

Playgroup

Term 3 Newsletter 2017

Welcome

A warm Term 3 welcome to all our families. We hope that you continue to enjoy our exciting program

Photo Wall

We have a photo wall of our play group families please see Lynne to have your photo taken with your child to add to the wall

Tea and coffee

Each week we have tea and coffee available in the kitchen. Please make gold coin donations and for safety use the travel cups provided

Swap Shuffle Share

Please bring in your unwanted children's clothing, toys, books and accessories on the last Tuesday of each month All families are invited to take the items without obligation.

Suggestions

If you have any suggestions to enhance our playgroup program, please speak to Lynne, we would love parent input into our program.

Nut Free Zone

Please do not bring peanut, or peanut products including Nutella to Playgroup. With so many young children in our environment we do not want to expose any children unnecessarily to these allergens.

Pyjama Day

Tuesday 24th July is Pyjama Day. Dress your child in their favourite Pyjamas for lots of Pyjama day fun. As we are raising awareness and funds for the Pyjama Foundation we would be very grateful for any donations we could pass along to this wonderful organisation.

The Pyjama Foundation, provides children in foster care the opportunity to change the direction of their lives with learning, life skills and confidence. Through the Love of Learning program, volunteers called 'Pyjama Angels' are recruited, screened, trained and then matched with a child in care and spend time with them once a week, focusing on learning-based activities.



Biggest Moring Tea

Coast Community Connections Biggest Morning Tea was a huge success with over \$6,000 dollars raised for Cancer research

Peninsula Occasional Care

Vacancies available for children

0-5 years

Operating Hours
8.30am-4.30pm

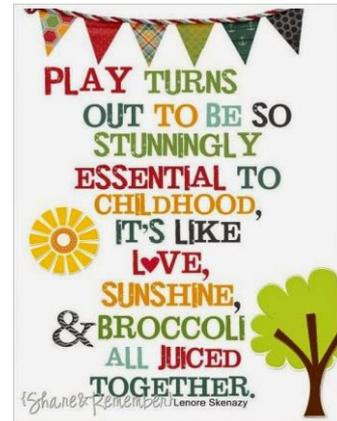
Permanent and Casual Positions

Cost \$8.00 per hour.

Social Stages of Play

Play builds your child's creativity and imagination as well as other skills. Whether it is simply rolling a ball back and forth with a sibling or putting on a costume and imagining she's an astronaut – she's developing important social skills such as learning to take turns, cooperation and getting along with others.

Does all play look the same to you? Sociologist Mildred Parten describes six types of play that a child will take part in, depending on their age, mood, and social setting:



Unoccupied Play

Unoccupied play refers to activity when a child actually isn't playing at all. He may be engaged in seemingly random movements, with no objective. Despite appearances, this is definitely play, and setting the stage for future play exploration.

Solitary (Independent) Play

Just what it sounds like – when your child plays alone. This type of play is important because it teaches a child how to keep himself entertained, eventually setting the path for being self-sufficient. Any child can play independently, but this type of play is the most common in younger children around ages two or three. At that age, they are still pretty self-centred and lack good communication skills. If a child is on the shy side and doesn't know his playmates well, he may prefer this type of play.

Onlooker Play

Onlooker play is when a child simply observes other children playing and doesn't partake in the action.

It's common in younger children who are working on their developing vocabulary. Don't worry if your little one is behaving this way. It could be that the child feels shy, needs to learn the rules or maybe is the youngest and wants just to take a step back for a while.

Parallel Play

Put two 3-year-olds in a room together and this is what you are likely to see: the two children having fun, playing side by side in their own little world.

It doesn't mean that they don't like one another, they are just engaging in parallel play. Despite having little social contact with her playmate, children who parallel play actually learn quite a bit from one another like taking turns and other social niceties, because even though it appears they aren't paying attention to each other, they truly are and often mimic the other one's behaviour. As such, this type of play is viewed as an important bridge to the later stages of play.

Associative Play

Slightly different from parallel play, associative play also features children playing separately from one another, but in this mode of play, they are involved with what the others are doing – think children building a city with blocks. As they build their individual buildings, they are talking to one another and engaging each other. This is an important stage of play because it helps little ones develop a whole host of skills – socialization (what should we build now?) and problem solving (how can we make this city bigger?), cooperation (if we work together we can make our city even better!) and language development (learning what to say to get their messages across to one another). Through associative play is how children begin to make real friendships.

Cooperative Play

Where all the stages come together and children truly start playing together. Common in older preschoolers (or in younger preschoolers who have older siblings or have been around a lot of children), cooperative play brings together all of the social skills your child has been working on and puts them into action. Whether they are building a puzzle together, playing a board game or an outdoor group game, cooperative play really sets the stage for future interactions as your child matures into an adult.