

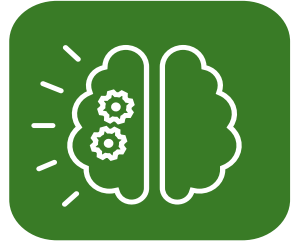
# Children's Learning Through Play

For Parents

September 2025



## Early Childhood Education (ECE)



### What is it?

The learning and development that happens from birth to around the age of 6. It focuses on building strong foundations for children's future learning.



### Why?

To support children in growing into confident, capable and curious learners, by focusing on their needs during these early important years.

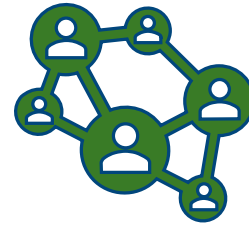


# Why is ECE important?



## Brain Development

The first five years are when children's brains grow the fastest. What they learn now shapes their future thinking, skills, and social behaviors. .



## Social Skills

It helps children learn to communicate, share, make friends, and get along with others, which are important for their overall happiness and success.



## Building Blocks for School

ECE helps children develop early skills and concepts, such as problem-solving and language acquisition, so they are ready to succeed when they start school.

## What the world is doing in ECE



It's all about the child

Learning through PLAY



Focus on social and emotional growth

Inclusion and partnerships





**How do children grow?**



# Physical Development

Strengthen muscles through movement, balance, and coordination between eye and movement (e.g., running, jumping, drawing, and building blocks).



Development of fine motor skills

Development of gross motor skills

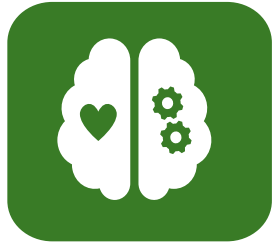


Balance and coordination in movement



# Social and Emotional Development

Learn how to manage emotions, build relationships, develop self-identity and self-confidence.



Managing feelings and showing positive behavior

Making friendships and playing together



Self awareness and confidence



# Language and Communication

Understanding and using language (e.g., speaking, listening, and understanding heard stories).



Expressing feelings and thoughts

Expressing opinion and listening actively



Participating and engaging with others



# Cognitive Development

Thinking, learning, creating, imagining, and solving problems (e.g., curiosity, exploration, and asking questions).



Imagination and creativity

Exploring and solving problems



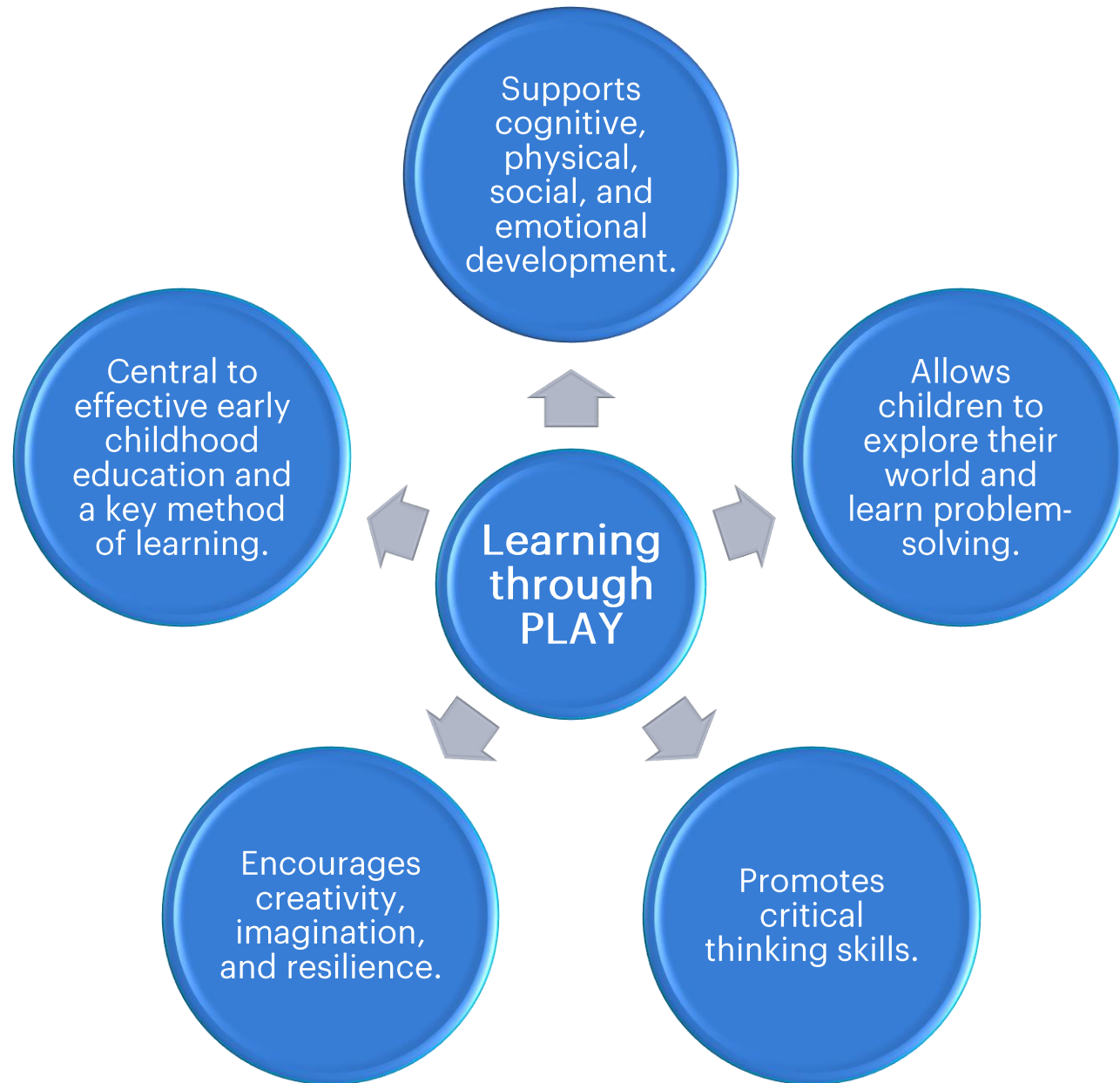
Learning different skills and knowledge

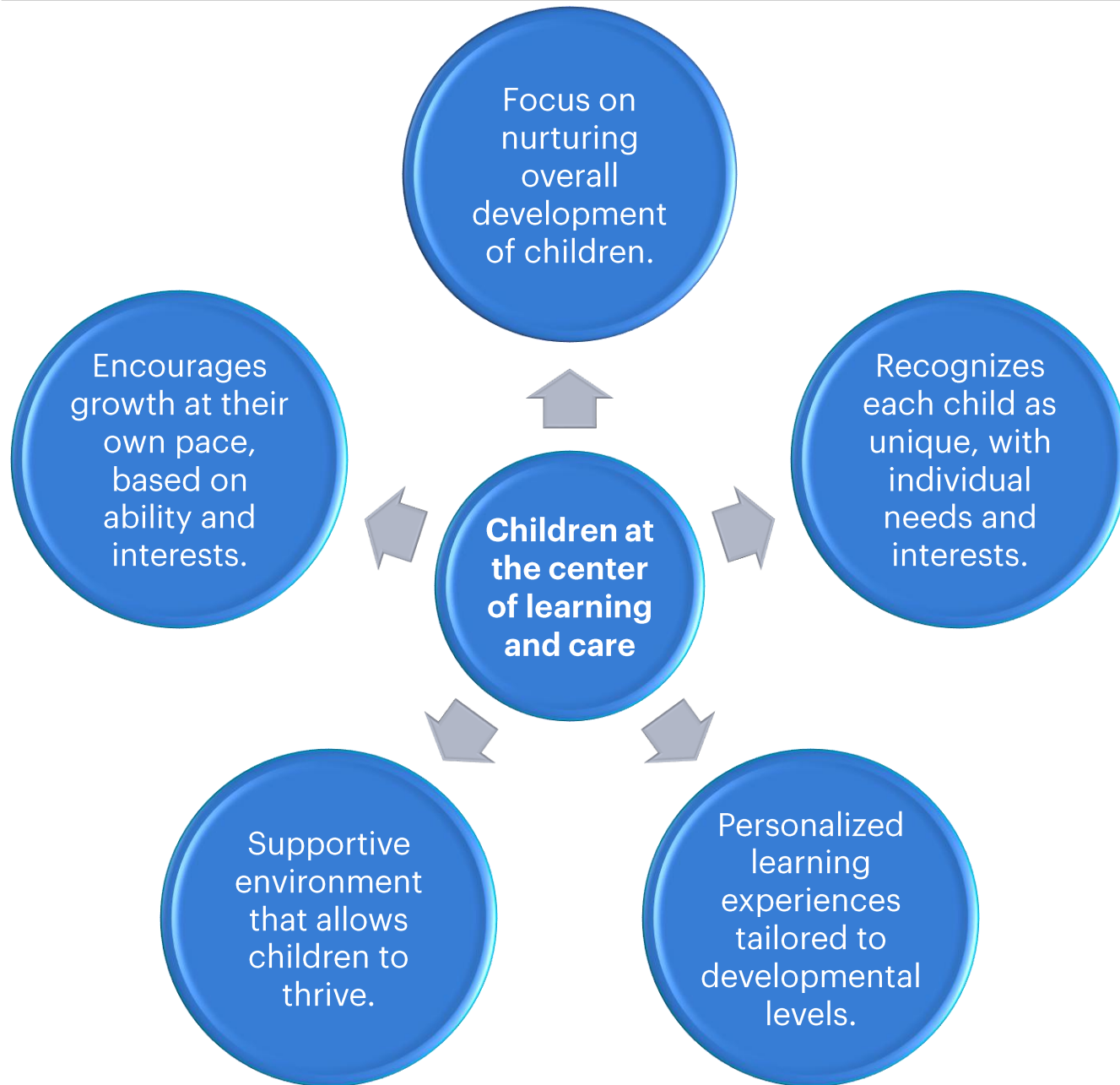




**Through Kindergartens' evaluations,  
we will focus on ..**











# Introduction to Children's Learning Through Play



## What do we mean when we say Learning Through Play?



Learning through play means that the child learns new things - knowledge and skills - while playing.



Through play, children discover the world around them and learn important life skills in a fun and relaxing way, including problem-solving and communication skills.



It does not mean free play without purpose or planning but rather refers to educational play activities carefully planned by the teacher to support the child's growth and development through diverse experiences, matching their abilities and interests.



# Children grow through playing

## Explore and discover

Play allows children to explore the world around them, ask questions, and satisfy their natural curiosity.

## Solve problems

Whether building with blocks or solving a puzzle, play helps children think critically and figure things out on their own.

## Develop social skills

Playing with others teaches sharing, cooperation, and how to take turns, helping children build friendships.



# Children grow through playing

## Express emotions

Through pretend play, art, or role-playing, children can express how they feel and make sense of their experiences.

## Build confidence

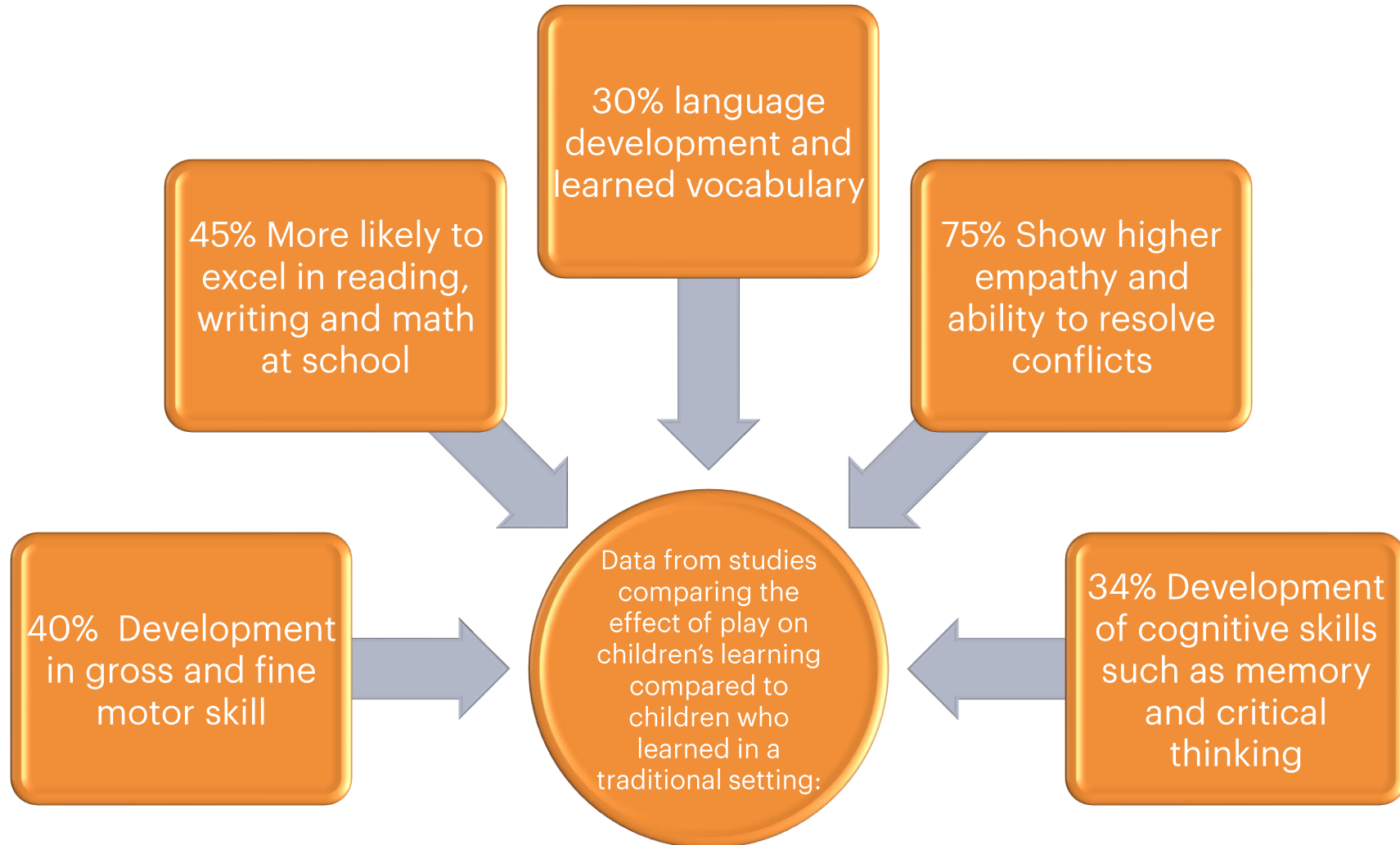
When children try new things and succeed, they feel proud, which builds their self-esteem and independence.

## Enhance creativity

Play encourages imagination, from creating stories to building their own worlds with toys, helping them think creatively.



## Learning through play in scientific research



# Types of learning through play



## Free play

The child chooses what he/she wants to play with, such as blocks or painting



## Guided play

The child plays specific games that help develop targeted knowledge and skills such as numbers and colors



## Pretend play

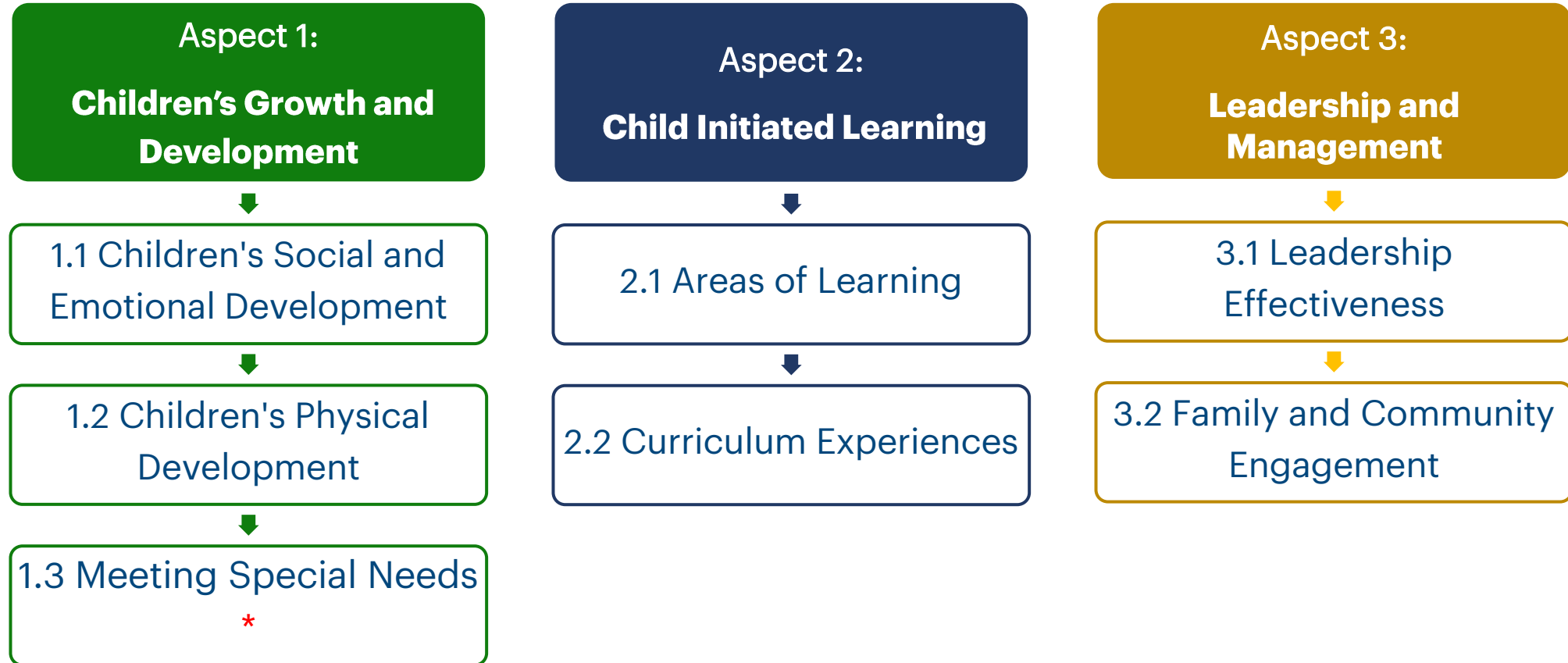
The child plays roles such as a doctor or a salesman, which develops creativity and imagination



## physical play

Such as running or ball playing, help the child move and develop muscles

# Kindergartens Areas of Evaluation



# We encourage you to watch these videos for more on ECE ..

[Play based learning](#)



[How do children grow](#)



[Why Play is important?](#)



[Children grow through play](#)



[Family's engagement in kindergartens](#)





# Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)



