ENGLISH FOR FUTURE PRESCHOOL TEACHERS

Навчальний посібник для майбутніх педагогів дошкільної освіти.

Укладачі: Куліш І.М., Трубенко І.А., Цюра С.В.

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

ENGLISH

FOR FUTURE PRESCHOOL TEACHERS

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Навчальний посібник сформований у відповідності до програми з іноземної мови за професійним спрямуванням для студентів спеціальності «Дошкільна освіта».

Навчальний матеріал розташовано за тематичним принципом (за розділами) та має комплексний характер. Посібник включає чотири розділи, присвячених темам дошкільної освіти в США та Великобританії, методі Марії Монтессорі, історії дошкільної освіти та сучасним особливостям.

Робота за темою в межах одного розділу організовується на базі тексту професійного спрямування, лексичних вправ та завдань комунікативного характеру професійного спрямування, текстів для додаткового читання, системи лексичних вправ репродуктивного та творчого характеру. Посібник вміщує завдання для самостійної роботи студентів та вправи для контролю умінь та навичок студентів.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник призначається для студентів спеціальності «Дошкільна освіта». Мета посібника – формувати у студентів навички читання та розуміння літератури фахової тематики на основі активізації знань професійної лексики та основ граматики. Поряд з цим у посібнику реалізується мета комплексного оволодіння студентами всіма видами мовленнєвої діяльності на основі комунікативного підходу до вивчення іноземної мови. Посібник базується на різноманітному автентичному матеріалі, який підібрано з урахуванням комунікативного підходу у вивченні англійської мови та спрямовано на розвиток позитивної мотивації до вивчення іноземної мови.

Навчальний матеріал професійного спрямування посібника розподілено на чотири тематичних розділи "Preschool Education in the UK", "Preschool Education in the USA", "Montessori Education" та "Preschool Education: Education Sciences", текстовий матеріал яких згруповано за такими темами професійного інтересу студентів, як вступ до особливості дошкільної освіти у Великобританії, США, історія й сучасний стан дошкільної освіти та інші. Кожний розділ, в свою чергу, вміщує декілька текстів професійного спрямування, які з різних сторін висвітлюють тему, та текстів, які несуть додаткову інформацію за певною тематикою.

Комунікативні вправи мають різноплановий вплив на навчальний процес та стимулюють пізнавальний інтерес особистості студента.

UNIT I PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Lesson 1 Preschool Education

(*From Early Years Framework Archived 11 November 2010 at the Wayback Machine, Scottish Government, January 2009)*

In the UK, preschool education in nursery classes or schools has some local government funding for children aged between two and four. Preschool education can be provided by childcare centres, playgroups, nursery schools and nursery classes within primary schools.

Private voluntary or independent (PVI sector) nursery education is also available throughout the UK. It varies between structured preschool education and a service offering child-minding facilities. Nursery in England is also called FS1 which is the first year of foundation before they go into primary or infants.

The curriculum goals of a nursery school are more specific than for childcare. These goals are less strenuous than for primary school.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Дошкільна освіта, фінансування місцевих органів влади, центри догляду за дітьми, забезпечуватися, початкова школа, приватна добровільна дошкільна освіта, бути доступним, послуги няні по догляду за дітьми, немовлята, навчальні цілі, конкретний, напружений.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Preschool education, nursery classes, nursery school, childcare centre, playgroup, nursery class, primary school, private voluntary or independent (PVI sector) nursery education, service offering child-minding facilities, infant, curriculum goal.

3. Find the definitions to the following notions:

Nursery school	care for groups of children, often placed in classrooms by age
Childcare centre	an informal gathering of preschool children organized for the purpose of play and companionship
Child-minder	a school for children between the ages of about two and five
Playgroup	someone whose job it is to look after children when the children's parents are away or are at work

4. Complete the following sentences:
1) In the UK, preschool education has _____ funding.
2) Preschool education can be provided by _____.
3) PVI sector means _____.
4) PVI varies between _____.
5) FS1 means _____.
6) The curriculum goals of a nursery school are _____.

5. Read some more facts, put 2 questions to discuss with your groupmates:

Child care centers provide care for groups of children, often placed in classrooms by age. They typically have many staff members who care for children. A child care center is managed by a center director, who oversees the program and its staff.

Childminders provide day-to-day care for their children. They cook healthy meals, change nappies, and keep children comfortable, clean, and safe. Childminders have a duty to take note of allergies and specific needs when providing food and care, too. Planning fun activities to make sure children's needs are met.

6. Look at the scheme and describe preschool education in the UK:

Nursery schools → 1. Independent schools
privately run, charge fees

may opt out of curriculum
(eg. Montessori & Steiner)

Day nurseries

2. Local authority or 'maintained'

Playgroups

under contract of local council

Childminders

7. Look at the table, compare the facts about preschool education in different countries:

Country	Pre-school age groups	Primary age groups	Average pupils per school
England	3-4/5	4/5-11	224
Scotland	3-4/5	4/5-12	128
Germany	3-6	6-10/12	185
Netherlands	0-4/5	4/5-12	222
Sweden	0-6/7	6/7-15/16	217
New Zealand	3-5/6	5/6-12/13	188

Sources: O'Donnell et al. (2007); Eurydice (2006)

8. Answer the following questions for summary:

1) What funding has preschool education in the UK?
2) What can preschool education be provided by?
3) Is private nursery education available in the UK?
4) What does private nursery education vary between?
5) Are the curriculum goals of a nursery school more specific than for childcare?
6) What is the difference between nursery school and playgroup?
7) What is the function of a childcare centre?
8) Who is a child care center managed by?
9) What do childminders provide?
10) What are childminders' duties?

Lesson 2

Preschool and Nursery School

(Retrieved from: https://www.gov.uk/early-years-foundation-stage)

A kindergarten (also known as preschool in the UK) is a program for young children delivered by a qualified teacher in the year before starting primary school. This is usually when they are four years old. The word 'kindergarten' comes from the German language. 'Kinder' means children and 'garten' means garden.

Preschool is normally for children aged between two and five years old. Preschools are more formal and structured to help with the transition to school. Sessions at preschools are often 2.5 to 3 hours long, either in the morning or afternoon. Opening hours are usually 9am to 3pm.

Nursery schools are aimed at preschool children aged three and four years old. Children start to attend a nursery school or nursery class in the September after their third birthday. A nursery school is a separate school that is only used by children under five years old.

Preschools are a more formal environment and heavily stick to the 'school' element of their title, following the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) curriculum. However, nurseries are much more relaxed and expose your child to a wide variety of activities that are both fun and aid your child's learning and development.

1. **Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Проводити програму, кваліфікований вчитель, заняття в дошкільних закладах, бути спрямованим на, відвідувати дитячий садок, окремий навчальний заклад, формальне середовище, сприяти навчанню і розвитку.

2. **Translate the following terms and expressions:**

Qualified teacher, children aged between 2 and 5, formal and structured, transition to school, to attend a nursery school, separate school, children under five years old, formal

environment, the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) curriculum, nursery, variety of activities, learning and development.

3. Read the definition of EYFS and determine the main areas of learning:

Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework
The standards that school and childcare providers must meet for the learning, development, and care of children from birth to 5.

Areas of learning

Your child will mostly be taught through games and play.
The areas of learning are:
communication and language
physical development
personal, social, and emotional development
literacy
mathematics
understanding the world
expressive arts and design

4. Read and determine the main principles of the assessment in *Early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework:*

Assessments

Your child's progress will be reviewed when they're between 2 and 3 by an early years practitioner or health visitor.
Their class teacher will assess them at the end of the school year when they turn 5.
The assessment is based on classroom observation - your child will not be tested. It uses the early learning goals, which can be found in the early years framework.

5. Complete the following sentences:

1) Preschool is a program for young children delivered by _____.

2) Preschool is normally for children aged _____ between _____.

3) Sessions at pre-schools are often _____ to _____ hours long.

4) Nursery schools are aimed at pre-school children aged _____ and _____ years old.

5) EYFS abbreviation means _____.

6) Nurseries expose your child to a wide variety of activities that are both fun and aid your child's _____.

6. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1) EYFS statutory framework are the standards that school and childcare providers must meet for the learning, development, and care of children from birth to 5.

2) In pre-schools, children are mostly taught through games and play.

3) The class teacher usually assesses children at the end of the school year when they turn 3.

4) The assessment is based on testing.

7. Read about the responsibilities of a pre-school teacher and say what skills a preschool teacher should have:

Preschool Teacher responsibilities include:

- Developing a careful and creative program suitable for preschool children
- Employing a variety of educational techniques (storytelling, educational play, media etc.) to teach children
- Observing each child to help them improve their social competencies and build self-esteem
- Encouraging children to interact with each other and resolve occasional arguments

- Guiding children to develop their artistic and practical capabilities through a carefully constructed curriculum (identify shapes, numbers, or colors, do crafts etc.)
- Organizing nap and snack hours and supervise children to ensure they are always safe
- Tracking children's progress and report to parents
- Communicating with parents regularly to understand the children's background and psyche
- Collaborating with other educators
- Maintaining a clean and tidy classroom consistent with health and safety standards

8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) What is preschool in the UK?
2) What children is preschool for?
3) How long are sessions at preschools?
4) What children are nursery schools aimed at?
5) When do children start to attend a nursery school?
6) What school has more formal environment?
7) What do the areas of learning involve?
8) Who reviews a child's progress between 2 and 3?
9) Who assesses a child's progress at the end of the school year when they turn 5?
10) What is the assessment based on?

Lesson 3
History of Preschool Education in the UK
(*From Early Years Framework Archived 11 November 2010 at the Wayback Machine,*
Scottish Government, January 2009)

The nursery school movement began in the 19th century, with the growth of the Industrial Revolution. Numbers of factories were opened. There was a need to provide young children with care because mothers were expected to work.

So, in 1816, the first nursery school was opened. It provided care and education for the young children of cotton mill workers. It is worth to mention that first nursery schools were privately run.

It was Robert Owen (1771-1858) who established the first nursery school in the UK for the children of cotton mill workers in 1816. Children aged one to six were cared for while their parents and older siblings worked.

In 1870, mandatory education for children who reached the age of 5 was introduced. With the course of time, there has been a notable increase in demand for preschool provision as the society changed rapidly. There was an increase in dual income families, single parents, teen parents.

1. **Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Рух дошкільних закладів, розгортання промислової революції, забезпечити доглядом, надавати виховання, бавовняна фабрика, варто зазначити, бути приватним, старші брати і сестри, обов'язкове навчання, помітний ріст, попит на дошкільне обслуговування, сім'ї з подвійним доходом.

2. **Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:**

Nursery school, the Industrial Revolution, to provide care and education, to be privately run, older siblings, mandatory education, preschool provision, dual income families, single parents, teen parents.

3. Find the definitions to the following notions:

Dual income family	a person who has a child or children but does not have a spouse or live-in partner to assist in the upbringing or support of the child
Single parent	nannies, childminders, preschools, and nurseries
Teen parent	household where both partners earn a living
Pre-school provision	an individual 18 years of age or younger, or 19 years of age and fully enrolled in a secondary school in a program leading toward a high school diploma, who is the parent of a child

4. Complete the following sentences:

1) The nursery school movement began in_____.
2) There was a need to provide young children with care because _____.
3) The first nursery school was opened in _____.
4) The first nursery school provided _____.
5) The first nursery school was established by _____.
6) Mandatory education for children who reached the age of 5 was introduced in _____.

5. Read the article and determine the most important achievements of Robert Owen.

(From History and Society. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved from: https://www.britannica.com/biography/Robert-Owen *)*

Robert Owen was an 18th-century British reformer. He believed in socialism. His belief system, Owenism, posited that education and socialism could help cure social problems.

In 1800, Owen decided to create such a utopian community in New Lanark, Scotland. Owen reformed the textile mill industry at New Lanark and provided workers with good living conditions, a 10-hour day, free school for their

kids, and other incentives designed to encourage good work.

Owen had an education philosophy that highlighted the ways in which children were educated in their earliest years. He believed that the experiences provided for young children have a long-term impact on development and later outcomes.

Owen's ideas about education were progressive and even radical, stating "books in infant schools are worse than useless" (1857, 175), that teaching should be organized around children's interests, and that learning should occur through play and exploration with "some useful object within their capacity to comprehend"

6. Look at the UK Education System and describe the phases:

Phases of Education

Phase	Age of Pupils (years)
Pre-school or Nursery	Under 5
Primary Schools	5-11
Secondary Schools	11-16 or 11-18
Sixth Form Colleges	16-18
Further Education Colleges	16+
Special Schools	3-18

7. Look at the file and say what facts are new for you:

➢The British use letters for marks.

➢School forms start only at the secondary school.

➢Students have their own lockers at school.

➢Students call their teachers Mr. or Miss, Mrs.

➢British children have 3 terms.

➢Schools in Britain have names.

➢Schools send reports with teachers' comments at the end of each term.

➢Children don't go to school on Saturdays and Sundays.

8. Answer the questions for summary:
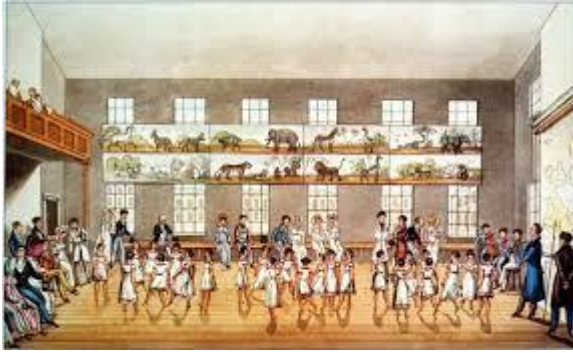
1) When did the nursery school movement begin?
2) Why was there a need to provide young children with care?
3) What was the first nursery school opened?
4) Who established the first nursery school?
5) When was mandatory education for children who reached the age of 5 introduced?
6) What education philosophy did Robert Owen have?
7) What were Owen's ideas about education?

Lesson 4

Preschool Education Today

Though preschool education for children under 5 is not compulsory, it is very popular in the UK. In 1998, a government scheme that makes provision for part-time, 'early years' education for children who reached the age of 4 was introduced.

Children in the UK can attend preschools for three two-and-a-half hour sessions a week at a registered play scheme or school of the parents' choice.

It is worth to mention that the provision of preschool education in the UK is the lowest in Europe. In comparison to the UK, 95% of children in such countries as Belgium and France attend nursery schools. Children from the age of 3 to 5 can attend local state nursery schools, nursery schools attached to primary schools or registered play schemes.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Дошкільна освіта, бути обов'язковим, урядова схема, дошкільна освіта на неповний день, досягти, бути введеним, відвідувати дошкільний заклад, зареєстрована ігрова програма, вибір батьків, варто зазначити, забезпечення дошкільною освітою.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Preschool education, compulsory education, part-time, 'early years' education, attend preschools, in comparison to, attend nursery schools, local state nursery schools, nursery schools attached to primary schools, registered play schemes.

3. Complete the following sentences:
1) A government scheme for part-time, 'early years' education for children was introduced in _____ .
2) A registered play scheme provides _____ hour sessions a week.
3) The provision of preschool education in the UK is the _____ in Europe.
4) 95% of children in Belgium and France attend _____ .
5) Children from the age of _____ can attend local state nursery schools.

4. Agree or disagree with the statements:
1) Preschool education for children under 5 is compulsory in the UK.
2) Preschool education is very popular in the UK.
3) Children in the UK can attend preschool of the parents' choice.
4) The provision of preschool education in the UK is the lowest in Europe.
5) 95% of children in the UK attend nursery schools.

5. Find the definitions to the following notions:

Nursery school	a branch of education theory that relates to the teaching of children (formally and informally) from birth up to the age of eight
Nursery schools attached to primary schools	a school for children between the ages of about two and five
Registered play schemes	offer sessional-based education led by qualified teachers to prepare children for school
Early childhood education (ECE)	part-time, 'early years' education for children

6. Read the text, put 3 questions to it and discuss it with your groupmates:

Tough Local Education authority states that nursery schools are not mandatory, it must ensure that there are free places at play schemes if there are not enough state nursery schools.

Generally, nursery education in the UK can be provided on a first-come, first served basis. Furthermore, parents can choose from a variety of preschools and apply for several preschool educational institutions as they have no catchment area. Nevertheless, most parents in the UK prefer to focus on state nursery schools attached to primary schools to ensure that their child will have a place in the primary school later. It is wise to register a child as soon as possible.

7. Look at the information and say what activities and facilities are provided in this nursery school:

8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) Is preschool education compulsory for children under 5 in the UK?
2) Is preschool education popular in the UK?
3) What scheme was introduced in the UK in 1998?
4) What schools can pre-school children attend in the UK?
5) Is the provision of preschool education in the UK high?
6) What percentage of children can attend nursery schools in France?
7) Can parents choose from a variety of preschools in the UK?
8) What schools do most parents in the UK prefer to focus on?
9) Why do most parents prefer state nursery schools attached to primary schools?

Lesson 5

Advantages of Attending Preschool

Preschools such as playgrounds generally do not provide children with education. They are focused on educational games. However, statistic shows that children who attend play schools are generally brighter and usually progress much faster when school begins than those who do not.

Nursery schools are highly recommended for families with children who came from overseas and do not use the English language at home. In this case, attending a nursery school will help a child to assimilate faster, to integrate into the local community and to get prepared to primary school.

There are many preschools in the UK that accept children from the age of 2. It is required that a child has to be toilet trained. A packed lunch provided by the school is required and it will cost some extra money.

There are about 800 nursery schools in the UK that use the world-famous Montessori method of teaching. Some of them allow you to choose from several morning or afternoon sessions.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Забезпечувати освітою (надавати освіту), бути орієнтованим на навчальні ігри, відвідувати ігрові школи, настійно рекомендуватися, освоїтися, інтегруватися в місцеву громаду, підготуватися до початкової школи, приймати дітей віком від 2 років, упакований обід (який надає школа), всесвітньо відомий метод навчання Монтессорі.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Preschool, playground, to attend play school, to be highly recommended, to get prepared to primary school, accept children

from the age of 2, to be required, use the world-famous Montessori method of teaching, morning or afternoon sessions.

3. Complete the following sentences:

1) Preschools are focused on _____ .
2) Nursery schools are highly recommended for _____ .
3) Attending a nursery school will help a child _____ .
4) Many nursery schools in the UK use _____ method of teaching.

4. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1) Preschools and playgrounds provide children with education.
2) Preschools and playgrounds are focused on educational games.
3) Nursery schools are highly recommended for all children.
4) All preschools in the UK accept children from the age of 2.
5) All preschools in the UK use the world-famous Montessori method of teaching.

5. Look at the indicators of a good-quality preschool program and think why they are important:

Indicators of a Good-Quality Preschool Program Include:

✓ Physical Accommodations
✓ Children's Emotional States
✓ Types of Materials
✓ Balance of Activities
✓ Health and Safety Philosophy and Goals

6. Look at the slide and determine the advantages of preschool:

7. Look at the slide and give examples of games for preschool children:

8. Answer the following question for summary:

1) Do playgrounds provide children with education?
2) What are playgrounds focused on?
3) What does statistic on preschool education show?
4) Who are nursery schools highly recommended for?
5) How will a nursery school help a child?
6) Are there preschools in the UK that accept children from the age of 2?
7) What is required in this case?
8) What method of teaching do many nursery schools use?
9) What are the indicators of a good-quality preschool program?
10) What are the advantages of preschool?

UNIT II PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN THE USA

Lesson 1 Early childhood education in the USA

Early childhood education in the United States relates to the teaching of children (formally and informally) from birth up to the age of eight. The education services are delivered via preschools and kindergartens.

The biggest difference between Preschool and Pre-kindergarten is the age difference. Preschool typically ranges between 2 ½ and 5 ½ years old depending on each school's enrollment requirements. Pre-K focuses on children between 4 and 5 years old. Curriculums differ as well. Pre-K is typically more advanced than Preschool.

The best way to think of Pre-K is as a transition between Preschool and Kindergarten. It is ideal for children who need a little more time to get used to school. This is also where children go when they do not pass tests to get into kindergarten. Pre-K is only required if a child tests too low in readiness areas to get into kindergarten. Usually, students do well enough in Preschool to go right into kindergarten.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Дошкільна освіта, навчання дітей від народження, надавати освітні послуги, дошкільні установи, дитячі садки, в залежності від вимог до вступу, зосереджуватися на (орієнтуватися на), навчальна програма, перехідний період, звикнути до школи, зона готовності.

2. Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:

Early childhood education, teaching of children from birth, education services, preschools, kindergartens, age difference, enrollment requirements, curriculum, to get used to school, pass tests.

3. Match the verbs (1-6) and their meaning (a-f):

1) To relate to

2)   To deliver
3)   To range
4)   To depend on
5)   To differ
6)   To require

a)   *to be unlike or dissimilar*
b)   *to provide (something promised or expected)*
c) *to need for a particular purpose*
d) *to vary or extend between specified limits*
e) *to be affected by someone or something*
f) *to make or show a connection between*

4. Complete the following sentences:

1) The preschool education services in the USA are delivered via ………………………………………………………………………

2) The difference between Preschool and Pre-kindergarten is the …………………………………………………………………___

3) Pre-Kindergarten focuses on children between ………………………………………… years old.

4) ……………………………….. is ideal for children who need a little more time to get used to school.

5. Agree or disagree with the statement:

1)   Early childhood education in the United States relates to the teaching of children from 3 to the age of 5.

2)   Preschool and kindergarten provide preschool education services in the USA.

3)   There is no difference between Preschool and Pre-kindergarten.

4) Curriculums of Preschool and Pre-kindergarten do not differ.
5) Pre-kindergarten is required for all the children.

6. Read the paragraph and answer the question:
What is the difference between a nursery and a preschool?

Nurseries will take children from ages one – three whereas pre-schools generally take children from three – five. Pre-schools have a formal curriculum and trained teachers. Conversely, nursery schools have a more relaxed environment and have a wider variety of programs.

7. Read the text, put 3 questions to it and discuss them with your groupmates:

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) in the US includes a wide range of part-day, full-school-day, and full-work-day programs, under educational, social welfare, and commercial auspices, funded and delivered in a variety of ways in both the public and the private sectors, designed sometimes with an emphasis on the "care" component of ECEC and at other times with stress on "education" or with equal attention to both. Although ECEC scholars and advocates are increasingly convinced of the need to integrate all these program types, categorical funding coupled with diverse societal values continue to support the differences. The result is a fragmented ECEC system, of wide-ranging quality and with skewed access, but with some movement in recent years toward the integration of early childhood education and care.

8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) What does early childhood education in the United States relate to?
2) What institutions deliver the preschool services?
3) What is the difference between Preschool and Pre-kindergarten?
4) What children does pre-kindergarten focus on?
5) What institution is typically more advanced?
6) What children is pre-kindergarten for?
7) When is pre-kindergarten required?
8) What is the difference between a nursery and a preschool?

9) What does early childhood education and care (ECEC) in the US include?

Lesson 2 Preschool in the US

(From The Preschool Group. Retrieved from: https://www.thepreschoolgroup.com/post/what-is-the-difference-between-preschool-and-pre-k *)*

Preschools are typically privately run organizations that prepare your child for school. It is literally defined as the ages before starting school: birth through Pre-K. Preschool happens no matter how old the child is or where they are. Even from birth, children are learning – at home, in a center, at the grocery store, in the car.

Preschool focuses on developing school readiness through child-guided, teacher-directed, play-based activities. They learn:
- Self-confidence
- Curiosity and discovery
- Pre-language and pre-reading skills
- Physics and math
- Art and science
- Imaginative play
- Fine and gross motor skills
- Character Development
- Self-control and communication
- Self-soothing and self-discipline
- Problem-solving

The skills they gain cannot be taught by jumping right to reading and writing letters and words or counting numbers. This is why play-based learning is so important. Children learn well when they are mentally active, social, engaged in the activity, and can make meaningful connections. Playing encourages these behaviors.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Приватна організація, буквально визначатися, зосереджуватися на розвитку готовності, ігрові заняття під керівництвом дитини, ігрові заняття під керівництвом педагога, самовпевненість, цікавість, передмовні навички, передчитацькі навички, дрібна і велика моторика, самозаспокоєння, ігрове

навчання, бути залученим до діяльності, створювати значущі зв'язки, заохочувати поведінку.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

School readiness, play-based activities, physics, math, art, science, imaginative play, character development, self-control, communication, self-discipline, problem-solving, play-based learning.

3. Match the notions (1-4) and their definition (a-d):

1) Self-control
2) Self-soothing
3) Self-discipline
4) Self-confidence

a) *when you engage in activities designed to help you reduce your distress or overwhelm by using the five senses to calm yourself down*
b) *an attitude about your skills and abilities*
c) *the power to manage a person's thoughts, emotions, or behavior in the face of temptation to achieve a specific goal*
d) *the ability to not show your feelings or not do the things that your feelings make you want to do*

4. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1) Preschool is an organization that prepares children for school.
2) Preschools are state organizations.
3) Preschool focuses on developing reading and writing skills.
4) Preschool provides play-based learning.

5. Read the paragraph and answer the questions:
   1) What types of self-control are there?
   2) Is self-control a problem for children?

There are three types of self-control: impulse control, emotional control, and movement control. All kids have moments when they act impulsively or get overly emotional. But for some kids, it is a frequent problem. They may struggle with one or all types of self-control.

6. Read the paragraph and answer the question:
What is the difference between a toddler and a preschool child?

Now that you have a rough idea of newborn, infant, baby, and toddler age ranges, what comes after a toddler? Once your toddler is around 3 years old, they are often considered a preschooler. The preschool age range may extend from 3 years up until they are around 5 years old.

7. **Look at the slide and say what the purpose of preschool education is.**

Preschool education is the provision of education for children before the commencement of statutory and obligatory education, usually between the ages of zero or three and five, depending on the jurisdiction

8. **Look at the slide and describe the preschool education in the USA:**

Kindergartens in America are divided into two types of ownership - private and public:

- creche;
- kindergarten;
- center for preschool programs;
- day care center for children.

9. **Answer the questions for summary:**

1) Is preschool typically a state or private organization?
2) How is preschool literally defined?
3) What does preschool focus on?
4) What do preschools learn children?
5) Why is play-based learning so important?
6) What encourages children's behavior?
7) What is the purpose of preschool education?
8) What two types of kindergartens are there in the USA?
9) What other preschool institutions are there in the USA?

Lesson 3 Preschool Requirements

(From The Preschool Group. Retrieved from: https://www.thepreschoolgroup.com/post/what-is-the-difference-between-preschool-and-pre-k)

Most states require that children go through readiness evaluations before they can be enrolled in Kindergarten.

Preschool teaches children how to interact with kids of other ages. They get more experience in a classroom setting and are exposed to a variety of learning materials.

If the Preschool does not have strict and consistent guidelines to deal with biting or other harmful behavior your child could experience some hurt.

The cost for Preschool can vary, depending on the type of program you enroll your child in. It also depends on location. Research from Child Care Aware of America (CCA) shows an average cost range of $4,460 to $13,158 per year.

Expensive, urban areas will charge more. A full-day Preschool that runs five days a week will have high costs as well.

1. **Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Оцінювання готовності, бути зарахованим до дитячого садка, спілкуватися з дітьми іншого віку, отримати досвід, знайомитися з навчальними матеріалами, послідовні вказівки, мати справу з укусами, шкідлива поведінка, зазнати певної шкоди, міські райони, дошкільний заклад повного дня.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Readiness evaluation, to get experience, learning materials, strict and consistent guidelines, the type of program, to depend on, research, average cost, full-day Preschool.

3. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1) Readiness evaluation is not required before children are enrolled in Kindergarten.
2) In the kindergarten, children are taught to interact with each other.
3) A child could experience a harmful behavior if there are no strict guidelines in the preschool.
4) The cost for Preschool depends on the type of program, location, and full-day or part-time.

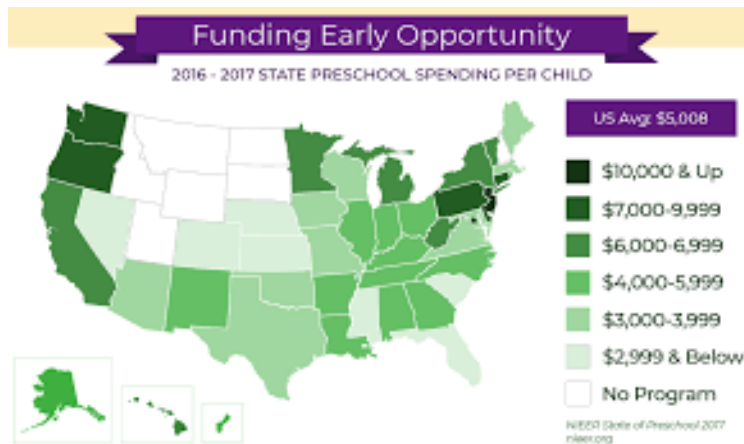## 4. Read the paragraph and answer the question:

What age is kindergarten in the USA?

In most states, children must be 5 years old by August or September to enter kindergarten that academic year, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. But the age when kids are legally required to start school is often older, and state laws and school districts' policies can vary greatly.

5. Loot at the scheme and compare preschool spending per child: how many states of the USA have the highest (middle, lowest) funding of preschool, how many state have no programmes for funding.

Funding Early Opportunity
2016 - 2017 STATE PRESCHOOL SPENDING PER CHILD

US Avg: $5,008
- $10,000 & Up
- $7,000-9,999
- $6,000-6,999
- $4,000-5,999
- $3,000-3,999
- $2,999 & Below
- No Program

NIEER State of Preschool 2017
nieer.org

6. **Look at the slide and discuss the difference between a nursery and a kindergarten.**

The difference between a nursery and a kindergarten.
The nursery accepts children from 3 years old. Children are helped to learn about the world around them, learn to make friends, take care of themselves and others.
In kindergartens, children are specifically prepared for school. Teachers start working with them in a playful way.

7. **Complete the sentences:**

1) Preschool teaches children how to _____ with kids of other ages.
2) Children are exposed to a variety of _____ materials.
3) The cost for Preschool can vary, depending on _____.
4) A full-day Preschool that runs five days a week will have _____ costs.

5) The nursery accepts children from _____.
6) Children are helped to learn about _____.

8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) Do the states require that children go through readiness evaluations before they can be enrolled in Kindergarten?
2) What does Preschool teach children?
3) What could a child experience if the Preschool does not have strict and consistent guidelines to deal with biting or other harmful behavior?
4) What does the cost for Preschool depend on?
5) Do urban or rural areas charge more?
6) How old must be a child to enter kindergarten?
7) What children do nurseries accept?
8) Where are children specifically prepared to school?
9) What way do teachers work with children in kindergartens?

Lesson 4 Pre-Kindergarten

(From The Preschool Group. Retrieved from: https://www.thepreschoolgroup.com/post/what-is-the-difference-between-preschool-and-pre-k)

Pre-K focuses on developing skills needed for Kindergarten. Lessons are typically more advanced than Preschool. Children learn to work independently to build self-confidence. But they still work with others on more detail-oriented projects.

Lessons tend to be student-led. If the students become interested in a certain topic, they can develop their own projects for it with the teacher's help. They learn math, science, and critical thinking skills.

Pre-K is only required if a child tests too low in readiness areas to get into Kindergarten. Usually, students do well enough in Preschool to go right into Kindergarten.

Some states offer voluntary Pre-K programs at no cost if children meet certain requirements. They do this through public schools and other learning

centers. There are private Pre-K institutions that will charge tuition. Like Preschool, the costs will depend on the program and location.

1.   Find the English equivalents in the text:
Зосереджуватися на розвитку навичок, працювати самостійно, розвивати впевненість у собі, детальні проекти, розробити власні проекти, природничі науки, зона готовності, пропонувати добровільні програми, відповідати певним вимогам, брати плату за навчання.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:
Pre-Kindergarten, skills, advanced lessons, self-confidence, math, science, critical thinking skills, readiness areas, voluntary Pre-K programs, public schools learning centers, private Pre-K institutions, charge tuition.

3. Complete the following sentences:
1) Pre-Kindergarten focuses on developing _____.
2) Children learn to work_____.
3) Pre-Kindergarten is only required if _____.
4) Some states offer voluntary Pre-K programs at no cost if _____.

4. Agree or disagree with the statements:
1) Lessons in Pre-Kindergarten are typically less advanced than Preschool.
2) Children work independently but not with other children.
3) Lessons in Pre-Kindergarten tend to be teacher-led.
4) Children learn math, science, and critical thinking skillsin Pre-Kindergarten.

5. Read the paragraph and answer the question:
Is Kindergarten free in USA?

Compulsory education in the US begins at the age of five when a child enters Kindergarten, but most children attend Preschool from the age of three or four. While Kindergarten falls under the public education system and is therefore free, preschools are run privately, and parents will be expected to pay fees.

6. Look at the slide and answer the questions:
1) *What school does education starts with?*
2) *What age do children go there at?*
3) *What do these schools develop?*
4) *How many children are there in the classroom?*
5) *What do children do in the classroom?*

Education starts with *nursery school*. Children go there at the age of 2-5. These schools develop children's elementary skills.

There are private and state nursery schools. In each classroom there are about 20-25 children. Here they play, have lunch and sleep. Children often go for a walk and learn to read, simple counting and drawing.

7. Read the information and name 5 facts about education in the USA:

Education in the USA drastically differs from many other countries. There are 50 states in the country and each of them has its own peculiarities. So the national system varies from state to state. However, many variations on the patterns exist in the United States. Education in the United States is provided by public schools and private schools. The system of education in the USA consists of several basic components: preschool education, elementary school, secondary school and higher education. Education in the United States of America is compulsory for children from the age of 6 till 18. It involves 12 years of schooling. The school year is usually nine months, from early September to mid-June.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:

1) What does Pre-Kindergarten focus on?
2) Where do lessons are typically more advanced: in Pre-Kindergarten or Preschool?
3) What do children learn?
4) Do lessons tend to be student-led or teacher-led?
5) When is Pre-Kindergarten required?
6) What case do some states offer voluntary Pre-K programs at no cost in?
7) What does the cost of Pre-Kindergarten depend on?
8) What age does compulsory education in the US begin at?
9) How many children are there in the classroom of nursery school?
10) What do children do in the classroom?

Lesson 5 The Importance of Preschool Education

Preschool is a great option for children to prepare them for school. But some kids do need some extra help. It all depends on how your child learns. Some may need Pre-K to give them the extra boost they need for their learning experience.

The Preschool curriculum is built around play-based, experiential learning. The instructors are trained to sense each child's pace and interests. They believe in a child-directed, teacher-guided education process.

In the United States, preschool education emphasizes individuality. Children are frequently permitted to choose from a variety of activities, using a learning center approach. During these times, some children draw or paint, some play house, some play with puzzles while some listen to the teacher read a story aloud. Children choose their own activities for self-directed learning, with preschool teachers acting as facilitators. Collaborative play between children is also encouraged, enabling them to learn from each other. Materials are selected to support various aspects of a child's development.

1. **Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Чудовий варіант, потребувати додаткової допомоги, отримати додатковий поштовх, навчальна програма для дошкільних закладів, ігрове навчання, навчання на досвіді, відчувати темп дитини; навчальний процес, керований дитиною; навчальний процес, керований вчителем; підкреслювати індивідуальність, підхід навчального центру, самостійне навчання, заохочувати спільну гру.

2. **Translate the following terms and expressions:**

Learning experience, curriculum, play-based learning, experiential learning, child-directed education, teacher-guided education process, learning center approach, self-directed learning, collaborative play, a child's development.

3. **Match the notions and their definitions:**

Child-directed education	*methodologies in which the teacher is the primary deliverer of instruction*
Teacher-directed education	*the process of learning by doing*
Play-based learning	*a method that allows the child to learn at their own pace, follow their interests and passions*
Experiential learning	*a holistic approach to learning and development through play*

4. Complete the following sentences:
1) The Preschool curriculum is built around _____learning.
2) The instructors are trained to sense each child's _____.
3) The instructors believe in a _____, _____ education process.
4) Preschool education in the USA emphasizes _____.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:
1) Children are not permitted to choose from a variety of activities.
2) All children draw or paint at the same time to develop collaborative play.
3) Preschool teachers act as facilitators when children choose their own activities for self-directed learning.
4) Collaborative play between children is encouraged to have an opportunity to learn from each other.

6. Read the article and answer the question:

What do childhood development authorities think about the importance of the preschool education?

While there are arguments for and against Preschool and Pre-k, most experts agree on one major thing.

They recommend a play-based Preschool to help children develop social skills over academic skills. Play-based provides children with more critical-thinking skills and keeps them curious.

Dr. Alison Gopnik is a professor of psychology and studies child brain development at the University of California at Berkeley. In her studies, she has found that children are naturally curious and that they learn best through playing and exploring.

Dr. Lilian Katz, an expert on early childhood education, advocates for a Project Approach. She says that children should be exposed to various experiences rather than repetitive academic work.

7. Read the paragraph. Answer the following questions:

1) What have you learned about the history of preschool education?
2) What do you know about the Froebel approach?
3) What do you know about Friedrich Froebel?

The first kindergarten in America was opened in 1855. Children were brought up here according to the Froebel system. The main task was to instill love for nature and help with it. At the beginning of the 20th century, public kindergartens were already open in every big city.

The Froebel approach promotes holistic development and creativity in early childhood education. This learning philosophy emphasises the importance of play, nature, and hands-on experiences while fostering a child's intellectual, emotional, and physical growth.

Friedrich Froebel was a German educator who was founder of the kindergarten and one of the most influential educational reformers of the 19th century.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:

1) What does the need of Pre-kindergarten depend on?
2) What is Preschool curriculum built around?
3) What should teachers feel as to each child?
4) What approaches are used in Preschool?
5) What does preschool education in the USA emphasize?
6) What does a self-directed learning mean?
7) Is collaborative play encouraged among children?
8) How are materials for the education process selected?

UNIT III MONTESSORI EDUCATION

Lesson 1 Montessori Method

(From Meinke H. Exploring the Pros and Corns of Montessori Education. Rasmussen University. 2019. Retrieved from:
https://www.rasmussen.edu/degrees/education/blog/pros_cons_montessori_education/)

The Montessori method of education is a type of educational method that involves children's natural interests and activities rather than formal teaching methods. A Montessori classroom places an emphasis on hands-on learning and developing real-world skills. It emphasizes independence and it views children as naturally eager for knowledge and capable of initiating learning in a sufficiently supportive and well-prepared learning environment. It discourages some conventional measures of achievement, such as grades and tests.

The method was started in the early 20th century by Italian physician Maria Montessori, who developed her theories through scientific experimentation with her students. The method has since been used in many parts of the world, in public and private schools alike.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Навчальний метод, природні інтереси, робити наголос, практичне навчання, розвиток навичок реального світу, підкреслювати самостійність, прагнути знань, достатньо сприятливе середовище, не заохочувати до звичайних вимірювань досягнень, оцінки, тести.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

The Montessori method, educational method, formal teaching method, hands-on learning, real-world skills, learning environment, measures of achievement, to develop a theory, scientific experimentation, public school, private school.

3. **Read the definition of the Montessori method and determine its; main feature:**

WHAT IS THE MONTESSORI METHOD?

This method takes a **child-centered approach** to learning. Each lesson and activity in our classrooms revolves around each **student's unique interests and abilities.**

4. **Look at the scheme, write down educational terms, and discuss the main principles of the Montessori method:**

PLAY IS WORK

INDEPENDENCE

PREPARED ENVIRONMENT

7 MONTESSORI PRINCIPLES

HANDS-ON LEARNING

OBSERVATION

RESPECT

FREEDOM WITHIN LIMITS

5. **Look at the slide and discuss the key areas of the Montessori environment.**

**5 key areas
of learning**
in the Montessori environment:

1. Practical Life

2. Sensorial

3. Math

4. Language

5. Culture

6. Read the text, put 2 questions to it and discuss it with the groupmates:

A range of practices exist under the name "Montessori", which is not trademarked. Popular elements include mixed-age classrooms, student freedom (including their choices of activity), long blocks of uninterrupted work time, specially trained teachers, and prepared environment. Scientific studies regarding the Montessori method are mostly positive, with a 2017 review stating that "broad evidence" exists for its efficacy.

7. Look at the slide, write down educational terms, give the examples of the activities that foster cognitive development:
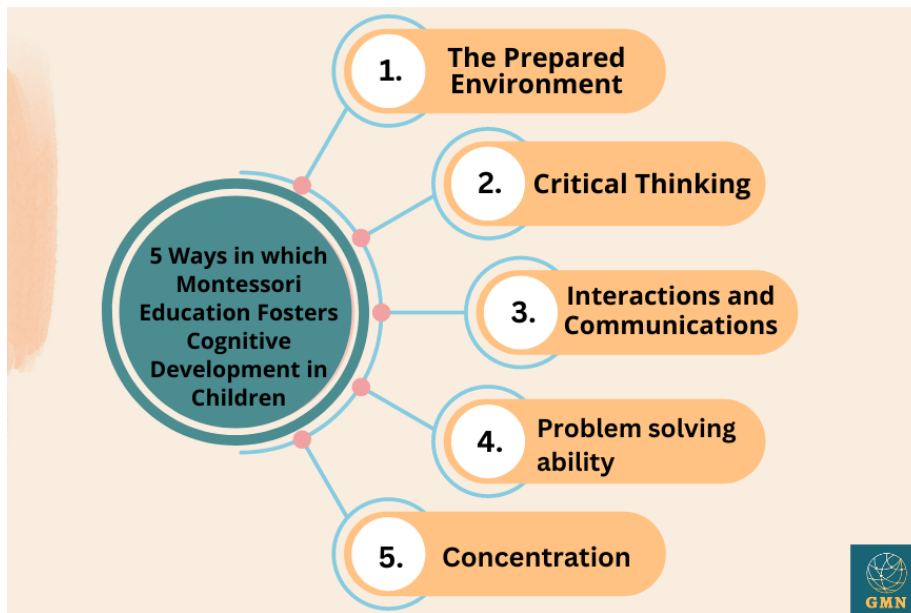
8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) What does the Montessori method involve?
2) What is the main emphasis in the Montessori classroom?
3) How does the Montessori classroom view children?
4) What does the Montessori classroom discourage?
5) When was the method started?
6) How did Maria Montessori develop her theory?
7) What is the main approach of the method?
8) What are the main principles of the method?
9) What are the key areas of learning in the Montessori environment?
10)   What activities foster the cognitive development?

Lesson 2

Maria Montessori

(From American Montessori Society. Retrieved from: https://amshq.org/About-Montessori/History-of-Montessori/Who-Was-Maria-Montessori)

Maria Tecla Artemisia Montessori (31 August 1870 – 6 May 1952) was an Italian physician and educator best known for her philosophy of education and her writing on scientific pedagogy.

At an early age, Montessori enrolled in classes at an all-boys technical school, with hopes of becoming an engineer. She soon had a change of heart and began medical school at the Sapienza University of Rome. Maria Montessori became one of the first women to attend medical school in Italy. She graduated with honours in 1896.

Her educational method is in use today in many public and private schools globally.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Педагог, філософія освіти, наукова педагогіка, записатися на заняття, технічна школа, змінити думку, медична школа, закінчити з відзнакою, навчальний метод.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Physician, educator, philosophy of education, scientific pedagogy, to enroll in classes, all-boys technical school, to attend medical school, educational method.
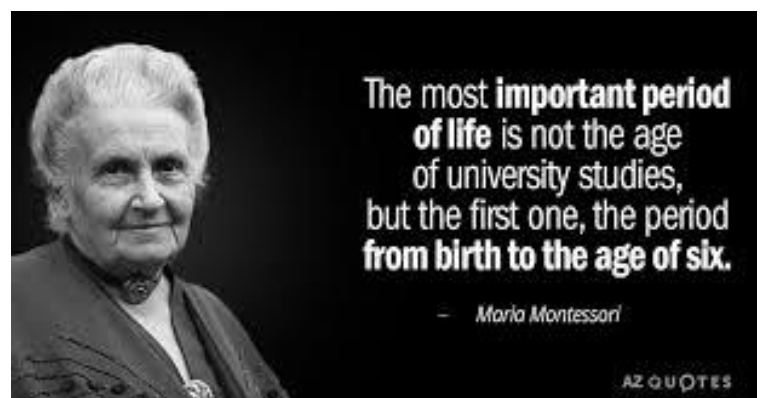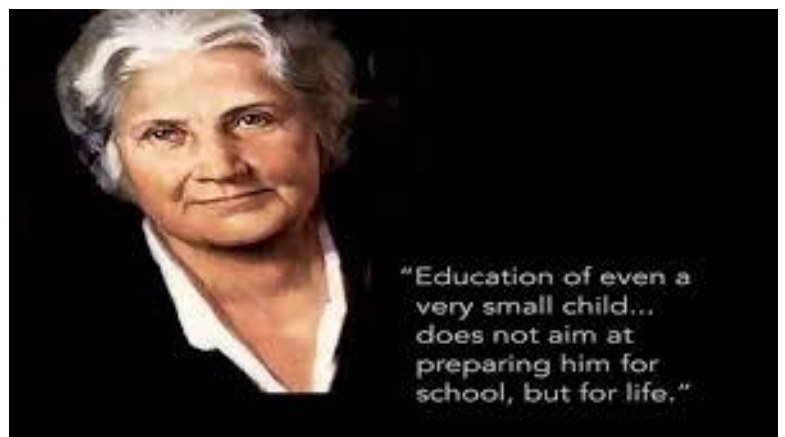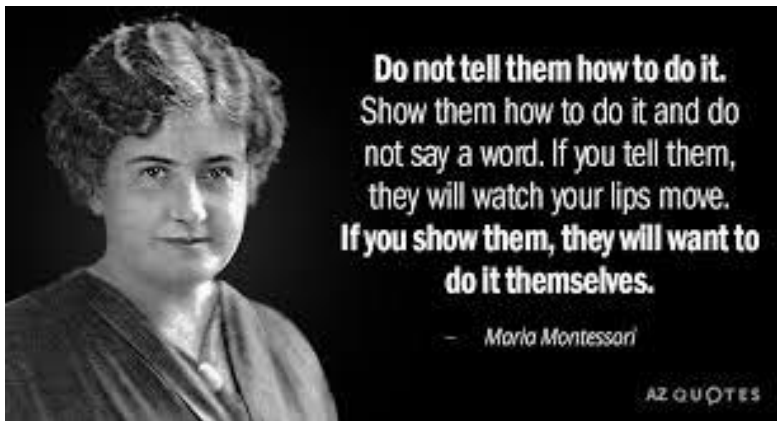
3. Read the facts about Maria Montessori and answer the questions:

1) What was Maria Montessori?

2) What does she believe?

MARIA MONTESSORI (1870-1952)

• Maria Montessori's name is famous all over the world as an originator of a new system of pre primary education for young children.(Montessori method)

• She believed that children should be free to find out things for themselves and to develop through individual activity.

4. Look at the quotes of Maria Montessori and discuss their meaning:

Do not tell them how to do it. Show them how to do it and do not say a word. If you tell them, they will watch your lips move. If you show them, they will want to do it themselves.

— Maria Montessori

AZ QUOTES

"Education of even a very small child... does not aim at preparing him for school, but for life."

The goal of early childhood education should be to activate the child's own natural desire to learn.

— Maria Montessori

AZ QUOTES

The most **important period of life** is not the age of university studies, but the first one, the period from birth to the age of six.

— Maria Montessori

AZ QUOTES

5. Look at the table and compare Montessori school and traditional school:

Montessori School	Traditional School
Mixed age groups	Single age group
Older children guide younger ones	Not possible
Lessons individualized to student needs	Group lessons
Goals set by child	Common core standards
Child chooses their work	Teacher assigns work
Environment and method encourages self-discipline	Teacher enforces discipline
Child sets his own learning pace	Pace forced by the group
Child reinforces own learning by internal feelings of success	Learning is reinforced by rewards and punishments
Child spots his own errors through feedback on material and self correction	Errors in child's work are highlighted by the teacher

6. Look at the scheme, write down the educational terms, and give examples of the following activities:
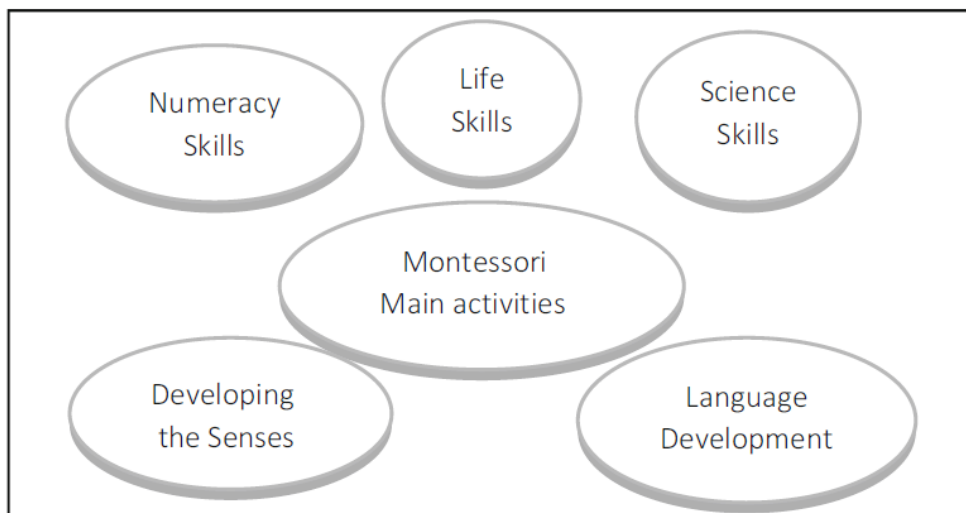
7. Agree or disagree with the statements:
1) Maria Montessori was an Italian engineer.
2) Maria Montessori became one of the first women to attend medical school in Italy.
3) Her educational method is in use only in public schools.

4) Maria Montessori's idea is that education of a child aims at preparing a child for school.
5) Maria Montessori's idea is that the most important period of life is university study.

8. Answer the questions for summary:
1) What was Maria Montessori?
2) What do you knoe about her early age?
3) What way did Maria Montessori become one of the first women in Italy?
4) Where is her educational method used today?
5) What Maria Montessori's quote do you know?
6) What do you think the main difference of Traditional school and Maria Montessori school is?
7) What are the Montessori main activities?
8) Why is Maria Montessori name known all over the world?
9) What did Maria Montessori believe?

Lesson 3
Montessori Principles
(From Montessori Academy. Retrieved from:
https://montessoriacademy.com.au/montessori-education/principles-of-montessori-
education/)

Respect for the Child

Much of the Montessori philosophy stems from a deep respect for children. This involves respecting the uniqueness of every child, their freedom to choose, to move, to correct their own mistakes, and to work at their own pace. Montessori educators work and interact with children from a place of genuine respect.

Absorbent Mind

Doctor Maria Montessori's research determined that the first six years of life are the most crucial in a child's development. She termed this stage the period of the 'absorbent mind' to describe the child's sponge-like capacity to absorb information from their environment. During this time, children rapidly develop an understanding of their culture, and their world, and construct the foundations of their intelligence and personality.

Sensitive Periods

Doctor Maria Montessori observed that children pass through specific stages in their development when they are most capable of learning specific knowledge areas and skills. She termed these stages 'sensitive periods,' which essentially describe windows of opportunity for learning. Characteristics of sensitive periods include: intense focus, repetition, commitment to a task, and greatly extended periods of concentration.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Виходити (випливати) з глибокої поваги, унікальність дитини, виправляти помилки, працювати у власному темпі, щира повага, поглинаючий розум, бути найважливішим, губкоподібна здатність, поглинати (вбирати) з наколишнього середовища, будувати основи, інтелект, чутливі періоди, інтенсивна зосередженість, повторення, прихильність до завдання, подовжений період концентрації.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Deep respect for children, freedom to choose, to interact with children, child's development, intelligence, personality, to observe, to pass through specific stages in the development, specific knowledge areas, skills, sensitive periods, intense focus, repetition, commitment to a task, and greatly extended periods of concentration.

3. Match the notions (1-4) and their definitions (a-d):

ACTIVITY TOYS AND MONTESSORI PRINCIPLES

1) Development
2) Environment
3) Intelligence
4) Skill

a) *the surroundings or conditions in which a person lives or operates*
b) *the ability to do something well*
c) *the ability to solve complex problems or make decisions*
d) *process that creates growth, progress, positive change*

4. Complete the sentences with the necessary verbs:

1) Montessori educators work and _____ with children from a place of genuine respect.
2) Maria Montessori _____ the first six years of life as the period of the 'absorbent mind'.
3) During the first six years of life, children _____ the foundations of their intelligence and personality.
4) Characteristics of sensitive periods _____: intense focus, repetition, commitment to a task, and greatly extended periods of concentration.

5. Agree or disagree with the statement and explain why you agree or disagree:

1) A deep respect for children involves their freedom to choose, to move, to correct their own mistakes.
2) The most important in a child's development is the first three years.

3) The 'absorbent mind' means the capacity to understand information from the environment.
4) 'Sensitive period' means a special sensivity in perception of the environment.

6. Look athe slide and answer the following questions:
1) What does Montessori method focus on?

Educational Principles of Montessori

2) What principles is this method based on?

- The philosophy of Montessori method emphasizes the individual child's initiative & independence allowing him or her to progress through an orderly series of structured learning activities at his own pace. It is based on the following principles;
- Principle of instinctive learning
- Principle of development from within
- Principle of independence & freedom

7. Answer the following questions for summary:
1) What does the Montessori philosophy stem from?
2) What does respect for children involve?
3) What is the most crucial period in a child's development according to M.Montessori?
4) Whay did she term the period of the first six years 'absorbent mind'?
5) What can children do during the first six years?
6) What specific stages in children;s development did M.Montessori observe?
7) What do characteristics of sensitive periods include?
8) What does Montessori method focus on?
9) What principles is this method based on?

Lesson 4
Educating the Whole Child
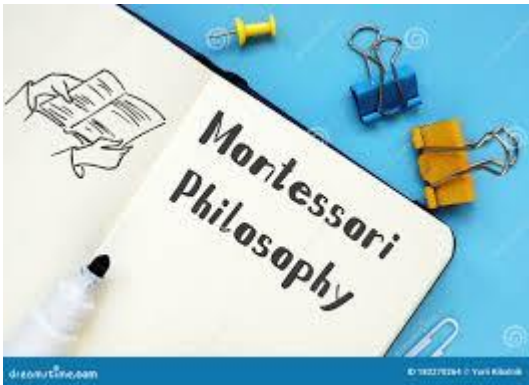
Montessori education is focused on nurturing each child's potential by providing learning experiences that support their intellectual, physical, emotional and social development. In addition to language and mathematics, the Montessori Curriculum also covers practical life, sensorial, and culture. All aspects of children's development and learning are intertwined and viewed as equally important.

Individualised Learning

Montessori learning programs are personalised to each child based on their unique stage of development, interests, and needs. Lessons with the Montessori materials are presented one-on-one based on each child's academic progress. Educators track each child's progress and support them as they progress through the curriculum.

Freedom of Movement and Choice

Doctor Maria Montessori observed that children learn best when they are free to move, free to choose their own work, and follow their interests. In a Montessori classroom, children are free to move around the prepared environment, work where they feel they will learn best, and discover learning outcomes through hands-on experience. Montessori learning is largely active, individually paced, often self-correcting, and tailored to the needs and interests of each individual child.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Розвиток потенціалу кожної дитини, бути взаємопов'язаним, розглядатися як однаково важливі, навчальна програма, бути персоналізованим, відстежувати успіхи, проходити навчальну програму, підготовлене середовище, відкривати результати навчання, практичний досвід, з індивідуальним темпом, самокоригуючий, пристосований до потреб.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Learning experiences, intellectual development, physical development, emotional development, social development, stage of development, academic progress, educator, curriculum, the prepared environment, learning outcomes, hands-on experience, individually paced learning, self-correcting learning.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

Active learning	Correcting himself/herself, learning to problem solve independently
Individually paced learning	making discoveries, exploring concepts and mastering skills through joyful hands on learning at all age levels
Self-correcting learning	individualised personalised learning based on a child's unique stage of development, interests, and needs
Learning tailored to the needs and interests	children's progressing at their own pace

4. Complete the following sentences:

1)   In addition to language and mathematics, the Montessori Curriculum also covers _____.

2)   Montessori learning programs are personalised to each child based on _____.

3)   Doctor Maria Montessori observed that children learn best when _____.

4) Montessori learning is largely active, individually paced, often self-correcting, and tailored to _____.

5. Look at the scheme and discuss Montessori principles for parents:

6. Read the paragraph and compare a traditional classroom and a Montessori class:

In a traditional classroom, a teacher presents lessons to a large group of students seated behind individual desks. In a Montessori class, teachers work very differently. They observe each child and present lessons to him or her when the child is ready. The teacher or the Montessori adult, as he or she is called, adapts to different learning needs and goals through observation of the child.

7. Answer the questions for summary:

1) What is Montessori education focused on?
2) What does Montessori Curriculum cover?
3) What aspect of children's development and learning is more important?
4) What is Montessori learning program based on?
5) What is the aim of an educator?
6) When do children learn best accirding to Montessori's observation?
7) What are the specific features of Montessori learning?
8) What are Montessori principles for parents?
9) What is the difference of a traditional classroom and a Montessori class?

Lesson 5
Prepared Environment

The Montessori classroom is also known as the prepared environment. This is a carefully prepared learning space where everything has a purpose and a place. There is a distinct sense of order which assists children in developing logical thought processes. The fundamental idea is "order in environment and mind." Within this space, children are free to follow their interests, choose their work, and progress at their own pace.

Intrinsic Motivation
The Montessori approach takes the view that learning is its own reward. In the Montessori classroom there's aren't any gold stars to reward children's learning. Instead, children derive a sense of accomplishment from completing an activity and learning to do it for themselves.

Independence
Montessori is an education for independence. It provides children with the environment, materials, and guidance to learn to do and think for themselves. It views children as born learners who are capable and willing to teach themselves when provided with the right stimulus. The ultimate goal of Montessori education is independence.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:
Ретельно підготовлений навчальний простір, мати призначення, чітке відчуття порядку, логічні процеси мислення, розвиватися у власному темпі,

власна винагорода, отримати відчуття виконаного результату, виконати певну діяльність, виховання самостійності, забезпечувати середовищем, забезпечувати вказівками, природжені учні, кінцева мета.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

The prepared environment, learning space, logical thought processes, "order in environment and mind", the Montessori approach, to reward children's learning, completing an activity, an education for independence, born learners, right stimulus, ultimate goal.

3. Read about the princeple of Montessori Method, put 2 questions to the text and discuss them with the groupmates:

Auto-Education

One of the core principles of the Montessori Method is the concept of auto-education. It's based on the belief that children are capable and willing to teach themselves if they are provided with interesting learning stimulus. Montessori materials were developed to meet this need and empower children with the ability to direct their own education. Montessori educators provide the prepared environment, guidance, and the encouragement for children to educate themselves.

4. Match the notions and their definition:

Prepared environment	the kind of action that is prompted within an individual without any external stimulus
Intrinsic motivation	children are capable of educating themselves
Independence	a calm and structured learning space where children know what to expect
Auto-Education	motivated by the child's natural drive to learn

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1)   The prepared environment is a learning space where there is everything for learning.
2)   Within this space, children are free to follow their interests, choose their work, and progress at their own pace.
3)   In a Montessori classroom, children are rewarded for a deed done.
4) Montessori education emphasizes independence as much as the child shows interest and readiness.

6. Read the paragraph and name the characteristic features of an Authentic Montessori School:

Characteristics of an Authentic Montessori School

· Child-centered Curriculum – focus is children learning within small groups or individually.
· Responsive Prepared Environment – meets the needs of the children; furniture are child-size so they can explore & master their environment. Materials are chosen based on children's abilities & are changed frequently to stimulate their minds
· Focus on Individual Progress and Development- each child is viewed as unique & proceeds at his own pace.

UNIT IV   PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Lesson I

Education Sciences

(From Bartlett, Steve (2007). Introduction to education studies (2nd ed.). Los Angeles: Sage Publications. pp. 3–4. ISBN 978-1-4129-2193-0)

Education sciences, also known as education studies, education theory, and traditionally called pedagogy, seek to describe, understand, and prescribe education policy and practice. Education sciences include many topics, such as pedagogy, andragogy, curriculum, learning, and education policy, organization, and leadership. Educational thought is informed by many disciplines, such as history, philosophy, sociology, and psychology.

Faculties, departments, degree programs, and degrees on education sciences are often called simply faculty of education etc. It is likewise still common to say she is studying education, which is only very rarely expressed as studying education science(s) and was traditionally called studying pedagogy (in English) in most European countries. Similarly, educational theorists may be known as pedagogues depending on the country.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Науки про освіту, дослідження освіти, описувати, призначити освітню політику, навчальні програми, освітня політика, лідерство, базуватися на дисциплінах, освітні програми, ступені з наук про освіту, теоретики освіти, в залежності від.

2. Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:

Education sciences, education studies, education theory, pedagogy, education policy and practice, andragogy, curriculum, learning, education policy, history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, degree programs, educational theorists, pedagogues.

3. Put the following nouns in the plural form:

Science, study, theory, policy, topic, curriculum, discipline, degree, faculty, theorist, pedagogue.

4. Match notions (1-5) with their definitions (a-e):

1) Pedagogy
2) History
3) Philosophy
4) Sociology
5) Psychology

a) *a systematic study of general and fundamental questions concerning topics like existence, reason, knowledge, values, mind, and language*
b) *the study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behaviour*
c) *the scientific study of the mind and behaviour*
d) *the study of change over time, and it covers all aspects of human society*
e) *art, science, or profession of teaching*

5. Complete the following sentences:

1) Pedagogy seeks to describe, understand, and prescribe _____.
2) Education sciences include many topics, such as _____.
3) Educational thought is informed by many disciplines, such as _____.
4) Pedagogy is art, science, or _____.
5) Psychology is the scientific study of _____.

6. Read the text, write down new words, put 2 questions and discuss them with your groupmates:

A cultural theory of education considers how education occurs through the totality of culture, including prisons, households, and religious institutions as well as schools. Other examples are the behaviorist theory of education that comes from educational psychology and the functionalist theory of education that comes from sociology of education.

The earliest known attempts to understand education in Europe were by classical Greek philosophers and sophists, but there is also evidence of contemporary (or even preceding) discussions among Arabic, Indian, and Chinese scholars.

7. Look at the scheme and do the task:

Observe the following triangle and write at least three action verbs that link:

a. Content and teacher

b. Content and learner

c. Teacher and learner
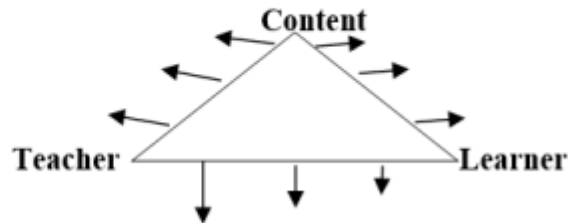
8. Answer the questions for a summary:

1) How are education sciences also known?
2) What do education sciences seek to do?
3) What do education sciences include?
4) What are education sciences based on?
5) What is pedagogy?
6) What is sociology?
7) What is psychology?
8) What is history?
9) What is philosophy?

Lesson 2

Preschool

A preschool (sometimes spelled as pre school or pre-school), also known as nursery school, pre-primary school, play school or creche, is an educational establishment or learning space offering early childhood education to children before they begin compulsory education at primary school. It may be publicly or privately operated, and may be subsidized from public funds.

Terminology varies by country. In some European countries the term "kindergarten" refers to formal education of children classified as ISCED level 0 – with one or several years of such education being compulsory – before children start primary school at ISCED level.

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is a statistical framework for organizing information on education maintained by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

1. **Find the English equivalents in the text:**

Дитячий садок, ігрова школа, ясла, освітній заклад, навчальний простір, пропонувати дошкільну освіту, обов'язкова освіта, початкова школа, функціонувати державно або приватно, субсидуватися з державних коштів, формальна освіта, Міжнародна стандартна класифікація освіти, статистична структура, підтримувати, Організація Об'єднаних Націй.

2. **Translate the following terms and expressions:**

Preschool, nursery school, pre-primary school, play school, creche, educational establishment, learning space, compulsory education, primary school, kindergarten, the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), statistical framework, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

3. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1) A preschool is an educational establishment or learning space offering early childhood education to children at primary school.

2) A preschool is publicly operated, and subsidized from public funds.

3) Kindergarten refers to formal education of children classified as ISCED level 0.

4) ISCED is the International Standard Classification of Education.

5) ISCED is a statistical framework for organizing information on preschool education.

4. Look at the table, compare the notions *preschool* and *kindergarten*, compare these notions in the UK and the US.

PRESCHOOL
VERSUS
KINDERGARTEN

In the UK, preschool is often referred to as nursey school	In the UK, the term kindergarten is rarely used
In the US, preschool provides informal education before starting school	In the US, kindergarten is the first stage of compulsory education
In the USA, preschool focuses more on informal education	In the USA, kinergarten focuses more on formal education

Pediaa.com

5. Look at the slide, describe the preschool education:

Pre-school education:

Nursery schools or kindergartens

Most parents take their children to nursery schools or kindergartens at the age of three.

The children usually spend all day long there.

At the age of 4-5 they are taught to count, read and write the letters. They also have the lessons of Drawing and Handicrafts. Sometimes they learn English too.

Pre-school education is not compulsory and is fee-paying.

6. **Look at the slide and name all the objectives of preschool education:**

To attain Optimal Outcomes in the Domains of:
1) Physical and Motor Development.
2) Cognitive Development.
3) Socio-emotional-ethical Development.
4) Cultural/ Artistic Development.
5) Communication Development i.e. early language, literacy and numeracy.

7. **Read the information, write down new words, put 3 questions and discuss them with your groupmates:**

There are many goals of preschool education, but the four main goals are to prepare children for kindergarten, help them develop social skills, develop positive relationships, and promote their cognitive development.

The purpose of early childhood education (ECE) is to provide children with strategies that help them develop the emotional, social, and cognitive skills needed to become lifelong learners.

Intellectual, physical, social, and emotional developments are the primary goals of early childhood education.

8. Answer the questions for a summary:

1) How is preschool also known?
2) What is preschool?
3) How may preschool be operated?
4) What may preschool be subsidized from?
5) What does the term "kindergarten" refer to?
6) What is the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)?
7) What domains should preschool education attain optimal outcomes in?
8) What are the goals of preschool education?
9) What is the purpose of early childhood education?
10) What are the primary goals of early childhood education?

Lesson 3

Preschool History

(From Vag, Otto (March 1975). "The Influence of the English Infant School in Hungary". International Journal of Early Childhood. 7 (1): 132–136. doi:10.1007/bf03175934. S2CID 145709106)

In an age when school was restricted to children who had already learned to read and write at home, there were many attempts to make school accessible to orphans or to the children of women who worked in factories.

In 1779, Johann Friedrich Oberlin and Louise Scheppler founded in Strassbourg an early establishment for

caring for and educating pre-school children whose parents were absent during the day. At about the same time, in 1780, similar infant establishments were established in Bavaria. In 1802, Pauline zur Lippe established a preschool center in Detmold.

In 1816, Robert Owen, a philosopher and pedagogue, opened the first British and probably globally the first infant school in New Lanark, Scotland. In conjunction with his venture for cooperative mills Owen wanted the children to be given a good moral education so that they would be fit for work. His system was successful in producing obedient children with basic literacy and numeracy.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Бути обмеженим, спроба, доступний, сироти, установа для догляду, діти дошкільного віку, дитяча установа, бути заснованим, дитяча школа, у поєднанні з, підприємство, кооперативні млини, моральна освіта, придатний для роботи, слухняні діти, елементарні навички грамотності та рахунку.

2. Translate the following terms and terminological expressions:

Establishment for caring for and educating pre-school children, infant establishment, preschool center, philosopher, pedagogue, moral education, obedient children, basic literacy and numeracy.

3. Find definitions to the following notions:

Infant	a school or part of a school for children who are four to seven years old
Child	holistic process aimed at ensuring all-round development of preschool children
Infant school	a formal or specialised synonym for the common term baby
Pre-school education	a young person especially between infancy and puberty

4. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1) Early establishments for caring for and educating pre-school children was founded in the 19th century.
2) The first infant school in Great Britain was opened in the 18th century.
3) The aim of the R. Owen's infant school was to give children a good moral education.
4) The system of Robert Owen was successful in educating children with basic literacy and numeracy.

5. **Read the text and put 2 questions to it. Discuss them with your groupmates:**

Origins

(From Wilderspin, Samuel (1823). The Importance of Educating the Infant Poor. London: W. Simpkin & R. Marshall, Goyder, printer)
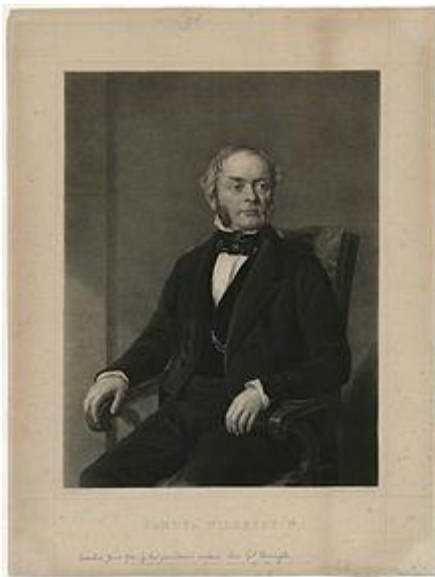
Samuel Wilderspin opened his first infant school in London in 1819, and went on to establish hundreds more. He published many works on the subject, and his work became the model for infant schools throughout England and further afield. Play was an important part of Wilderspin's system of education. He is credited with inventing the playground. In 1823, Wilderspin published On the Importance of Educating the Infant Poor, based on the school. He began working for the Infant School Society the next year, informing others about his views. He also wrote "The Infant System, for developing the physical, intellectual, and moral powers off all children from one to seven years of age".
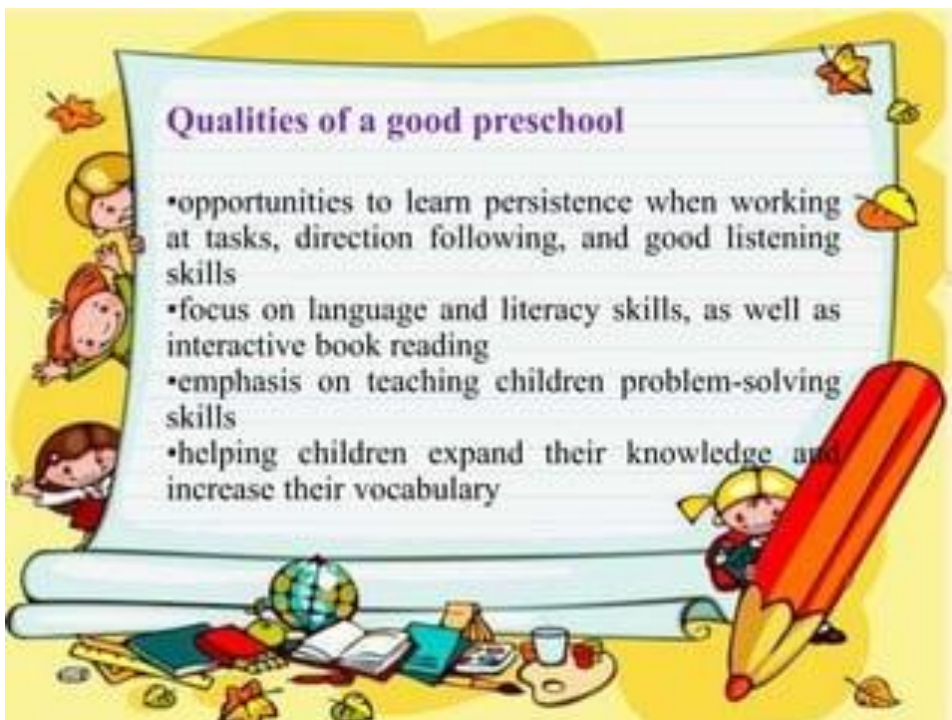
6. **Look at the slide and answer the questions:**
   1) What age is considered pre-primary in British system?
   2) What is the motto of education in Britain?
   3) What does this motto mean?

EDUCATION SYSTEM

- British tiered system: Pre-primary (3-5), Primary (5-11), Secondary & Tertiary
- Motto: *Each one matters, quality education for all*
- Education high priority for government – the second largest chunk of the budget goes toward education

7. Read the qualities of a good pre-school and choose the most important from your point of view:


Qualities of a good preschool

- opportunities to learn persistence when working at tasks, direction following, and good listening skills
- focus on language and literacy skills, as well as interactive book reading
- emphasis on teaching children problem-solving skills
- helping children expand their knowledge and increase their vocabulary

8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) What was the aim of the first infant establishment?
2) What was Robert Owen?
3) What was the goal of Robert Owen's infant school?
4) Was Robert Owen's system successful?
5) What was Samuel Wilderspin known for?
6) What was an important part of Wilderspin's system of education?
7) What is he credited with?
8) What works did he publish?
9) What is the motto of British education system?
10) What is high priority for government in Britain?

Lesson 4

Developmental areas

(From The foundation stage: education for children aged 3 to 5 Archived 7 August 2008 at the Wayback Machine)
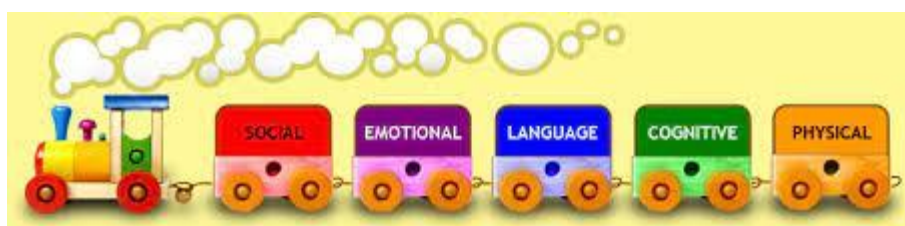
The most important years of learning begin at birth. The first three years of a child's life are critical for setting the foundation for language acquisition, socialization, and attitudes to learning. During the early years and especially during the first 3 to 5 years, humans can absorb a lot of information. The brain grows most rapidly in the early years. High quality and well-trained teachers and preschools with developmentally-appropriate programmes can have a long-term effect on improving learning outcomes for children. The effects tend to be more marked for disadvantaged students, i.e., children coming from impoverished backgrounds

with very little or no access to healthy food, socialization, books and play resources.

Preschool systems observe standards for structure (administration, class size, student–teacher ratio, services), process (quality of classroom environments, teacher-child interactions, etc.) and alignment (standards, curriculum, assessments) components. Curriculum is designed for differing ages. For example, counting to 10 is generally after the age of four.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Мати вирішальне значення, формування основи, оволодіння мовою, соціалізація, ставлення до навчання, засвоїти багато інформації, високо-кваліфікований вчитель, добре підготовлений вчитель, програми відповідні розвитку, довгостроковий вплив, покращення результатів навчання, учні неблагополучний категорій, дотримуватися стандартів, узгодження.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Language acquisition, preschools with developmentally-appropriate programmes, long-term effect, learning outcomes, class size, student–teacher ratio, services, quality of classroom environments, teacher-child interactions, standards, curriculum, assessments.

3. Find the definitions for the following notions:

Curriculum	the measurable skills, abilities, knowledge or values that students should be able to demonstrate as a result of a completing a course.
Assessment	the expectations for what will be taught and what students will do in a program of study
Learning outcomes	the process whereby an individual learns to adjust to a group (or society)
Socialization	the systematic basis for making inferences about the learning and development of students

4. Complete the following statements:
1) Structure standards of preschool system include: _____

2) Process standards of preschool system involve: _____

3) Alignment standards of preschool system include: _____

5. Look at the scheme and determine the areas of development:

6. **Look at the scheme and find the way of realization of developmental areas:**

7. **Read what parents can do to encourage physical development and decide what preschool teacher can do for children's physical development:**

What parents can do to encourage Physical Development

- Feed your child nutritional meals.
- Establish a time for them to sleep at least 10 to 12 hours.
- Complete all standard immunizations.
- Take them for regular medical and dental checkups.
- Teach them about good hygiene.

8. Answer the questions for summary:

1) What period is crucial for a child's life?
2) What can have a long-term effect on improving learning outcomes for children?
3) What do structure standards of pre-school system include?
4) What do process standards of pre-school system involve?
5) What do structure standards of pre-school system include?
6) What do alignment standards of pre-school system include?
7) What is curriculum?
8) What is assessment?
9) What are learning outcomes?
10) What are the main areas of early-childhood development?

Lesson 5
Curriculum

Curricula for preschool children have long been a hotbed for debate. Much of this revolves around content and pedagogy; the extent to which academic content should be included in the curriculum and whether formal instruction or child-initiated exploration, supported by adults, is more effective.

Proponents of an academic curriculum are likely to favour a focus on basic skills, especially literacy and numeracy, and structured pre-determined activities for achieving related goals.

Internationally, there is strong opposition to this type of early childhood care and education curriculum and defence of a broad-based curriculum that supports a child's overall development including health and physical development, emotional and spiritual wellbeing, social competence, intellectual development, and communication skills. The type of document that emerges from this perspective is likely to be more open, offering a framework which teachers and parents can use to develop curricula specific to their contexts.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Навчальні програми, джерело дискусії, академічний зміст, формальне навчання, навчання за ініціативи дитини, за підтримки дорослих, прихильники, віддати перевагу, зосередження на базових навичках, грамотність, рахунок, визначена (заздалегідь) діяльність, досягти відповідні цілі, широка навчальна програма, загальний розвиток дитини, розробити навчальну програму.

2. Translate the following terms and expressions:
Curriculum, preschool children, academic content, formal instruction, child-initiated exploration, basic skills, literacy, numeracy, early childhood care, child's overall development, health, physical development, emotional and spiritual wellbeing, social competence, intellectual development, communication skills.
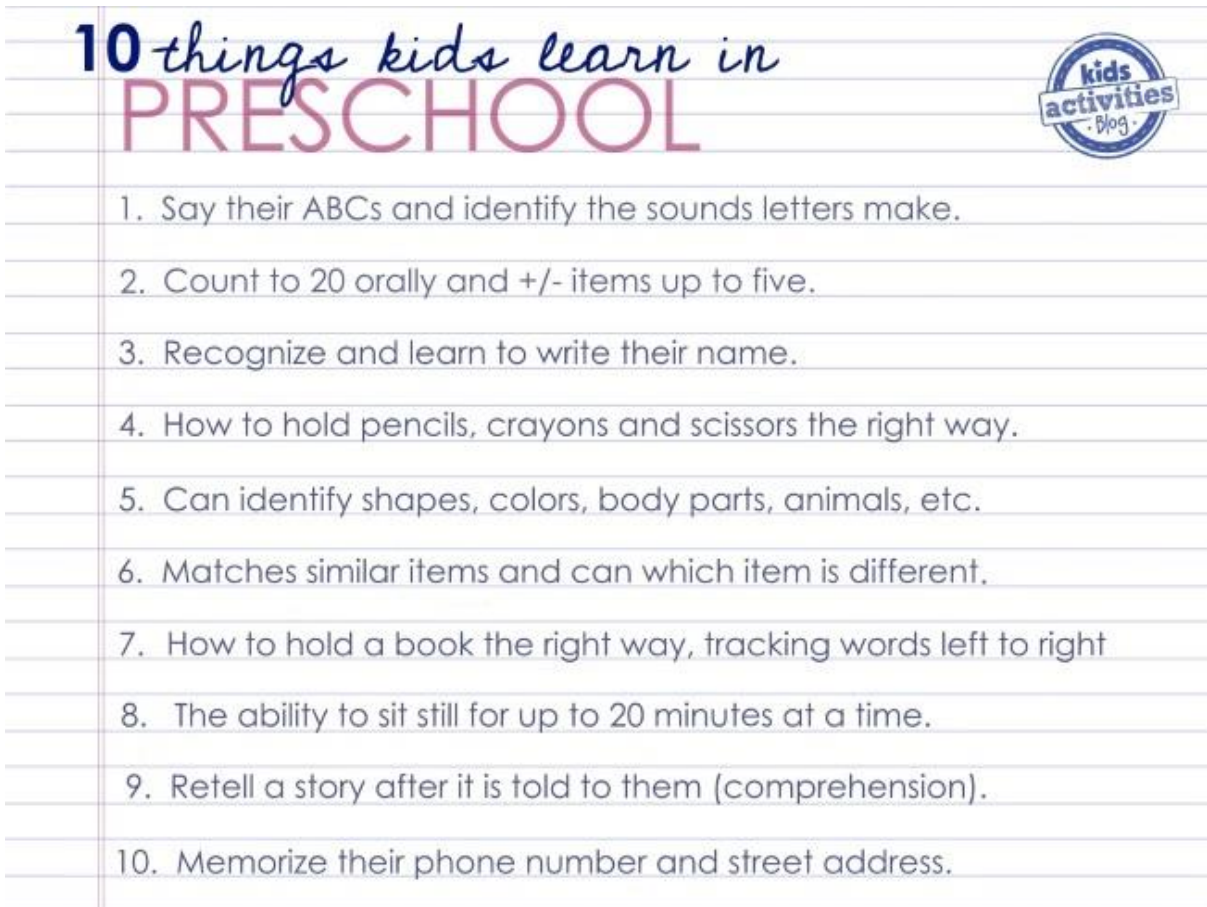
3. Find the definitions of the notions:

Basic skills	Shelter, food, clothing, medical care, protection from harm
Basic survival needs	Abilities that help people positively interact with one another
Personal skills	Reading, writing, number skills
Life skills	Learning to learn skills

4. Are these statements true or false according to the text:

1) Curricula for preschool children do not cause any discussion.

2) Many discussions concern the age of children and age-related activities.

3) The academic curriculum focuses on basic skills of children.

4) Broad-based curriculum supports a child's overall development.

5) Overall development involves intellectual and physical development.

5. Look at the activities for preschool children and arrange them according to the difficulty of the skill:

10 things kids learn in PRESCHOOL

kids activities Blog

1. Say their ABCs and identify the sounds letters make.

2. Count to 20 orally and +/- items up to five.

3. Recognize and learn to write their name.

4. How to hold pencils, crayons and scissors the right way.

5. Can identify shapes, colors, body parts, animals, etc.

6. Matches similar items and can which item is different.

7. How to hold a book the right way, tracking words left to right

8. The ability to sit still for up to 20 minutes at a time.

9. Retell a story after it is told to them (comprehension).

10. Memorize their phone number and street address.

6. Look at the criteria of the preschool curriculum and what they mean:

PRESCHOOL CURRICULUM CRITERIA

1. Aligned with current standards

2. Family involvement/communication component

3. Professional development

4. Social-emotional component

5. Research-based

6. Ongoing assessment

7. Look at the components of the preschool curriculum and choose activities for them:

PRE-KINDERGARTEN CURRICULUM

PLAY BASED

- CIRCLE TIME
- THEMATIC UNITS
- DRAMATIC PLAY
- SCIENCE
- LITERACY
- SOCIAL EMOTIONAL

8. Answer the questions for summary:
1) Are curricula for preschool education determined?
2) What topics cause many discussions?
3) What do academic instructions focus on?
4) What does a broad-based curriculum support?
5) What does a child's overall development include?

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Навчальне видання

Укладачі:

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English for Future Preschool Teachers

Навчальний посібник для майбутніх педагогів дошкільної освіти