Teaching Persistence- ORTL 2
2018-2019
Workshop Objectives

Objective #1: Participants will be able to describe teaching strategies that will support persistence in young children.

Core Knowledge Document: Ohio’s Early Childhood Core Knowledge and Competencies (EC-CKC) *REVISED*Area: Learning Environments & Experiences
Subgroup: Learning Experiences
Competency Level 1: Supports and encourages children’s participation in a variety of learning experiences that foster curiosity, thinking and problem-solving. (Page 51)

OELDS: Birth To Kindergarten Entry
Domain: Approaches Toward Learning
Strand: Engagement and Persistence
Topic: Persistence
Pre-K: Carry out tasks, activities, projects or experiences from beginning to end. (page A10)

Objective #2: Participants will be able to give examples of playful learning experiences and activities that will support young children’s persistence in their attempts to master self-help skills.

Core Knowledge Document: Ohio’s EC-CKC *REVISED*
Area: Learning Environments and Experiences
Subgroup: Learning Experiences
Competency Level 1: Recognizes that learning occurs through play and supports and encourages children’s participation in a variety of activities. (Page 51)

OELDS: Birth To Kindergarten Entry
Domain: Approaches Toward Learning
Strand: Engagement and Persistence
Topic: Persistence
Pre-K: Focus on a task at hand even when frustrated or challenged. (p. A10)

OELDS: Birth To Kindergarten Entry
Domain: Physical Well-Being and Motor-Development
Strand: Physical Well-Being
Topic: Self-Help
Pre-K: Independently complete personal care tasks. (p. Pa12)

OELDS: Birth To Kindergarten Entry
Domain: Physical Well-Being and Motor-Development
Strand: Motor Development
Topic: Small Muscle: Touch, Grasp, Reach, manipulate
Pre-K: Coordinate the use of hands, fingers and wrists to manipulate objects and perform tasks requiring precise movements. (p. Pa6)
Books about Persistence

- A Chair for My Mother by Vera B. Williams
- Amazing Grace by Mary Hoffman
- Ellie by Mike Wu
- Fancy Nancy by Jane O'Connor
- Giraffes Can't Dance by Giles Andreae
- Grace for President by Kelly DiPucchio
- It's Okay to Make Mistakes by Todd Parr
- Leo the Late Bloomer by Robert Kraus
- Little Nita’s Big Idea by Anna W. Barauds
- More-igami by Dori Kleber
- The Carrot Seed by Ruth Krauss
- The Little Engine That Could by Watty Piper
- The Tortoise and the Hare by Jerry Pinkney
- The Very Busy Spider by Eric Carle
- You Can Do It Stinky Face! by Lisa McCourt

Keep Trying, You’ll Get Better!

When you can’t do something new
Keep trying and trying ’til it works for you
Before you know I think you’ll find
Practice makes you better all of the time

REFRAIN:
Try, try, try, try, try it again
Try, try, try, try, try it again
Keep trying, you’ll get better
Try, try, try

When you’re trying to do a brand new thing
Don’t give up if it’s not working
It’ll get easier every time you try
Practice makes you better all of the time (REFRAIN)

Sources:


Materials to Support Fine Motor Development

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Buttonning

Skills needed for buttoning:

- Good grasp to hold the edge of the button
- Muscle strength to hold the button and push it through the buttonhole
- Ability to hold the buttonhole, line up buttons and holes correctly while looking down

Buttonning Tips:

1. Practice unbuttoning first.
2. Break down steps of buttoning.
3. Practice buttoning from bottom to top.
4. Backward Chaining: Start with the last step. Work on just this last step with the child until they have mastered it. Then, work on the previous step. Gradually, add more steps until they are able to complete the whole process.
5. Practice buttoning with shirts/vests that are not visually distracting.
6. Practice buttoning with a shirt laying on the child’s lap or table, and positioned like it would be on his or her body.
7. Practice with larger buttons.
8. Iron the buttonhole edges of the shirt before buttoning if needed.
9. Practice with a jacket that is made with a thicker material, like corduroy.
10. Enlarge the buttonhole with a small scissors snip to make buttoning easier.

Button Snake

Materials:

- 1 large, round button
- 18” of thin ribbon (approx.)
- A few pieces of felt in different colors

Directions:

1. Select a large, round button that provides plenty of surface area for grasping and pulling, and thread a thin piece of ribbon through the button holes to make an “X”. Tie a knot in the back and trim the end. Your large button should now be secured to the ribbon.
2. Cut out a square of felt approximately 3” x 3” to be used at the opposite end of your button snake, and then cut a small slit near one of the edges, just big enough for the ribbon to fit through.
3. Pull the non-button end of the ribbon through that slit in the felt until the button and the piece of felt are about 8” apart, then tie a knot on the edge of the felt so it stays in place. You should now have a secured button on one end and a secured square of felt on the other end (this will keep the colorful felt squares from sliding off the ribbon once they are buttoned on).
4. Cut out additional colorful squares (or other shapes) of felt to be used for your button snake, also approximately 3” x 3”, and then snip a slit in the center of each square. The slit should only be slightly longer than the width of the button.

Zipping

Skills needed for zipping:
- Managing two hands together at the belly level
- Bilateral coordination: Using one hand to hold down the zipper chamber and the zipper pull AND the end of the zipper while the OTHER hand is holding the end of the zipper and trying to thread it into the chamber
- Finger isolation, pincer grasp and strength and hand eye coordination

Zipping Tips:
- Model how to zips and talk about steps
- Use backward chaining
- Go hand over hand
- Give lots of support at first then less later
- Add a zipper pull
- Use props for practicing

Zipper Activity

Materials:
- Binder Clips or Safety Pins (1 per person)
- Wide ribbon
- Plastic Bag Ties or Wired bag Ties

Directions: First, knot both ends of a wide ribbon. Pinch the ribbon and slide the bread ties onto the ribbon. That’s it! Use a safety pin or a binder clip to secure the zipper tool to a child's collar so he or she can practice holding the ribbon down straight and taut while they pinch and then slide the bread clip "zipper" up and down.


Shoe Tying

Most children can NOT tie shoes until Kindergarten when their fine motor skills are more developed. Children also get confused with the multiple steps involved in the shoe tying process.

Shoe Tying Tips
1. First practice with the shoe in the child's lap, not on the foot
2. Tie your own shoe as you prompt the child to tie. Do the steps at the same time. Sit beside and position your shoe slightly in front of the child.
3. Practice with two different colored shoe laces. Avoid saying "right" or "left"
4. Work in chunks. Practice only the first step until the child masters it. Then, teach the next step.
5. Practice with items other than laces such as wire-edged ribbons, chenille stems, or Wikki Stix.
6. When the child pinches the loop, make sure they are holding it close to the shoe. If they are pinching the loop too far from the shoe, the knot will be too loose.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jKIB5UCrUrU – Shoe tying song and video