

The strands defined, include:

• Fundamental Movement Skills: foundational motor skills, such as balance, locomotion, and manipulation, that form the building blocks for participation in more complex and specialized movement skills, including those in sports, games, and dance

(page 138) California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 2

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- Perceptual Motor Skills and Movement
 Concepts: focuses on the development of
 body awareness, spatial awareness, and
 directional awareness; the process of receiving,
 interpreting, and using information from all the
 body's senses
- Active Physical Play: promotes children's health and physical fitness by increasing their levels of active participation, cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength and endurance, and flexibility

(page 138) California Preschool Learning Foundations, Volume 2

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Summary of the Strands and Substrands

Fundamental Movement Skills



Substrand 1.0 Balance Substrand 2.0 Locomotor Skills Substrand 3.0 Manipulative Skills (fine and gross motor)

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Perceptual-Motor Skills and Movement Concepts

Substrand I.0 Body Awareness

Substrand 2.0 Spatial Awareness

Substrand 3.0 Directional Awareness

Active Physical Play

Substrand 1.0 Active Participation

Substrand 2.0 Cardiovascular Endurance

Substrand 3.0 Muscular Strength, Muscular Endurance, and Flexibility

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California Preschool Curriculum Framework, Volume 2:

- Introduction (p. 132)
- Research highlights (beginning on page 133)
- Overview of Fundamental Movement Skills (pp. 139, 140, 147–148, 156–157)
- Overview of Perceptual-Motor Skills and Movement Concepts (pp. 176–177, 178, 181, 186)
- Overview of Active Physical Play (pp. 192, 193, 199, 202)
- Glossary (pp. 288–290)

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Develop a presentation of one major theme and its key points.

Possible ideas:

- Create a visual representation, such as a chart, drawing, large puzzle, mock Web page, blog, pamphlet, brochure, or fact sheet.
- Create a short game, panel discussion, simulated podcast, or list of Tweets.
- Role-play a teacher explaining to parents how their children's physical development impacts other developmental areas.

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Physical Development

Key themes

- Importance of minimizing children's waiting and watching and maximizing their active participation and doing, which is how most children learn best
- Role of physical play in all areas of children's development—cognitive, emotional, social, and physical
- Role of physical play in children's physical and mental health, as well as physical fitness

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Key themes

- Importance of the preschool years for children's physical development
- Preschool programs "providing well-designed, regular, and frequent opportunities for physical play," as described on page 132 in the California Preschool Curriculum Framework. Volume 2
- Need for balance between children's selfinitiated and self-directed physical activities and teacher guidance and encouragement to help children learn new skills

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Physical Development

Key themes

- Value of teachers as role models
- Need for teachers to provide to children developmentally appropriate instruction, feedback, and encouragement as well as time for children to practice and progress in their physical development
- Importance of collaborating with families and community members in fostering children's physical development

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Key themes

- Benefits of children's developing active lifestyles for their entire lives
- Individual developmental differences, experiences, learning styles, languages, communication methods, cultures, and special needs among children that impact their physical development and learning new skills
- Developmental nature of movement skills and concepts

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Physical Development

Key themes

- Importance and benefits of providing opportunities for children to do active physical play in the natural world
- Influence of the environment on children's physical development
- Research findings regarding crucial levels of physical activity that children should meet to fully develop and be healthy

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"planning learning opportunities"









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Physical Development

Sample Developmental Sequence of Jumping



Exploring level
Child brings arms
back on takeoff
Legs do not completely extend
Body bends
Small vertical jump

DEVELOPING

Child brings arms sideways on the takeoff Arms do a complete circle at takeoff Body leans forward and jumps forward Body and legs flexed during flight phase Lands on hands and feet Inconsistency



Integration level
Child swings arms
forward over head
Body gets extended
during the flight phase,
jump is diagonal
Lands on feet
Consistency

Designed by Clersida Garcia and illustrated by Xuyen Garcia, 2010.

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Sample Developmental Sequence of Throwing



Exploring level

Child is stationary and usually brings arm up, flexed or extended, and throws down with arm action only



Child begins to homo-laterally step

Arm windup upward and moves down during the throw

Arm moves upward during windup and sideways during the throw, sometimes body rotates (block rotation of body)

Homo-laterally steps and may maintain straddle position for several throws

Homo-lateral and contra-lateral steps (inconsistency). Throws facing target.

Big step is contra-lateral most of the time; side faces target.



Integration level

Arm windup down; back below waist.

Throw showing arm lag, lower body rotates first, then upper body (sequential rotation)

Consistenc



Designed by Clersida Garcia and illustrated by Xuyen Garcia, 2010.

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Physical Development

The <u>foundations</u> are the **what:** goal-like statements that describe **what** children typically learn and develop with optimal support.

The <u>curriculum framework</u> is the **how:** provides guidance for **how** teachers can intentionally support this learning and development.

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- Which components or elements of the physical development chapter caught your attention?
- Which other components might you want to learn more about?
- Why are these components interesting to you?
- What is a next step you will take to learn more about one or more components from Handout 1?

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Physical Development

Guiding Principles

- Developmentally appropriate movement programs accommodate a variety of individual differences among children.
- Children often learn best through maximum active participation.
- The physical safety of children's play environments should be of paramount importance at all times.
- Family members working as partners with teachers are key to enriching the physical development of children.

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Guiding Principles

- Inclusion of children with special needs is beneficial to all and promotes greater understanding of and respect for diversity.
- Children are multisensory learners with unique learning styles.
- To maximize teaching effectiveness, movement skill learning should first focus on how children are moving their bodies.
- Children generally learn new movement skills more easily when they can focus on one specific aspect of the skill at a time.

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Physical Development

Guiding Principles

- Children benefit from ample opportunities to practice new physical skills.
- Children benefit from integrated learning activities across the curriculum.
- Frequency, intensity, type, and duration are the four key parameters to designing active physical play to enhance children's fitness and health.
- Physical skills are more easily learned when clear instructions and appropriate feedback are provided in children's home language using familiar communication methods.

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- Which domain principle(s) stood out for you?
- Which ones were familiar to you? Which ones were concepts that you had not considered before?
- Which principle do you think would be most challenging for you to apply? Why?
- What is a first step you could take in finding supports or resources to help you better understand this principle and implement it?

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- As you think about the rationale, organizational structure, and guiding principles of the physical development domain, what aspects stand out for you?
- What concepts or information resonated the most strongly with you? Why?
- What was useful in helping you understand this overview of the domain?
- How will you use the resource tools that you developed in your curriculum planning for children's physical development?

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- What part of this class session stood out most for you today?
- Which ideas or concepts from today's work reinforced what you have already learned or experienced? Which ones gave you a new perspective or insight?
- How might you apply a new idea or perspective to your work now or in the future?
- What information or support do you need to do this?
- What is a first step you could take to locate this support or information? What steps could you take to start applying the new idea or perspective?

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Physical Development

Pages 216 and 217 of the California Preschool Curriculum Framework, Volume, 2 list these teacher resources:

Appropriate Practices in Movement Programs for Young Children Ages 3—5:A Position Statement of the National Association for Sport and Physical Education.

Active Start: A Statement of Physical Activity
Guidelines for Children From Birth to Age 5, Second
Edition, published in 2009 by the National
Association for Sport and Physical Education.

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- Review the position statement and Active Start.
- Compare the guidelines in those publications with the guiding principles in the physical development domain of the California Preschool Curriculum Framework, Volume, 2.
- Summarize the similarities and differences between the guidelines and principles.
- Describe how each informs your curriculum planning for physical development and active physical play.

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