Module 4 at a Glance

In Module 3, you considered the important role teachers play in developing children’s oral language and increasing their vocabulary.

In this module, you will:

- Discover how to create book-and-language rich learning spaces that invite children to explore, inquire, create, problem-solve, and share learning.
- Explore the “I do...you watch”, “I do...you help”, “You do...I help”, and “You do...I watch” strategy for modeling and practicing early language and literacy skills.
- Gain a better understanding of how to use learning spaces and activities to provide increased opportunities for children to build conceptual knowledge.
Learner Outcomes:

- **LO1**: Learners will describe developmentally and age-appropriate learning spaces which are book-and-language rich learning spaces and invite children to explore, inquire, create, problem-solve, and share learning.

- **LO2**: Learners will explore the “I do...you watch”, “I do...you help”, “You do...I help”, and “You do...I watch” strategy for modeling and practicing early language and literacy skills.

- **LO3**: Learners will examine how to use learning spaces and activities to provide increased opportunities for children to build conceptual knowledge.
Connections to the “Read to be Ready” Campaign:

This module aligns to the current Read to be Ready campaign’s following key beliefs:

- Early Literacy Matters:
- Teachers are critical:
- It takes a community:

Video link to “Early Literacy Matters” from Read to be Ready Website:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=60J8qRjRPkE
Module 4 Overview

Overview: Module 4 will consist of three instructional presentations. These presentations will help you reflect on the special role a book-and-language rich classroom environment plays in providing opportunities for children to interact with and learn from one another, teachers, and materials.

In Presentation 1, you will learn more about how to create book-and-language rich learning spaces that invite children to explore, inquire, create, problem-solve, and share what they learn. In addition, you will explore how learning is enhanced when books are included in all areas of the classroom.
In **Presentation 2**, you will learn the benefits of using the “I do...you watch”, “I do...you help”, “You do...I help”, and “You do...I watch” strategy for modeling and practicing early language and literacy skills. Emphasis is placed on scaffolding learning and providing opportunities for repeated practice.

In **Presentation 3**, you will learn how learning spaces and activities can be designed as opportunities to build conceptual knowledge.

Following each presentation, you will apply your learning through Application Activities included in the Learning Guide.
Each month, you will complete a literacy module. Modules were designed to allow you to complete small sections of the module at a time. The following timeline will help you successfully move through the module providing time to apply what you learn as you go.

- **Week 1**: Start at beginning of module and complete Presentation 1 and Practice Activity 1.

- **Week 2**: Complete Presentation 2 and Practice Activity 2.

- **Week 3**: Complete Presentation 3 and Practice Activity 3.

- **Week 4**: Complete Learning Application Assignment for Module 4 and submit it electronically to your literacy coach for feedback and support.

- Please refer to your Learning Guide for a detailed Module 4 timeline and checklist.
Before we dive into our Module 4 Presentations, let’s start with a read aloud of *Maple* by Lori Nichols. As you listen, consider new vocabulary words and concepts for knowledge building introduced with the story.

*Maple* Read Aloud: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mwelo5dmlaM&t=8s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mwelo5dmlaM&t=8s)

After hearing the book read aloud, briefly respond to these questions in the Learning Guide:

- What learning space of the classroom would you add the book to?
- What new words and concepts children would be introduced to?
- How the text inspires lively questions and observations?
Books from your Early Literacy Matters Start-up Bag

Let’s look again through the books you received in your Early Literacy Matters start-up bag. This time, you are looking for books to add to specific learning spaces in your classroom that contain rich vocabulary words and new concepts to build children’s knowledge around.

After looking through the book set, select one book that you think contains new vocabulary words and descriptive language. Read the story aloud to yourself and briefly respond to these questions in the Learning Guide:

- Which book did you select?
- What learning space of the classroom would you add the book to?
- What new words and concepts would children be introduced to?
- How does the text inspire lively questions and observations?
Let’s begin with a video clip which highlights creating book-and-language rich learning spaces for infants, toddlers, and young children, and the important role the teacher plays in supporting this development.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CI2dlmfTPxM
As you just heard in the video clip, the adult plays a critical role in developing children’s early language and literacy skills by designing spaces which provide repeated opportunities for children to:

- Listen and respond to stories and conversations
- Speaking, interacting, expressing, and sharing ideas with others
- Explore and investigate
- Imagine and create
- Think and problem-solve

Let’s look at each of these strategies more closely so you can reflect and on how you can use them to foster your children’s oral language.
One of the best places for infants and toddlers to listen and respond to stories is on the laps of teachers!

Interactive board books allow infants and toddlers to respond to stories. They especially enjoy feeling textures as well as pointing and naming objects pictured in the books. It’s important to make these types of books accessible and available for these little ones to explore.
Spaces to Listen & Respond to Stories
Infants and Toddlers

- Finger puppets and story mitts provide wonderful opportunities for infants and toddlers to interact with story characters as the stories are retold or songs sung by the adult.

- What other types of learning spaces and materials would provide opportunities for infants and toddlers to listen and respond to stories and songs?
When designing learning spaces for toddlers, safety comes first. Choose safe, non-toxic materials that are varied in texture, size, and shape to stimulate interaction with others. Toddlers mostly interact with adult caregivers and become more interested in interacting with other toddlers. When you look at the learning spaces within your environment, are there spaces that invite toddlers to interact and respond with others?

The addition of rocking chairs, soft floor spaces, and tables where adults and toddlers can sit together provide wonderful opportunities for meaningful engagement.
Toddler dramatic play spaces offer children the opportunity to role play what they see adults doing in the home. They are very curious about the use of cooking and cleaning tools. They enjoy stirring, scooping, pouring, sweeping, and banging on pots and pans.

Adding books about family life, cooking, and cleaning would stimulate toddlers’ interest in seeing book characters engaged in cooking and cleaning activities. Including books to read to “babies” would allow children to take on the role of family members “reading to babies.”
How might books be added to these toddler learning spaces to create richer interactions?

- **Block Center**: equipped with blocks of various sizes and textures, and added props
- **A Sink/Float Center**: equipped with water, floating and non-floating objects, and tub
- **Art Center**: equipped with safe, non-toxic, open-ended materials to create art pieces
- **Sensory Center**: equipped with various textured objects, tub, and pouring/scooping cups
Children learn best through exploration using their five senses. Employing all five senses, allows children to investigate new objects and concepts and to make meaningful connections between what is known and new.

Even non-mobile infants should be “moved periodically throughout the day to give them different perspectives and a reasonable variety in what children are able to look at and explore” (Copple & Bredekamp, 2013, p. 81).

Toddler play and learning areas should be “organized into interest or activity areas, including areas for concentrated small-group play, solitary play, dramatic play, and construction” (Copple & Bredekamp, 2013, p. 97).
Spaces to Explore and Investigate

Preschool children need “extended time periods in learning centers (at least 60 minutes) so that children are able to get deeply involved in an activity and sustain dramatic play, construction, and other activities at a complex level. Children need ample time and opportunity to investigate what sparks their curiosity” (Copple & Bredekamp, 2013, p, 153).

Looking at your own classroom space for infants, toddlers, or preschoolers, what opportunities do children have to explore and investigate using their five senses?
The inclusion of open-ended learning materials in various learning spaces provide children with endless opportunities to imagine and be creative.
Learning can also extend to outdoor spaces. Children are very curious about objects found in nature. They enjoy the freedom that comes with exploring the outdoor environment. Children love to lay in the grass and look at clouds passing by in the sky. They try to interpret cloud shapes and relate them to familiar things. Even infants enjoy watching clouds from the stroller. The outdoor environment allows children to be creative in their movement and play.

What kinds of learning do your children experience in the outdoor environment of your program?
Spaces to Think and Problem-Solve

- Learning spaces should also provide children opportunities to think and problem solve.

- Infants and young toddlers problem-solve as they learn to push or pull toys to get them to move. They enjoy finding hidden objects in boxes and other containers. They are quick to learn how to push buttons to make noises, light up objects, and make toys pop up.

- The addition of age-appropriate puzzles can promote thinking and problem-solving. Puzzle sizes and pieces can increase as children get older.
For preschoolers, teachers provide “many opportunities for children to learn to collaborate with others and work through ideas and solutions, as well as develop social skills such as cooperating, helping, negotiating, and talking with other people to solve problems” (Copple & Bredekamp, 2013, p. 155).

What other kinds of learning materials or spaces provide children with opportunities to think and problem-solve?

How can the addition of books enhance children’s thinking and problem-solving?
Early literacy expert, Dr. Janet Nadine Mort, believes that learning centers [spaces] should “serve as catalysts for thinking, problem-solving, exploring, and creating.”

Dr. Mort also encourages teachers to design learning spaces and activities that incorporate children’s interests, learning styles, and curiosity.

It’s also important to include cultural books, photos, objects, and props for children to explore.
Adding Books in All Learning Spaces

- Books should be added to all learning spaces of the classroom. They should also be accessible and available for children to engage with.

- When books are included in all areas of the classroom, there are increased opportunities for teachers to read to individuals or small groups when children spend time in learning centers and as they show interest.

- What areas of your classroom currently include books? Are there areas where books can be added? Provide your answers to these questions in your Learning Guide.
Take a few minutes and view the following photos of learning spaces. As you look at the photos, consider what opportunities there are for children to:

- Listen and respond to stories
- Interact, speak, and share with others
- Explore and investigate
- Imagine and create
- Think and problem-solve

Record your observations in the Learning Guide.

Additionally, consider how added books could create a more language-rich experience for children.
Photo Gallery of Learning Spaces
Young Toddlers
Photo Gallery of Learning Spaces
Young Toddlers
Photo Gallery of Learning Spaces
Older Toddlers
Photo Gallery of Learning Spaces
Older Toddlers
Practice Activity 1: “Thinking About Learning Spaces”

- For this Practice Activity, you will examine the learning spaces you currently have in place in your classroom.

- Spend some time really thinking about the purpose and the materials included in the learning spaces.

- Complete the “Thinking About Learning Spaces” chart included in the Learner Guide and describe opportunities children have to:
  - Listen and respond to stories
  - Interact, speak, and share with others
  - Explore and investigate
  - Imagine and create
  - Think and problem-solve
Reflection: Practice Activity 1

After completing the “Thinking About Learning Spaces” activity, briefly reflect on these questions:

- What changes are you considering making?
- How would the changes increase opportunities for children to listen, speak, interact, imagine, create, think, and/or problem-solve?
- How might children respond to the changes made?

Include your responses in the Learner Guide.