



Ready To Learn

9 Important Things



1) Every Child Grows at His/Her Own Pace

Each child is unique and develops at his/her own pace. No two children learn to talk, express themselves or tie their shoe in the same way. However, generalizations can be made about the ages and patterns in which children acquire skills — for instance, children often say their first words between 10 and 14 months. Making a good match between what children are capable of learning and doing and the activities you provide for them is often referred to as “developmentally appropriate practices.”



2) A Family is a Child's First Teacher and a Child's Home is the First Classroom

Even before an infant can talk, s/he is learning and growing. Over the past decade, scientists have gained exciting new insights into the biological workings of an infant's developing brain. Brain functions, language, and social relationships are blooming each and every day. A warm, nurturing, routined environment is ideal for learning. You don't need schoolbooks or a classroom for learning to take place. It's as easy as talking about the food we eat, the way things grow, and the names of the things in our home!



3) Children Learn By Doing and Listening

Children learn about the world around them by exploring, questioning, touching, moving, and discussing. Children also learn about the world by watching and listening. We can make television viewing a learning experience by participating along with the show or by being thoughtfully engaged in the things we see and hear. Make TV time a learning time by watching TV with your children, and encourage them to play along and listen carefully.



4) Children Take Pride in Learning New Things, Making Friends and Their Own Independence

Feeling good about who we are is a cornerstone to a healthy life. For a young child, the world is a place that is constantly bombarding them with new challenges. Familiar



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friends, favorite songs, and predictable plots help a child feel confident in a busy world. Use the positive messages within your children's favorite educational TV programs as a time for your child to feel good about who they are and the things they can do.



5) Early Relationships are Building Blocks

Children need a secure, nurturing, responsive environment to grow and thrive. The love and care they receive from their family and caregivers — the adults in their life — will shape their lifetime ability to form relationships that are meaningful. These early relationships build trust, confidence in others, a sense of safety, and self-sufficiency — all which lead to a lifetime of healthy learning and independence.



6) Children are Social

Being social — hugging, holding hands, waving good-bye, and saying hello — is a way young children grow. Kindness, cooperation, generosity, and caring for others are learned through watching the actions of other people. Imitation is the best reason to choose Smart TV — TV that teaches. When your child sees another child being a good friend it helps him or her to “model” — imitate — being one, too.



7) Children Learn Through Repetition and Variety

The more something is repeated, the more likely children are to remember it. Repetition in different forms also increases the chance of reaching children with different learning styles, and it gives viewers a more comprehensive understanding of the subject. Learning takes place when a video tape of an educational show is watched again and again!



8) Children Learn Language at Different Rates and Times, and From a Variety of Sources

Children learn how to express themselves — expressive language — and how to understand what someone is communicating to them — receptive language — from many, many sources. And, each child has his or her own special rate of learning language. Building language skills can be as simple as talking with your child, sharing stories, naming things in your home, and retelling stories from storybooks, educational TV programs, and even family outings.



9) Children Make Sense of New Information By Fitting It Into What They Already Know

From learning something from a TV program to reading a storybook, from brushing their own teeth to playing in the park, children learn about new things by making associations to things they already know. For instance, a child will understand more about what happens at the post office after they receive a letter or postcard from far away.