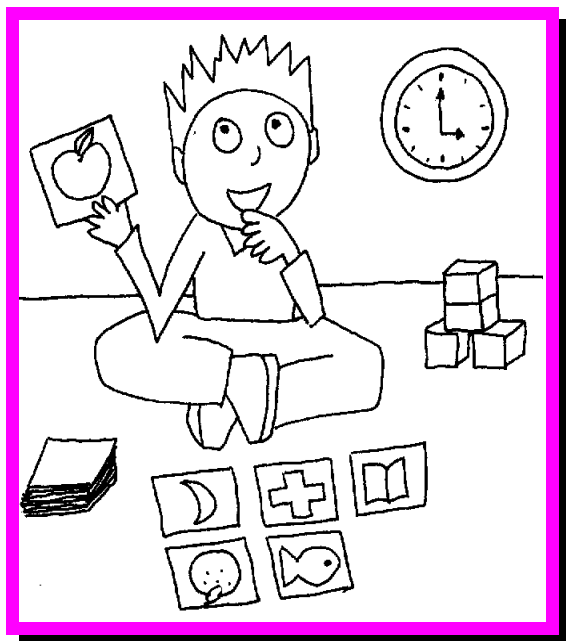


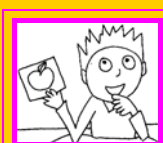
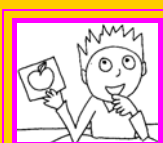
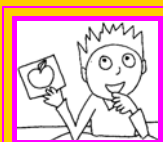
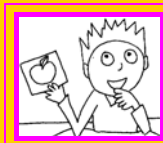
Concentration

PLAY
IDEAS 17

ABOUT
CONCENTRATION



Having good attention and concentration helps children to learn. Most skills in life need to be learnt through repeated practice—things like tying shoelaces, writing, using scissors or riding a bike. Children need to be able to focus on a task and practise an activity to improve their skills. Learning to concentrate and complete activities helps reduce impulsive behaviour and can lower activity levels, which can be calming.



CONCENTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Babies



Babies will pay most attention to human faces. They also notice bright colours, bold patterns, large objects, movement and loud sounds. If they are enjoying play they will smile and make happy sounds. If there is too much to concentrate on, babies may turn away or start to fuss. It's important for parents to notice and respond to these "baby messages".

Toddlers



With their growing independence and developing physical skills many young toddlers are very active and have a hard time sitting still. They are impulsive and will knock down the blocks before they have built the tower and want to touch a toy before it is their turn. Self-control is only just developing and having to wait for even a few seconds is often very difficult.

Young Children



The preschooler can usually concentrate on an activity for longer. Self-control is developing and their better language means they can describe their actions, which helps them plan and organize. They can sit with you and play simple board games waiting their turn or listen to you read a book. But don't expect good concentration if your child is tired, hungry or ill. Also consider the situation. For instance, parks are for running around and having lots of friends or toys around will excite. So don't expect too much in these situations.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Make sure your child is getting lots of fun, active play to burn up energy such as running, climbing, throwing and catching, playing on playground equipment, etc.
- Remove distractions when your child needs to concentrate, eg. turn off the television and find a quiet, uncluttered space. Sudden sounds/images make us look up and break our train of thought.
- Help your child to "stay put" by putting them in a high chair, sitting them at a table, or playing in a cardboard box. Many children respond well to the feeling of security and focus that it gives them.
- Begin with short, easily completed tasks that give success. Offer opportunities for turn taking to reduce impulsiveness. If your child's concentration wanders, involve yourself in the game and encourage them to stay with the task as long as possible. Give concrete goals such as 10 more minutes, 5 more turns or 3 more pages.
- Give lots of descriptive praise: "good sitting at the table"; "good listening to the story".
- Give your child clear, calm instructions and break down tasks into simple steps. Set reasonable limits on behaviour by using consistent rules and routines. Stay patient, calm and positive.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- Children who are easily distracted and impulsive don't stop to think before acting and frequently need closer supervision than other children. This is especially true around normal hazards such as water, stoves, knives/scissors, heights, roads, dangerous equipment.

SOME ACTIVITIES TO TRY

- **Memory card games** Play a game where you have to find the pairs, turning over cards, two at a time. For a 4 year old child start with 10 cards.
- **Early board games** Try making your own games by drawing squares on paper. Ask questions, and your child moves ahead two spaces if correct, and stays the same if incorrect. The winner is first to get to the end of the track.
- **Listening games** You can play this game - say three words and one is the odd one out. Eg. table, chair, sand. Play Simon Says with two or three instructions such as clap twice then touch your toes, walk to the door, knock twice, then open the door. Play musical bobs or statues.
- **Building and construction** Encourage your child to work slowly and carefully. Help them plan and think about alternatives. What do we need? What should we do first? What will happen next?
- **Books** Adapt books to suit your child's needs. Simplify the words, talk about the pictures, and add play sounds or repetitive phrases. If your child gets restless, turn each page quickly with short comments and use their finger to point to what you are talking about. Always get to the end, and say "Good reading, we have finished the book."
- **Make a "calm down corner"** Somewhere to go when over-excited. Provide soothing music, calming massage, cushions and a heavy quilt to relax in and a stress ball to squeeze.

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