

Why Play?

- children learn by exploring and experimenting
- play is directly correlated to the development of the brain's frontal cortex (important for cognition)
- children learn through hands-on experiences that involve all the senses
- play stimulates nerve growth in the brain where emotions get processed and executive decisions are made
- play is self-directed and requires no external motivator
- play builds knowledge and skills
- play brings all aspects of learning together, (cognitive, social, emotional, physical etc.)
- play is the practice ground for many kinds of skills (socials, personal, technical)
- play is a rich laboratory that can be used to teach multiple concepts simultaneously
- play makes it possible to test new ideas and find out what works
- play is the finest method of instruction for English Language Learners
- play is one of the best forums at school to foster understanding and respect
- during play the brain makes sense of itself through stimulation and testing (play activity actually helps sculpt the brain)