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MONTESSORI CURRUCULUM

ORANGE SEEDS MONTESSORI CENTRE
710 Dorval Drive, Oakville, ON



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Practical skills

Have you ever wondered why your child watches you clean the floor, set the table, or fold towels? Children, like all humans, are attracted to social interaction, meaningful activity, and objectivity.

Little children are ready to get their hands dirty and help as they learn to stand, walk, and use their hands.

Dr. Maria Montessori developed the Exercises in Practical Life to direct and focus this kind of interest. These activities give children a basis for learning about and participating in the world throughout the crucial first six years of life.

When it comes to curriculum, the **Practical skill program** is at the heart of our program. It educates children about the freedom they'll develop in a Montessori classroom.

Each of the four subheadings of Practical Life lessons focuses on a distinct but interconnected aspect of developing a child's capacity to function independently. Together, they help a child in developing an understanding of who they are and how their words, deeds, and interactions with others affect those around them.

Practical Areas

The Montessori curriculum's emphasis on Practical Life includes four fundamental principles:

Self-care activities teaches children how to take care of their own needs and help others.

Care for the environment teaches children to love and respect their environment and be responsible for their actions.

Children develop social skills through **Grace and Courtesy** exercises.

Control of Movement teaches body awareness in space.

Features of Practical Life Exercises

Practical Life teachings should use real-world objects children can readily access, which are familiar, simple, every-day items, even breakable to them to be effective and helpful.

When children have the opportunity to work with natural objects, they gain confidence and respect.

The period and culture of the kid should be reflected in the Practical Life activities they accomplish. If kids are committed to finding out how to get the homework done on their own, they can apply what they've learned in the classroom to everyday life at home.

Montessori classrooms offer activities from easiest to most difficult. Children need the order to learn where things go.

Infant/Toddler (1-3 yr)

Practical life activities connect the home and school environments while also developing everyday life skills through real and purposeful work. Practical life lessons are appealing to the child who takes pride in meaningful work that contributes to the development of meeting her own and the community's needs. These lessons are intended to help the child achieve developmental goals such as improving fine motor skills, gaining greater control over movements, fostering a sense of order, increasing concentration, and promoting independence.

Learning goals for Infant/Toddler age group:

- Self-care
 - Hand washing
 - Dressing / undressing
 - Feeding themselves / drinking from a cup
 - Practicing using the cutleries
 - Practicing using the toilet
 - Pouring water
 - Nose wiping
- Care for environment
 - Sweeping / mopping
 - Washing and scrubbing
 - Setting a table
 - Watering flowers
 - Tidying up toys after themselves
- Grace and Courtesy
 - How to introduce self to other?
 - How to properly get someone's attention?
 - How to express your feelings to others?
 - How to ask for help?
 - Coughing etiquette.
- Control of movement
 - Peeling, cutting, spreading, stirring
 - Folding fabric
 - Picking up an object
 - Pouring, spooning, pegging, tonging
 - Stacking assorted objects
 - Putting shapes into holes
 - Pulling a hidden object out of a cylinder
 - Dropping an object into a container
 - Playing musical instruments
 - Squeezing sponge or clothes
 - Crushing paper
 - Ripping paper into strips

- Turning pages of a book

CASA (3-6 yr)

As the child develops daily life skills through real and purposeful work, practical life activities continue to build on the home-school life course. These activities serve as the foundation for all other environmental work.

Practical life lessons aim to help children develop their concentration, coordination, independence, and sense of order. Practical life activities help a child's logical thought development, ability to sequence and explore spatial relationships, and promote cultural awareness and adaptation. Practical life exercises indirectly prepare children for later reading and writing exercises.

Learning goals for CASA:

Self-care Dressing / undressing Food preparation / serving Sewing Frame for hanging clothes Shining Boots and Shoes	Care for environment Cleaning Dusting and polishing Creating a flower arrangement Table setting Brushing Dishwashing
Grace and courtesy How to greet others How to request assistance How to invite someone to play a game How to solve problems and create positive social interactions	Control of movement Balance exercises Hand-eye coordination exercises Mastering fine motor skills

Sensory

The Montessori method is renowned for its **sensory focus**, fundamental to developing young children's learning. The sensory equipment, activities, and materials aim to improve the child's capacity to recognize and process visual, hearing, sensory, and smell sensations.

Sensory activities assist children in making sense of the information provided by their many perceptions.

The **sensory materials** will give the child feedback whenever a mistake is made. Young people are pushed toward autonomy, which boosts their sense of agency and gives them a stronger desire to learn and improve. Participating in the sensorial classes makes a child's sense perceptions organized and ready to

grasp abstract concepts. Many of sensorial materials build a foundation for later work in geometry.

Six senses make up the sensory domain: visual (shape and color), tactile (touch and movement), gustatory (taste and smell), olfactory (scent and air), and auditory (sound and sound quality).

Learning Goals

Lessons and activities in the sensory area of a Montessori classroom are designed to foster the growth of the five senses (seeing, hearing, touch, taste, and smell). The sensory part of the classroom is designed to assist students in better defining, categorizing, and comprehending their environment through hands-on activities.

Infant / Toddler (1-3 yr)

The sensorial materials are hands-on activities which allow the child to explore the world through the various senses in a concrete way. Hand-eye coordination, fine/large motor skills, spatial awareness, object permanence, and classification skills are all enhanced by sensorial materials. The materials aid in the development of a child's senses, allowing him to better clarify, classify, and define the materials and experiences in his various environments. These sensory experiences broaden a child's understanding of his surroundings.

- Sensorial exercises include:
 - Puzzles
 - Block manipulatives (pink tower, brown stairs, cylinder blocks)
 - Gardening
 - Color exploration
 - Sorting exercises
 - Experiencing different food texture
 - Experiencing different sounds and level of sounds
 - Recognizing patterns
 - Experiencing different fabrics
 - Gathering objects in nature
 - Experiencing warm and cold

CASA (3-6 yr)

Through the utilization of a child's five senses, the **sensorial curriculum** encourages the natural inclination children have to investigate the world immediately surrounding them.

The sensorial materials are different kinds of puzzles the child can put together to help them better understand the many different sensorial impressions they have experienced. The mind organizes and sorts these impressions according to various categories. Through the manipulation and exploration of concrete

materials, the sensorial area hopes to contribute to the development of the child's five senses, which will ultimately lead to the child having a deeper comprehension of the world in which he lives.

The following are examples of activities which focus on the senses development:

- Visual acuity: the ability to distinguish between different dimensions, forms, and colors through the use of block manipulatives, color tablets, and geometric shapes
- Tactile sense: the ability to differentiate between different textures, temperatures, and weights through activities such as sorting, matching, and measuring
- Hearing: the ability to differentiate between sounds based on their volume and pitch using sound cylinders
- Taste: the ability to differentiate between different flavors like sour, sweet, bitter, and salty through the process of preparing food and taking specific classes on taste.
- Sensation of smell: discrimination of smell through natural elements such as herbs, food, and flowers through the process of food preparation, and specific lessons on smell.

Mathematics and Geometry

The Montessori approach to **mathematics education** emphasizes the use of concrete materials and individualized instruction to assist each child reach his or her full mathematical potential.

Beaded and stamp material manipulation, strip board use, learning fractions using physical shapes, and memorizing fundamental math facts are all examples of such strategies.

Learning Goals

Age	Mathematics and Geometry
1 - 3 yr	Count from 1 to 10 Recognize numbers from 1-10 Recognize shapes – triangle, square, circle, diamond etc. Recognize colors Learn how to write the numbers 0 -10 using sandpaper numbers
3 - 5 yr	Match numeric symbols to the quantity 0 -10 Learn the formation and names of the numbers 0 - 9999 Learn written symbols for numbers 0 – 9999 Understand a concept of even and odd Learn a decimal system Learn static and dynamic addition and subtraction with sensorial experience Learn short and long division with sensorial experience
5 – 6 yr	Explore and memorize table of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division Learn abstract concept of additions, subtraction, division and multiplication Learn fractions; naming, writing, labeling Learn fractions additions, subtractions, divisions and multiplications Advance level: Learn a concept of time Learn a concept of money Learn a concept of measurement

How Does Montessori Teach Math?

The infant has an innate need to make sense of the world and a "**mathematical mind,**" according to the Montessori approach.

The boundless vitality of their intellect drives them to constantly take in information, process it, categorize it, arrange it logically, draw conclusions from it, and repeat the process.

Montessori math materials

The majority of a Montessori arithmetic classroom's time is spent on activities which engage the student's senses.

Your child will use these as building blocks until they are ready for more advanced math ideas. Your child's education will progress in stages; each new set of materials will build on the previous ones.

Even though various materials are useful for a variety of **mathematical procedures**, they all serve unique purposes.

Sandpaper Numbers:

Sandpaper numerals are an excellent example of the multi-sensory approach to education espoused by the **Montessori method**.

The cards include the digits 0 through 9 printed on sandpaper, giving children a tactile and visual aid in their arithmetic education. Young children are introduced to these during preschool as they begin to recognize and trace the numbers.

Number Rods:

Blue and red rods alternate to teach young children about counting. One can line up the rods, each of which represents a different value from 1 to 10, and then compare them.

You can teach the corresponding number symbols when the child is ready and has mastered the rods' values and quantities.

Racks and Tubes:

When a student is ready for long division, this is what is employed. The versatile nine-line layout of these boards makes them ideal for a wide variety of division and decimal practice activities designed to help kids get comfortable with the system.

Golden Beads:

Before moving on to the beaded frame beads, a child uses golden beads strung together in groups of varied sizes. The golden uniformity of these beads serves a dual purpose of demonstrating quantity and fostering an appreciation for a monetary value to the young learner.

The child can learn about put a value and number theory with just one color.

We use golden beads to introduce to the decimal system and mathematical operations such as additions. Substructions, division and multiplication.

Memorization:

Although it may appear out of place with such a free-form approach to school, knowing basic math fundamentals can aid children immensely as they progress through school years. The Montessori method encourages memorization of basic arithmetic (such as $6+5$, or 10×3) so students can focus more on more advanced concepts.

Addition/Subtraction Strip Boards:

A table with at least 18 rows and 11 columns is found on boards. A child adds or subtracts using blue or red strips by putting them on a whiteboard with the corresponding numbers.

To complete the board, you must line up the strips with their respective values, which are printed at the top of each strip.

How Does Montessori Teach Addition and Subtraction?

Preschoolers learn basic arithmetic skills through unstructured play and **Montessori-designed** toys, and then on to more rigorous instruction with:

Rods, numbered

Material for Golden Beads

Stripboards for Teaching Addition and Subtraction

Token Games

The child also enjoys tinkering with fractions and shapes and memorizing basic addition and subtraction principles. Even by the time they reach the middle of elementary school, most students have already mastered addition and subtraction with thousands.

The Checkerboard approach, among others, will be introduced when the students have mastered the fundamentals of addition and subtraction.

How Does Montessori Teach Multiplication and Division?

Once a youngster has a solid grasp of number sense and value, they are ready to learn **multiplication and division**.

Children are encouraged to learn multiplication and division skills through unstructured play, but these skills are also systematically taught through activities which promote and reinforce these concepts such as:

A Metal Wire Cage with Beads

Shelves and Pipes

Using a Checkerboard Layout

Token Games

Once children have a firm grasp of the principles, they can gradually phase out the manipulatives in favor of pen and paper.

Students utilize fraction insets and practice multiplication and division with fractions while they work on whole-number multiplication and division.

Advanced Level

Children who are ready to receive more advanced math classes will have an opportunity to do so in smaller groups. They will be introduced to the clock and learn how to tell time. We will teach them about different forms of money such as bills and coins in order to be able to count money. Lastly, we will teach them about measurement, how to use a ruler and tape to measure in metric system.

Language

According to **Montessori**, Children have an insatiable appetite for learning and sharing ideas through language and interaction. The ability to communicate helps the youngster to share her thoughts and feelings with others.

Language is the medium via which we share information, learn from one another, and teach others.

Learning goals

Age	Expectations
1-2.5 yr	Name the objects around, parts of the face, body, animals Identify pictures of familiar objects in a book Identify the object from their description Name numbers, colors and shapes Recognize simple songs Join a rhythm Fill in words in a song Prepare for tripod grip Learn the phonetic sound of 5 letters Trace 5 letters with sandpaper and black board
2.5-4 yr	Learn sign language Be able to related to the story verbally Learn the phonetic sound of all letters Trace all letters with sandpaper and write on black board Be able to recognize the sounds in words Sing simple songs Memorize simple poems
4-6 yr	Be able to tell a story from the picture Learn phonetic sound of all letters Write letters on paper Read phonetic, phonogram and puzzle words Learn the function of words Be able to analyze simple sentences

Montessori Language Philosophy:

Maria Montessori was a staunch proponent of the idea children are born with the capacity to learn a language, and this idea is supported by more recent research.

Indeed, there are numerous methods in which an adult can foster a young child's linguistic growth, mainly through creating a conducive atmosphere. If children are exposed to language at a young age, we can be certain they will acquire the ability to speak.

On the other side, the child will need to be trained on how to read and write. A child will pick up whatever vocabulary is shown to him.

In a Montessori classroom, educators carefully select and set up the child's environment to foster the acquisition of language in order to create a place teeming with language-learning resources.

Infant (1-2.5 yr)

Creating the foundation for language by expanding vocabulary. We allow them to explore all of the objects and materials in the room, as well as play zones with their senses. These objects are intended to help children learn new words and identify objects based on their descriptions. The primary goal is to be able to select the appropriate word to describe an object.

We provide multiple opportunities for children to speak, practice using their new language, and hear our language in various forms such as reading, storytelling, and signing.

By naming parts of the face and body, identifying pictures of familiar objects in a book, introducing numbers, colors, and shapes, and introducing animals, recognizing basic songs, filling in words in a song by joining rhythm children are developing their vocabulary and cognitive awareness.

Introducing phonemic awareness by presenting word sounds. Children will learn to identify objects which begin with a sound, recognize the sounds in their name, and match sounds to 3 - 5 writing symbols.

Children learn the pincer grip and fine motor skills through small movements and hand-eye coordination while picking up an object, pouring, spooning, pegging, tonging, sieving, stacking assorted objects, putting shapes into holes, pulling a hidden object out of a cylinder, and dropping an object into a container.

Toddlers (2.5-4 yr)

Developing pre-reading and pre-writing skills by mastering previously learned skills and vocabulary enrichment:

Increasing phonemic awareness by introducing all word sounds. Children will learn to identify objects which begin with a sound, recognize the sounds in their name, and match sounds to symbols.

The children must be able to hear the sounds in the words. We encourage children to speak and pronounce new words, sing songs, and recite poetry.

Allowing the child to manipulate writing tools in stages, beginning with a thick mark-making tool such as a crayon or brush, then a thick whiteboard marker, and finally a pencil, to prepare the hand for writing.

Sensory activities such as drawing in the sand, tracing sand paper letters, and writing one's name with tracing cards are practiced at various levels in the classes.

Observing printed matter in the environment, such as books and classroom displays, in order to encourage pre-reading exercises.

Learn new names for objects and classify them using tangible objects and picture cards.

Dramatic lessons for practicing and simulating social situations

Stories, songs, and poems to help the child appreciate literature

Games with oral sounds: beginning sounds, ending sounds, middle sounds, words with objects

CASA (4-6 yr)

Introducing the sound of each letter and matching it to the writing symbol, practicing sound recognition in words, practicing symbol recognition associated with the sounds in the words, and learning how to link letters together to form a word.

Practice making words, using our alphabet's letters, and expressing thoughts with written words to learn phonetical spelling words. The more the child works with letters and words, the easier it will be.

Written sound games with the moveable alphabet: initial sounds, ending sounds, and middle sounds

Making words out of letters, then phrases and sentences, then paragraphs and stories

Hand preparation through a material progression: metal insets, chalkboards, unlined word-paper, lined word-paper, lined sentence-paper, lined story-paper

Promote reading. We gradually introduce short phrases once a child has gained confidence with individual words. We isolate each part of speech with short phrases and present it in a clear, repeatable, and interesting lesson.

Preparation for Writing:

The majority of a child's work in a preschool classroom is focused on teaching them the skills necessary to read or write. **Skills** in shifting from left to right and using one's fine motor abilities.

To be able to write involves not only an understanding of how words are formed by the combination of specific letters and sounds but also fine motor abilities and coordination to handle a pencil.

The changeable alphabet is a device used in **Montessori language** which helps encourage a child towards typing by allowing the kid to build words from the letters in the alphabet.

Because the job is "hands-on," a child needs to make use of both his hands as well as his intellect to produce words. Both were playing with sandpaper letters, and playing with sand in a tray offered a comparable experience.

Culture

Montessori's emphasis on culture helps children learn about the world and its people. People, their homes, clothing, food, and habits teach us something new about the world by demonstrating how well we can adapt to new environments. Young children develop a sense of belonging to a bigger group.

Geography, science, history and social studies are the foundation for this comprehension.

Learning Goals?

Age	Learning Goals
1-2.5 yr	Learning about human body, emotions and healthy eating Learning names of animals, insects, fruits, vegetables, etc. Learning about weather and seasons Learning about community helpers, transportation Learning about planet earth, space, planets Learning about different cultures and traditions
2.5-4 yr	Learning about time (e.g. day, week, months, year) Learning about manners Learning about various habitats and weather Learning about the lifecycle of caterpillar and chicken Introduction of science concept of gas, solid and liquid Introduction of magnetism Learning about the globe, land and water forms Exploring people traditions and culture
4-6 yr	Learning about calendar Learning about mental health and human body Exploring body part of turtle, fish, frog, bird and horse Learning about parts of plants Learning about light and sound Learning about past, present and future Learning about continents and flags

Science (1-2.5 yr)

Cooking, books, picture cards, exploring my body, emotions, living/non-living, magnetic works, and weather are all activities which introduce science indirectly at this level.

Science (2.5-6 yr)

The science curriculum's goals are to provide a concrete exploration of the physical and life sciences to further classify the child's understanding of his world.

- Magnetism
- Buoyancy
- Weather are examples of physical science lessons.
- Scientific classification: living/non-living, plant/animal, vertebrate/invertebrate
- Introduction to invertebrates and the animal kingdom: mammal, reptile, amphibian, fish, bird
- Observation and care of classroom pets

- Botany: naming and experiences with leaf shapes, plants, trees, and flowers.

Geography and social studies (1-2.5 yr)

Using a globe ball, singing ethnic songs, reading books, creating cultural delicacies, and celebrating classmates' traditions are terrific methods to introduce geography at this level.

Geography and social studies (2.5-6 yr)

At this stage, students are introduced to land and water formation presentations and hands-on map exploration to heighten their awareness of the Earth's physical properties within the context of the geography curriculum. The geography that can be touched such as lakes, islands, peninsulas, gulfs, rivers, and straits are only some of the land and water features which can be studied.

Exploration of global maps and flags

Identifying the names and locations of the world's continents and states

Creating maps and books of flags to practice and get more familiar with the concepts presented in the course's geography textbooks.

Cultural geography

Students and their families are encouraged to discuss their cultural backgrounds and experiences with the rest of the class.

Society, places, things, plants, creatures, homes, clothing, transportation, arts, and crafts from around the world help students connect physical and **cultural geography**.

The curriculum also introduces students to various cultures utilizing visuals, artifacts, and narratives from across the globe.

History (1-3 yr)

The study of books and the acquisition of routines are two of the more common ways in which students are exposed to historical content. Predictable schedules and routines help children at this age, when they are focused on the here and now.

History (3-6 yr)

Teaching a young child to recognize and appreciate the passage of time is a top priority. Understanding a timeline, exploring seasons help children to get better understanding of past, present and future.

STEM and Montessori Education at Orange Seeds Montessori Centre

Montessori Education builds the foundation for the rest of the subjects and reflects the hallmarks of STEM education, most importantly, Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. At Orange Seeds Montessori Centre, adding STEM Friday into our enriched curriculum helps little fellows get acquainted with the world of Science and Technology and thrive in their era of Advancement more efficiently and tactfully.

As a parent, you might wonder about STEM's practicality and why it matters for your Child's Education at an early age (1 to 6 years). So, here is all you need to know:

Why STEM Education Matters for Your Child?

While you may find any daycare school offering Math and Science classes but Montessori Centers are specially designed to work on student engagement. It is believed children learn better when they experiment, discover, and put together ideas. At Orange Seeds Montessori Centre, we value this thought in the form of STEM Education and provide toddlers with a platform which provides the following advantages:

A great deal of freedom for hands-on exploration

Learning through practical activities

Provide an opportunity for children to explore their area of interest at an early age

Shares a holistic approach to teaching which crosses the boundaries of memorizing, conceptual, practical and hands on learning

Do STEM Works Best at Montessori Level?

There is no comparison between STEM and the basic theoretical subjects. It is more about fostering children on how to implement problem-solving and critical thinking skills and real-world tools in everyday life. In today's world, this type of curriculum results in enormous opportunities as it encompasses many skills for future endeavours.

At the beginning of Montessori preschool education, your child learns the fundamentals of Science and Math by exploring Natural Laws and getting special hands-on materials and problem-solving in a group. It activates senses and results in 100% internalizing a practical life approach, not simply memorizing facts and figures.

The Curriculum at Orange Seeds Montessori Centre is designed for specific age groups which encompass innate child curiosity. STEM is a core education which explains how every notion is linked to our daily life tasks. For instance: they will get to explore different Science experiments and the reasons behind daily life activities and natural processes.

At Orange Seeds Montessori Centre, we provide a ready-made setup so your child discovers answers using his innate skills which in turn leave knowledgeable imprints. Your child will experience genuine study methods taught by our certified teachers, who are experienced in this field. We ensure to help your children learn and grow by providing truly-well rounded education, so they get enrolled in a career they are born for.

Physical Development

Gross motor skills need whole-body movement and involve the body's core stabilizing (large muscles) to perform daily functions, such as walking and standing, jumping and running, and maintaining an upright position at the table. They also encircle eye-hand coordination skills like throwing, catching, and kicking (ball skills).

Gross motor skills also influence tasks like a child's ability to sustain torso support (appropriate tabletop posture), dressing up, writing, cutting, drawing, and other personal activities.

Infant/Toddler (1-3 yr)

Children of this age need ample practice using various motor skills to develop greater physical coordination, self-reliance, and self-assurance.

Exercises requiring broader movement include the following: Dancing, Yoga, crossing a Balance Beam, Walking stairs, Lifting and Carrying Heavy Objects, and Cautiously Moving About the Classroom or Office.

CASA (3-6 yr)

Even with Gross motor skills well developed, Orange Seeds Montessori Centre promotes to instill a healthy active lifestyle with physical exercise. In addition to 30 minutes of daily exercise, kids practice Yoga in the classroom.

These activities help kids develop confidence, self-awareness, independence, and social skills. Through both individual and group activities, kids learn to become more aware of their physical surroundings and develop the self-control necessary to engage in socially acceptable behaviors (such as waiting for one's turn, following directions, sharing, listening, and keeping one's own space) which will help them succeed in school and life.

Students can develop their skills with classroom activities which require them to hop, balance, ride, and march in various directions and start and stop as instructed.

Children can learn about the importance of rhythm in physical education by clapping and moving to the beat in a small or big group setting. Through school activities in all subject areas, kids can hone their motor skills and become more coordinated.

Gymnasium activities for improving movement control

Children can enhance their small and large muscle control by completing a series of exercises. Examples of this type of physical preparation include stretching, ball work (including throwing, catching, tossing, and kicking), and activities requiring using both the left and right sides of the body.

When you think about your toddler's education, what comes to mind? You probably think of the basics like learning to count, recognizing shapes and colors, and learning the alphabet. But what about the importance of arts education? Theatre and fine arts are often thought of as "extracurricular" activities. Still, they can play a vital role in your child's development. Here's a look at why arts education is so crucial for toddlers in preschool while still in daycare—and how you can ensure your child gets the opportunity to learn and grow through the arts.

Fine Art and Theater

Self-Expression

One of the most important things children can learn is how to express themselves. Unfortunately, many children struggle with this. They may have difficulty finding the words to express their thoughts and feelings. Or, they may not know how to express themselves healthily. Theatre and fine art allow children to explore their emotions and learn how to express themselves safely and safely. Through role-playing and creative expression, children can explore their emotions and learn how to put them into words. As a result, they will be better equipped to handle difficult emotions in their everyday lives.

Working With Others

Another essential life skill children can learn from theatre and fine art is working with others. Children must work together to put on a play or create a piece of art. They have to communicate with each other and cooperate to create something unique. This is an essential skill which will benefit them throughout their lives. Working with others is an integral part of many jobs and relationships. Children will be better prepared to handle these situations when they arise in their lives by learning how to organize and work with others at an early age.

Creative Thinking

Children participating in theatre and fine art also learn to think creatively. They have to develop new ideas and solve problems to create their art. Which helps them develop critical thinking skills they can use in other areas of their lives. For example, if a child is struggling with a math problem, they may be able to use creative thinking to solve it. Creative thinking is an essential skill which will benefit children throughout their lives.

So, if you're looking for ways to give your child a head start in life, consider enrolling them in a daycare or preschool which offers fine art and theatre classes. It could make all the difference in their future success.

How Orange Seeds Montessori Centre and daycare help develop these skills in kids?

At Orange Seeds Montessori Centre we believe art and theatre should be integral to a child's education. We offer a variety of classes taught by professional artists and our educators, which help children develop their imagination, confidence, and social skills. Such as:

Music Classes:

We offer a variety of music classes for kids. Our music classes are designed to be fun and interactive. Music is a beautiful tool which aids with developing emotional and social abilities, coordinating the mind with the body, and practicing self-expression.

Drama classes:

At Orange Seeds Montessori Centre we believe every child is different and unique. So, creativity should be nurtured and encouraged in every child. Our drama and creative play classes stimulate your child's senses and help them explore the world. In this class, we encourage children to create characters and stories using their imaginations. We also offer different plays using dance, singing, bouncy balls, and puppets. This way, they learn to think outside the box and develop new ideas. It helps children learn how to cooperate and explore different emotions and scenarios. This type of creative thinking is essential for future leaders.

Conclusion

Overall, fine arts and theatre are essential for preschool education. Early childhood is a crucial time for developing creative thinking skills. You can help ensure your child has access to quality and sustained arts education by enrolling them in classes at the daycare. The impact on your child's future will be immeasurable!

