

Types of play:

Free or 'pure' play

Children have all the control, and adults are passive observers

Guided play

Teacher-child collaboration. with the child's interests foregrounded

Teacherdirected play

Playful learning processes to meet predefined outcomes **Play** positively impacts:

Building strong relationships, resilience and persistence

Social and emotional development

Cognitive and academic development

Wellbeing

Physical development



Executive function/ skills

Creativity and thinking **Exploration** and discovery

Teachers' varied roles:

Leader:

intentionally planning to extend children's play

Enhancer:

extending children's thinking and knowledge



Facilitator:

preparing and resourcing environments Onlooker:

building children's autonomy

Co-creator, player or participant:

engaging in sustained shared thinking

Challenger:

identifying and deepening learning opportunities

Supporter or helper:

scaffolding children's learning