**Assignment 2**

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Observation and documentation

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**What were the strengths of the little girl learning to jump?**

1. Social: “She is little scared to jump”
2. Physical: “She is active and willing to try to jump”
3. Emotional: “She is uncomfortable and refused to jump”
4. Language: “She explain in her language that she wants to jump later”
5. Cognitive: “She is grabbing attention from someone”

**Comparison between Infant and preschool age children**

1. Social:

Infant- They needs help with adult by holding finger or anything.

Preschool age- They are exchanging their own ideas with others.

1. Emotional:

Infant- They can express comfort or discomfort by expression

Preschool age- They can talk about their personal characteristics

1. Language:

Infant- They can speak with eye contact and express their feeling

Preschool age- They can use gesture and word to communicate

1. Cognitive:

Infant- They can solve their problem by doing little efforts

Preschool age- They can identify their own problem and try to solve it by own

1. Physical:

Infant- They tries to reaching towards the object

Preschool age- They can run, jump and balance themselves by own

**Why is it important for children to take risks?**

Risky plays help them to learn and experience to figure out what will happen, without knowing the exact outcome. If kids don’t go far enough with their play that means it might be scary. Risky plays can develop child’s self-confidence, resilience, and risk management skills.

References

Toole, B. (2001). Risky play for children: Why we should let kids go outside and then get out of the way. Retrieved December 11, 2020, from <https://www.cbc.ca/natureofthings/features/risky-play-for-children-why-we-should-let-kids-go-outside-and-then-get-out>