

**National Institute of Open Schooling**  
**Senior Secondary**  
**Lesson 11 - Play and Early Learning**  
**Worksheet-11**

- Q1.** Play is a universal phenomenon. It benefits children in their all-round development and growth. What do you understand by the term 'Play'? Also discuss importance of play during early childhood.
- Q2.** There are different opinions by different psychologists about the different nature of play and how it helps children to develop skills and interest in learning. Critically examine the levels of play suggested by Piaget and Smilansky.
- Q3. Continue to Q2,** Differentiate the levels of play defined by Smilansky and Parten.
- Q4.** Different psychologist described that play varies with age. Play changes according to the biological, social, emotional and intellectual competencies. Discuss the patterns and sequence in play behaviour that children display in first two years. Justify your answer with suitable examples.
- Q5.** Observe some children of age two to five years in your surroundings and enlist the name of games they play. Select a game from your list and discuss the importance of that game in development of children at this age.
- Q6.** Make a comparative chart to discuss the patterns and sequence in play between age group two to five and five to twelve years. Justify your answer with suitable examples.
- Q7.** Suppose you are a teacher; write the significance of setting up an environment conducive for play and early learning. Also comment on age appropriate exercises and play experiences to children in early years.
- Q8.** Since the main purpose of play is holistic development of child. Discuss the points that you will keep in your mind to decide the best arrangements of toys and equipments. Also discuss different types of physical setting of the play equipment.
- Q9.** Define Individual and Group Play. Discuss the significance of group play. Also discuss different forms of groups and the role of teachers as facilitators in children's play with suitable examples.
- Q10.** Play and activities organized for children should be based on play encompassing all domains of development. Design an activity for each domain i.e. cognitive domain, affective (socio-emotional) domain and psychomotor domain.