

## Belonging and Contributing

- a child's sense of connectedness to others
- the experience of being valued
- the ability to form relationships with others and make contributions as part of a group, community and the natural world
- the capability to think about complex relationships, community and global issues
- the ability to communicate and represent thinking, both verbally and non-verbally, about their own contributions to the world as well as the contributions of others



12

## Self-Regulation and Well-Being

- the concept of understanding their own and others thinking and feeling
- the importance of physical and mental health and wellness
- that when children are calm, focused and alert they are best able to modulate their emotions, engage, adapt to distractions, inhibit impulses, assess consequences of their actions
- the capacities and interrelatedness of self awareness, a sense of self and the development of self-regulation



13

## Communicating and Demonstrating Literacy and Mathematics Behaviours

- communication (to be heard, as well as to listen) taking on many forms
- ability for children to communicate through their bodies, gestures, words, representations and use of materials to demonstrate their increasingly complex communication
- evidence of literacy behaviours, such as using language, images and materials in rich contexts, in varied forms and for various purposes to communicate, read, write, listen, speak, view, represent, discuss and think critically about ideas
- evidence of mathematics behaviours, such as thinking imaginatively and analytically, accessing, managing, creating, and evaluating information, to develop a deeper understanding of the relationships and meaning of mathematical concepts, skills and process
- the idea that there are multiple approaches to learning and actively doing and thinking about literacy and mathematics, and encouraging a life long joy in and passion for learning



## Problem Solving and Innovating

- encouraging children to explore the world through their natural curiosity
- engaging their bodies minds and senses through stimulating them to ask questions, test theories, solve problems engage in creative thinking and make meaning of the world around them
- capitalizing on children's openness to think in new and imaginative ways and represent that thinking in relationships with others, with materials and the environment
- transcending traditional problem-solving. which is often attached to mathematics, and repositioning problem-solving as a way of socially constructing knowledge regardless of the context of the problem



15