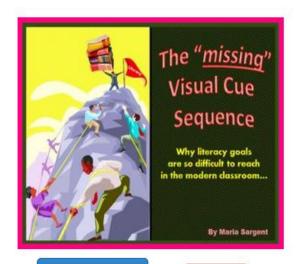


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Video



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Video



COMING SOON!



Impulse Control

Behavior Support

Gang-Proofing

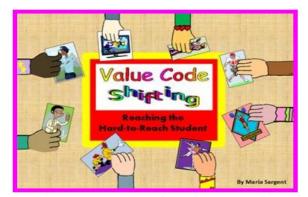
Intervention Plans

Aggressive Play



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Video



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Video



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Video- General Info.

Video- Data

Video- Reinforcement



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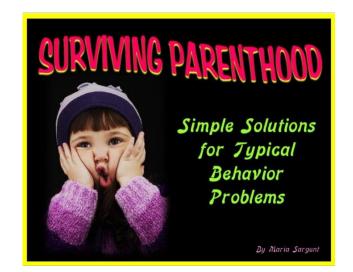
Video



PDF Download

FAMILIES

- Teaching Skills
- Teaching Behaviors
- Family Support
- Developing Values
- Academic Struggles



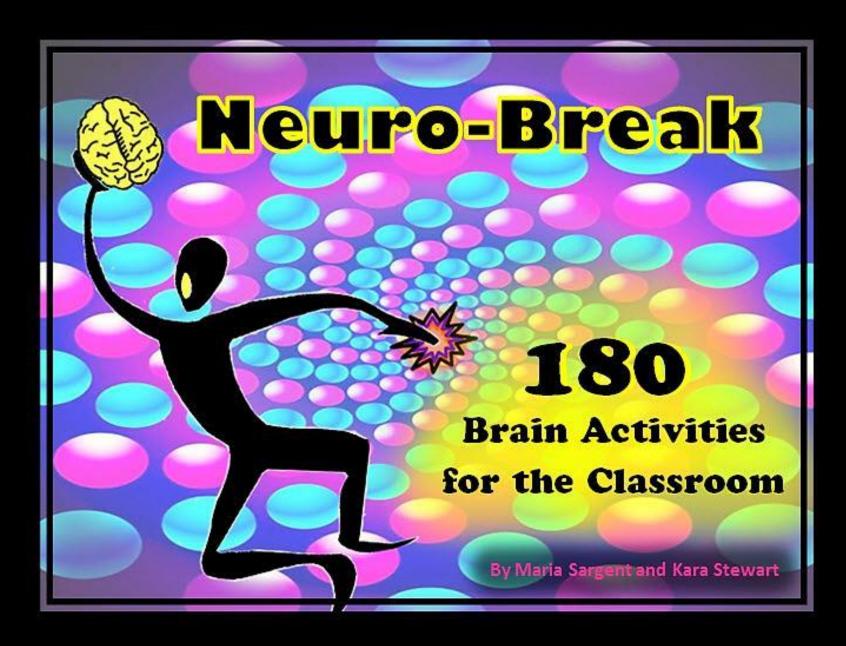


Being the "Adult" in the Adult-Child Relationship..

By Maria .











Balance a per on one fin and th transf pen

finger-1

Hand Shadows (eas)



These new shadow are a bit harder.

Hooray Dance



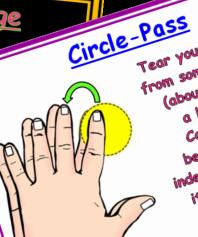
Alternate moving with right arm and right leg and then your left arm and your left leg. Reverse!

Monkey Dance

Work with a F First you one dance then your repeats yo adds one Then and

<u>Direction Challenge</u>

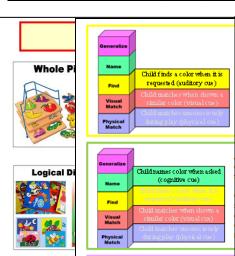
Using your desk opposi. in the Try vert and dia Try changing Which were easie which hardest



Tear yourself a circle from some scrap paper (about the size of a half-dollar). Can you hold it between your two index fingers and pass it all the way down to home bings, Can you come back?







True Jie

Child can understands shades.

light/dark, etc (cognitive cue)

Using Sequences to Teach Rote Skills (Examples: Handw

Before we move into targeting skills in a more formal madaily activities, this time for the older child. That can oft to teach lessons on rote tasks that appear to be far remo might inspire some creative applications for this age gro





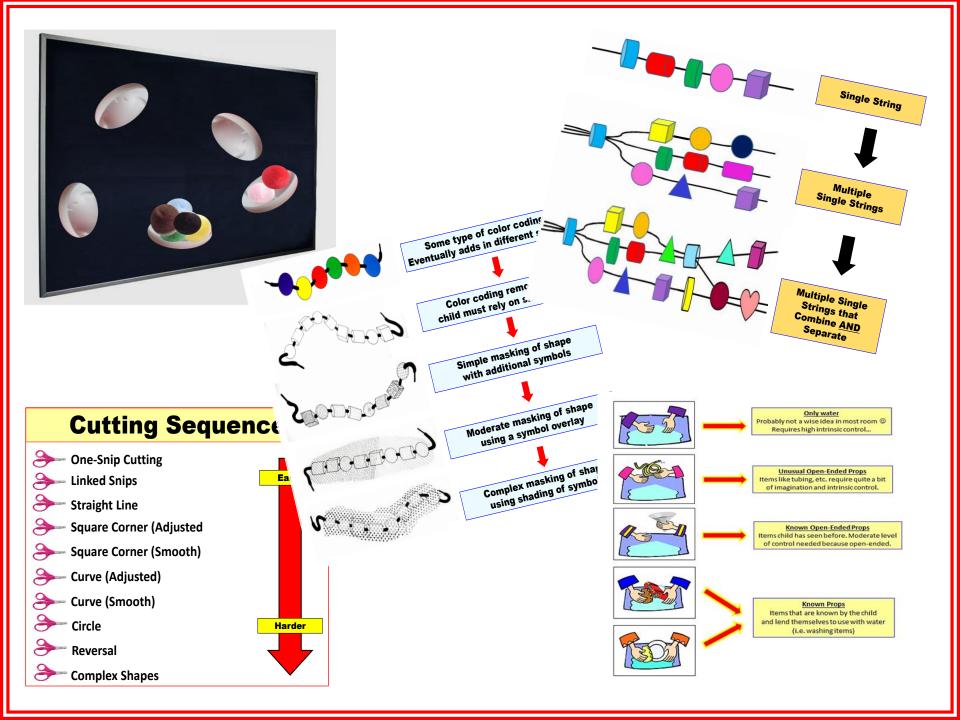
Removing Perseverations

A similar turn-taking process can be used to slowly transform a non-play action into a true functional play schema. This technique can be especially useful when working with children who tend to flap, throw or spin toys rather than playing with them. Like the earlier approach used to establish eye contact, the key to success will be your ability to pick a set of objects that will interact well with the child's current action. Some I have used in the past include:

Action	Functional Play Manipulation Targeted	Play Then Possible
Throwing	Placing objects down with control	Stacking, pressing, pushing
Spinning	Turning objects then stopping the action	Winding, turning, stopping a spin
Flapping	Bringing object/finger down to press for a purpose	Fanning, pushing, button press

Then, the rest depends on your creativity! Since this is so dependent on the situation, behavior, toy preference, age of the child, etc. I will provide an example in hopes it will give you enough insight into the process to proceed on your own. If stuck, though, just contact me, and we will brainstorm together!

For this example, I will focus on a child that is throwing toys. This infantile action can be seen as part of the normal play sequence in very young children. What adult hasn't wearied of the old "throw the toy out of the playpen or off the highchair tray" game?
The problem emerges when the child gets stuck at that level and cannot figure out what else to do with the toy. This usually leaves them with the option of either mouthing or throwing the object, neither age appropriate for most preschoolers.





Child Likes Toy Chosen

Managing Weak Play in Open-Ended Areas



As I just mentioned, many of our children lack the ability to play well. They may play "long", but the depth of their play is limited, and their ability to generate ideas for play scenarios over-reliant on pre-existing visual cues (i.e. cartoons, movies, video games, etc.).

This has a direct application to a child's ability to manage openended materials that do not readily suggest a usage or play theme. These open-ended areas (i.e. blocks, water, and sand) require quite a bit of creativity, and because the children are unable to generate ideas on how to the use the materials on their own, they tend to become rather aggressive with those toys. This is why these classroom areas can be so challenging to control!

Even the best behaved child can struggle with behavior when using open-ended toys like puppets or water, so if this is a problem in your room, rather than just close those play areas or ban those toys, just adjust them a bit. Our goal is to

scaffold the play environment so the children do not have to operate totally on their own. It is rather easy to do once the concept is explained, and many of us already use some of this already through teaching intuition.

Since this concept quickly moves into techniques for aggressive play, there is a full booklet created on this topic at www.Neuro-Teach.com titled, Reducing Aggressive Play. It discusses "fluid" toys and shows how to scaffold their use for different play skill levels.

Meanwhile, here is an example of how just such scaffolding might be created for water play:



Teaching Eye Contact

The key to many play-based interventions for children with intensive needs is the use of turn-taking interactions. This takes on a new twist, though, when the goal of the intervention is establishing the interaction itself! It is just this problem that we will tackle in this section.

When working with children who refuse to make eye contact, the first step is to choose a toy that is strongly reinforcing for the child. The toy must be something that can draw the child's attention from a short distance (i.e. plays music, has flashing lights, moves, etc.). You then must figure out a way to make your turn with the toy more interesting and reinforcing so the child will pay attention. This varies so much that I will just give you a few examples of things I have used in the past:

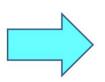
Music	Xylophone	Stuffed with paper to mute sound	Normal so sound is loud
Trucks	Remote Control	Wheels bent or surface controlled so it doesn't travel far or well	Operates normally and rolls far
Water Play	Pat Mat	Normal with floating sponge shapes	Glitter added and penlight turned on underneath

Child's Version of Toy

My Version



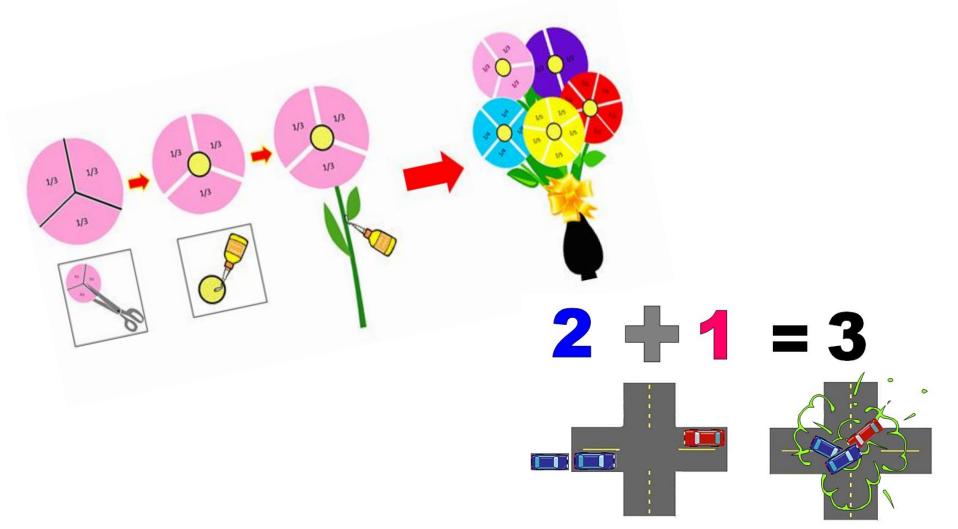


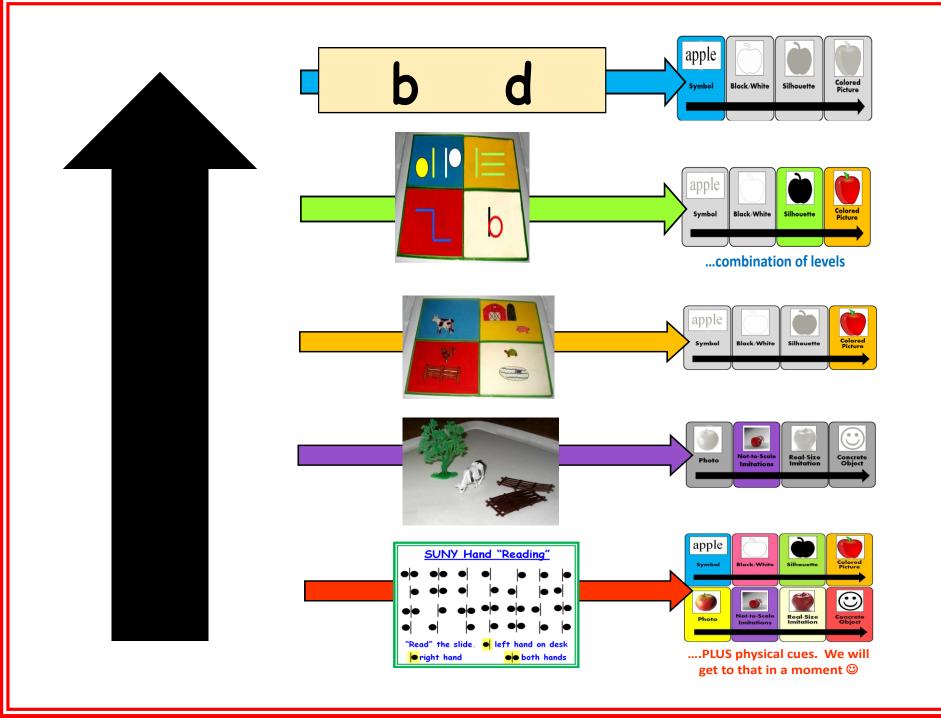


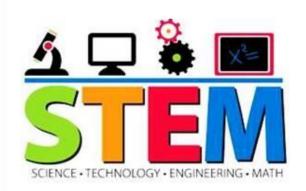












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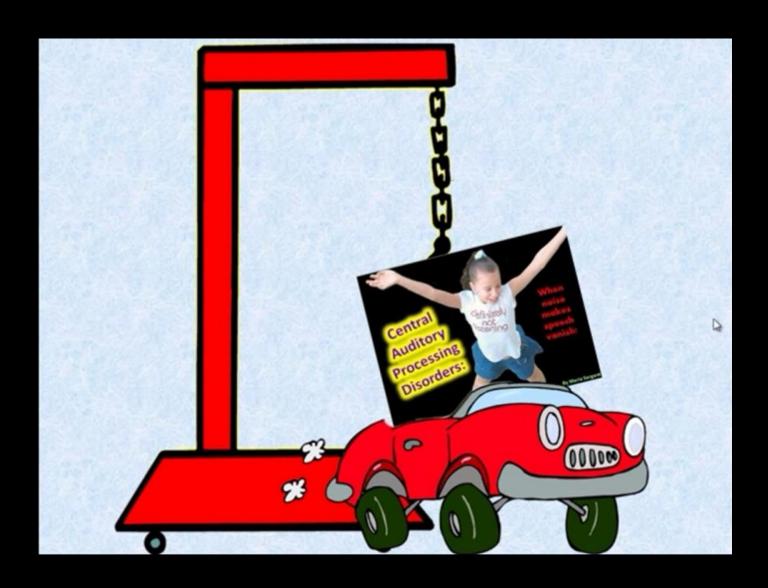
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