



Training & Qualification Kindergarten Teacher

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The Course Rules



Think with your group Why we are here?



The Course Content:

- 1-The purposes of preschool education.
- 2-The characteristics of Kindergarten teacher.
- 3-Kindergarten needs.
- 4-Kindergarten Development milestone.
- 5-Methods of solving problems in kindergarten.
- 6-Behaviour guidance for kindergarten.

What is the meaning of Kindergarten?

The Children Garden:

This idea imagining children as plants must be nurtured by superior care to grow and bloom.



The purpose of Preschool Education:

- 1- Take care of children mental and physical growth and make sure that they have normal and healthy environment that is responsive to the requirements of Islam.
- 2- Make sure that the children are being raised on the Islamic method of worship one God that is Allah.
- 3- Give the children a role model that represent the Islamic behaviours.
- 4- Moving the children gently from the central self to the common social life in schools.
- 5- Provide children with many experiences and basics knowledge that are relevant to their age, objects and places they are familiar with.

The purpose of Preschool Education:

6-Teach children many beneficial habits that would improve their senses and motor skills.

7-Encourage children with innovative and creative activities that allow them to play and learn.

8-Meet the needs of children, and keep them happy by informing good manners and behaviors.

9-Nuture children with love and treat their behavioural problems in early stages .

The Developed Method Principles:

First: The Family:

When child leave home to join school at this young age the Kindergarten teacher should create family learning atmosphere to help them to adjust with school.

Second: self-learning:

Children in Kindergarten use school as a lab for every new and exciting experiments.

Third: confidence:

It is really important to know that early ages in children lives is very important because they start to devolve their personalities and learn to communicate and react with the world around them.

The Developed Method Principles:

Forth: Freedom of choice:

The freedom of choice and offer options to children make them confident and independent , also rise the level of their self-esteem .

Fifth: School and family partnerships:

Family and school should work together to create healthy environment for children to develop and learn.

In your opinion why is it important to educate and train the Kindergarten teacher?



The Characteristics of Kindergarten Teacher:

Has a love for teaching kindergarten.

Is able to provide for all levels of students because every child comes to school with a unique personality and learning style. To reach each child and teach each child effectively, teachers must respect these differences and work with each child's style.

Promotes active learning includes children's interests and Use learning centers and has a child-centered classroom.



Is patient, kind, caring, understanding and also a good listener.

Confident and has a positive feelings toward children and learning in order to ensure the success of students for years to come.

The ability and flexibility to collaborate with various stakeholders including administrators, colleagues, families, and community members.

She is emotionally stable.

Has high Energy and enthusiasm for learning that will make her moving with the kids showing them that school is a wonderful place to be.

Role model that set a a good example for children in all of her actions.

Has a good language skills and clear pronunciation.

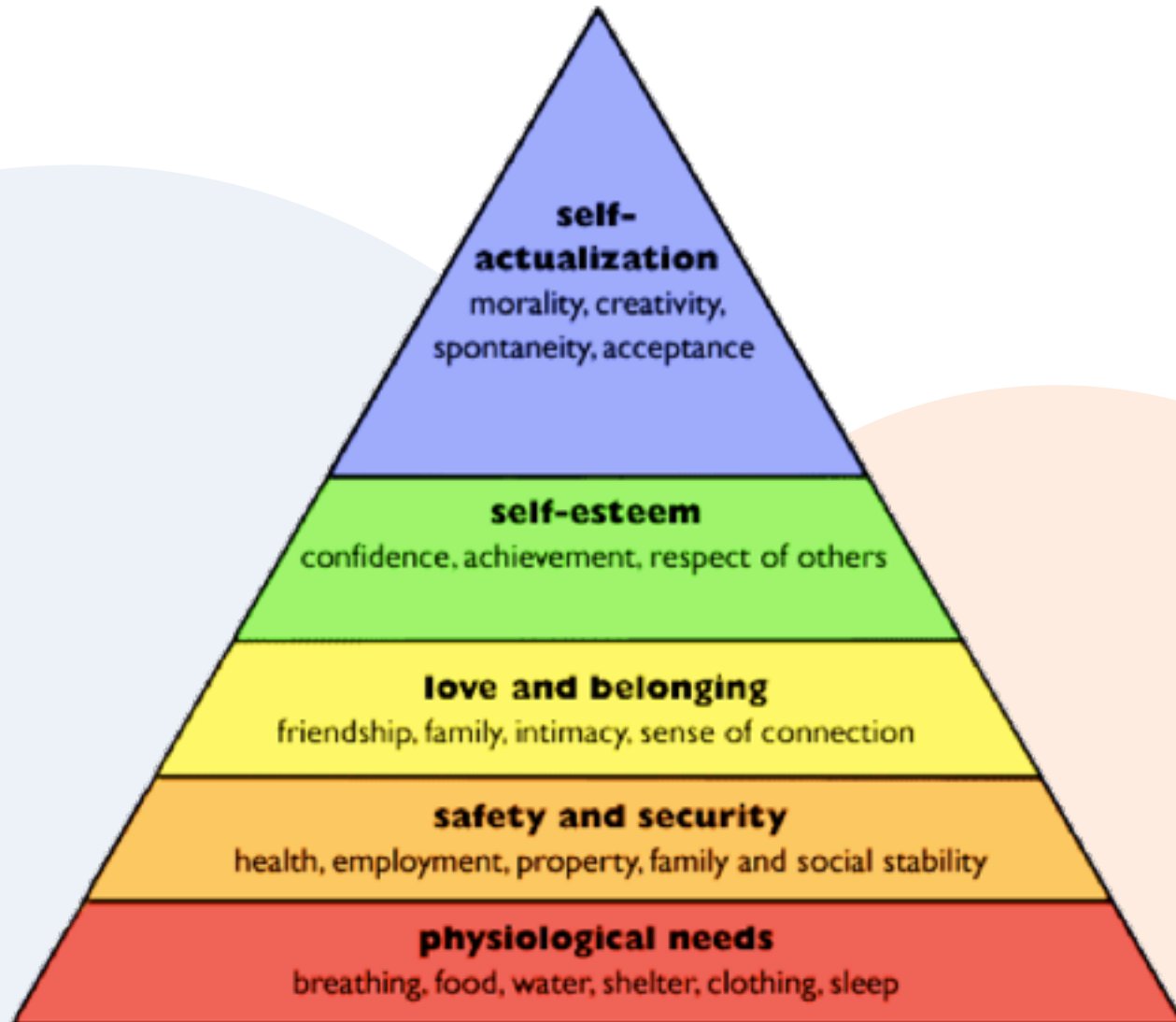
Intelligent take the benefit from all opportunities for education, and professional development.

Motivated, engaged, and stimulated.

Innovative and creative.

stimulates a sense of curiosity, and provides ample opportunities for personal growth in all students.

Kindergarten Needs:



Physiological Needs:



Need for food and water.



Need for sleep.



Need for excretion and defecation.



Need for play and discover the world .

Social Needs:

- 1- The need for freedom and independency.
- 2-The need for emotional stability.
- 3-The need for self actualization.
- 4-The need for social recognition.
- 5- Need for play.
- 6-The need for success and excellence.
- 7-The need for love and acceptance of others.



Mental and Cognitive Needs:

The need for exploring and experiment:

A- Freedom.

B- Tools and material.

C- Different experiences.



The need to acquire the linguistic skill and problem-solving:

A- logical thinking.

B- Storytelling.

C- Freedom of expression.



Summary of Kindergarten Needs:



Children need to be treated with respect and appreciation and understand the unique personality and learning style to each child.

Children need to be treated with love and patience.

Children Need to create and innovate in the various methods of expression and feel happy because of .it

Children need to express themselves and make relationships with others.

Children need to recognize the concept of God the Almighty Creator of all things.



If children lived in an atmosphere that is full of love and care they will learn to be happy.

If children lived in an atmosphere of hostility they will learn violence.

If children lived in an atmosphere of fear they will learn concern.

If children lived in an atmosphere of safety they will learn stability.

If children lived in an atmosphere of praise they will learn appreciation.

If children lived in an atmosphere of appreciation they will learn satisfaction.

If children lived in an atmosphere of integrity they will learn honesty.

If children lived in an atmosphere of encouragement they will learn self-confidence.



Behaviour Guidance for Kindergarten



As a Kindergarten teacher who used to deal with children between age 3 to 6 descriptive briefly Some of Kindergarten milestone?

Kindergarten Development Milestone Children Between Age (3 to 6):

Developmental Milestones 2 – 6 years					
Age (yr)	Gross Motor	Fine Motor Adaptive	Personal-Social	Language	Cognitive
2	Kicks a ball Walks up & down stairs	Stacks 6 blocks Copies to draw a line	Feeds doll Washes & dries hands Brushes teeth Puts on clothes	Puts 2 words together Points to pictures Knows body parts	Understands concept of today
3	Climbs steps with alternating feet Broad jump	Stacks 8 blocks Wiggles thumb Copies O	Uses spoon well- only little spilling Puts on T-shirt	Speech 75% understandable Says 3 words sentences	Understands concept of tomorrow & yesterday
4	Hops on one foot	Copies + Draws person with 3 parts	Brushes teeth & dresses without help	Names colors Understands adjectives	—
5	Skips Heal to toe walks	Copies □	—	Counts Understands opposites	—
6	Can balance on each foot for 6 seconds	Copies Δ Draws person with 6 parts	—	Define words	Understands right & left

What do you noticed ?

✗ Negative Guidance Technique



✓ Positive Guidance Technique

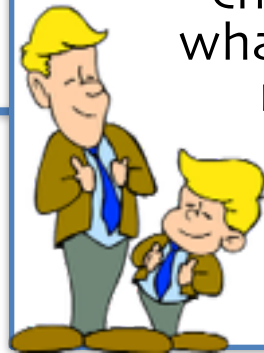


Positive Guidance Technique for kindergarten:

Set rules such as clean up the house and clean up after themselves.



Being a Role Model the children do what you do not what you say.



Get down to their eye level speaker and listen use eye contact, body language, and gestures.



Determination e.g (going to the amusement park on Thursday only.)



Acknowledging the children anger and teach them how to express it and deal with it.



Positive Guidance Technique for kindergarten:

Logic e.g
 (The money is enough to buy one toy only.)



Hint e.g (I know you are going to put your clothes in the hamper when they are dirty.)



Involve the child in decision-making e.g (Do you think the beach is a good idea for spring break?)



Encouraging e.g (I am proud that you cleaned your room.)



Alternative e.g
 (I know you like drawing draw on paper instead of the wall.)



Positive Keys for Kindergarden:

Teach children self-confidence from the first day of their lives By love and encouraging.

Help children to understand the words not just memorise them by storytelling and good examples

Use discussions to develop Logical thinking.

Give children options and freedom of choices in choosing their toys or clothes.

Short sentences describing the desired positive behavior gained without the negative behavior addressed.

Free of negativity or forbidding.

We all know the story of prophet Mohammad- our great mentor- with the little boy about table manners when he told him to say Bismillah before eating, eat with his right hand, and eat from what is near him.

(يا غلام سم الله وكل بيمينك وكل مما يليك)

Thank you very much



Any questions?

