# Scaffolding

Provide just enough assistance to enable each child to perform at a skill level just beyond what the child can do on his or her own.

Provid	Provide hints.					
Say	Look over here.	Did you notice that	Do you think this is big enough?		Does this look right?	
	Remember when	This reminds me of	Let's go back and look	What's the same/ different?	How can you make sure?	
Do	O Comment on the task to guide toward the solution.		Point towards relevant answers.			
Provide visuals (e.g., pictures, drawings etc.).			aterials pieces) to mak r to complete.	(e		

#### **O**ffer a range of answers.

Say	Let's look at some choices	Is this a or a?	Which works best, or?	Should we pick or?	We have three choices
Do	Give suggestions.	Give relevant pictures or objects.			

#### Use additional resources.



### Let's ask a friend.

### How about using...?

What else might work?



#### Give relevant materials (e.g., books, visuals, crayons).

Direct children to relevant tools (e.g., calendars, number lines, etc.).



# Fostering Children's Thinking

Interactions that focus on *big ideas* and deepen children's knowledge of the world around them.

#### Provide tasks where children can observe, predict, and experiment.

Observe		at do see/ r?	What's happenir	ıg?	What d you not about	ice	How n do you	-	
Predict	Wha hap nex	pens	What els might we see/do?	•	How co ?	uld	What happe ?		
Experimer	nt	Let's try it out.	Did it work?		at opened er?	Wh cha	at anged?	Why chan	did it ge?

#### Create opportunities for children to brainstorm, plan, and solve problems.

Say	How did this work?	Why did that happen?	Why did it change?	We have three choices	What/Who/ Where/When/ How else?
	Tell me more.	How do you know?	Let's go back and look.	I wonder wh he will go to find that?	

#### Draw on a child's everyday experiences; connect to previous knowledge.

Say	What does this remind you of?	Remember yesterday when?	What did you learn?	How do you know?	What makes you think that?
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#### Helping children understand what they are learning.

## Focusing Children on Learning Goals

#### **Describe learning goals BEFORE activity starts.**

Say	The goal for group time is 	We will work on	Today, we are going to learn more about	When I read this book, listen for
	2			

#### Make statements about learning goals DURING activity.

Say	You really know about 	I see that you 	That's right. We are exploring	Remember, we are talking about
	2			

"Wrap-up" by restating learning goals at the END of the activity.





# Making Learning Meaningful

Meaningful activities and classroom interactions that support children's understanding of the world around them.

New learning goal	Children's previous experiences
Recognize environmental print	Looked at signs in the community
Label emotions	Read a favorite book about a birthday party
<b>Recognize cause and effect</b>	<b>Conducted a science experiment?</b> What happened?

New learning goal	Children's everyday lives
<b>Understand healthy habits</b>	Ask children why they brush their teeth
Classify objects	Sort recycling materials at home
<b>Describe living things</b>	Talk about pets, gardens, or friends

#### New learning goal Hands-on opportunities

Tell a story using dialogue

Furnish dramatic play area with costumes





# Using the Scientific Method

Sets of procedures that help learners investigate their world and acquire new knowledge.

#### **Steps: Suggestions:** • Wow! This is very interesting. QUESTION • You look curious about... Help children form their own questions related to I saw you watching... their world. . You seem to be fascinated with... . What do you notice? **OBSERVE** How does that feel/taste/sound? Ask children to use their Look at these different parts of... senses and closely observe the world around them. Let's take a picture so we can look at it again. What's your guess? PREDICT . What do you imagine...? **Encourage children to make** an educated guess about . I wonder what might happen if...? what will happen in the future. How do you think this will turn out? Let's try this out. EXPERIMENT . We can check out... **Provide opportunities for** children to experiment and What could we do to see if this is true?

. How could we keep track of how things change?

#### DISCUSS

Allow children to discuss the results of their experiment.

test their predictions.

- What did we learn about...?
- . How is this different/same from when we started?
- . Which grew the fastest/longest/heaviest? Why?
- Was your prediction correct? How do you know?



## Providing Feedback

Motivating children and helping them obtain a deeper understanding of concepts.

#### **Engage in back-and-forth conversations.**

(More than yes/no and right/wrong)

Say	I see. You are	Tell me more abo	ut that.	What if?	
Do	Wait to give the c	Listen to and build on the child's response.			
	Add new and inter child is doing.	resting materials th	at relate	e to what the	

#### Encourage children to explain their thought processes.

Say	Why do you think that?	How did you know?	Why didn't it work the first time?
Do	Create challenges	Repeat what the child	Make a playful
	to encourage	did but in a slightly	mistake to encourage
	problem-solving.	different way.	child's thinking.

#### **Encourage effort and persistence.**



Wow! You have been working on that a long time. You worked on that yesterday and you're trying again today.

You look like you are thinking hard about...

Do

Offer nonverbal encouragement and praise. Provide support as needed to keep the child going. Remind the child of the goal or purpose of the task.

