



CATAPULT

CHCECE036

Provide experiences to support children's play and learning

Unit/Assessment Mapping (Extract)

NOTE: This is a sample only. This cover page is not included in Catapult Smallprint's printed books.

This Unit/Assessment Mapping extract is taken from Catapult Smallprint's full hardcopy Trainer/Assessor Guide for the unit CHCECE036.

For more information, including using our enhanced online version of this unit in Catapult LMS, or to purchase the Learner or Trainer printed books, please see this unit on our website by clicking this link:

<https://catapultlearning.com.au/product/CHCECE036/>

Unit mapping

KQ: Knowledge questions

P : Project

PA: Practical assessment

KQ

P

PA

Elements and performance criteria

1 Create environments for play

1.1	Select and set up areas, resources and materials that suit different kinds of play according to service curriculum and safety procedures	Q 1.1.a, Q 1.1.b, Q 1.1.c	P	YES
1.2	Incorporate the use of real, natural and recycled materials in play environments	Q 1.2	P	YES
1.3	Use teamwork and collaboration with other educators as a way of enhancing play experiences	Q 1.3	P	YES
1.4	Identify and use information from observations and reflection to inform play opportunities	Q 1.4		YES
1.5	Support unhurried opportunities for play by organising and allowing sufficient time	Q 1.5		YES

2 Support children's agency through play and learning

2.1	Initiate play with children or follow their lead based on the type of activity and the needs and preferences of individual children	Q 2.1	P	YES
2.2	Recognise and respond to opportunities to engage children in developmentally appropriate discussion about their play and learning	Q 2.2	P	YES
2.3	Use routines to undertake intentional teaching and recognise opportunities for spontaneous learning consistent with the learning framework	Q 2.3	P	YES
2.4	Prompt extensions of play through flexible use of experiences, resources and materials	Q 2.4	P	YES
2.5	Assist children to participate in a variety of experiences and support them to choose those which support their creativity, competency and confidence	Q 2.5		YES
2.6	Encourage participation where an experience is new or unknown	Q 2.6	P	YES
2.7	Demonstrate respect for children's choice not to participate	Q 2.7	P	YES
2.8	Respond to children's engagement with play environments in ways that encourage each child to remain interested and challenged	Q 2.8.a, Q 2.8.b		YES
2.9	Interact with children showing enthusiasm, playfulness and enjoyment	Q 2.9		YES

KQ: Knowledge questions**P : Project****KQ****P****PA****PA: Practical assessment****3 Review and evaluate play opportunities**

3.1	Holistically evaluate the implementation of play and learning opportunities	Q 3.1.a, Q 3.1.b, Q 3.1.c, Q 3.1.d		YES
3.2	Reflect on children's play experience to identify learning and development outcomes	Q 3.2	P	YES
3.3	Analyse outcomes to identify opportunities for further learning and development	Q 3.3.a, Q 3.3.b		YES
3.4	Identify role of the educator in children's play and learning through reflection on own pedagogical practices	Q 3.4	P	YES

KQ: Knowledge questions

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KQ

P

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Knowledge evidence

Requirements of the following National Quality Standard and related regulations and laws applicable to this unit including:

- children's health and safety Q 4.1
- educational program and practice
- physical environment
- relationships with children

Play:

- the history of play and childhood
- the nature of play, across cultures
- features and role of a play-based pedagogy and why it is important Q 4.2
- what represents a quality play opportunity
- the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - Article 31

Learning and development

- how children learn Q 1.2,
- different learning styles Q 1.4,
- differences between play-based learning and free play Q 1.5

Theories of play and learning and their application to early childhood:

- stages of play Q 1.1.a,
- imaginative play Q 1.1.b,
- creative play Q 1.1.c,
- Q 2.1,
- Q 2.3,
- Q 2.4,
- Q 2.5,
- Q 2.7

Practices to support children's agency

Q 2.1,
Q 2.4,
Q 2.5

Environments, resources and materials that suit different types of play:

- individual Q 1.1.a,
- group Q 1.1.b,
- indoor Q 1.1.c,
- outdoor Q 1.2,
- play supporting fundamental movement skills Q 2.6

KQ: Knowledge questions**P : Project****KQ****P****PA****PA: Practical assessment**

How to set up play areas that are:

- safe
- non-threatening
- stimulating
- challenging
- culturally appropriate
- promoting a sense of creativity in children
- promoting a sense of belonging and inclusion

Q 1.1.a,
Q 1.1.b,
Q 1.1.c

Methods used to evaluate implementation of play experiences

Q 1.4,
Q 3.1.a,
Q 3.1.b,
Q 3.1.c,
Q 3.1.d

How to adapt play for differing interests, ages and abilities

Q 1.4,
Q 2.2,
Q 2.4

Ways to encourage and engage children in play activities

Q 1.4,
Q 2.6,
Q 2.9

Reflective practice:

- what is reflection
- why and how educators use reflection
- what makes for meaningful reflection

Q 3.2,
Q 3.4

The interrelationship between play and safety, and measures to minimise risks for children and others

Q 1.1.a,
Q 1.1.b,
Q 1.1.c

Service standards, policies and procedures for:

- children's health and safety
- educational program and practice
- physical environment
- relationships with children

Q 1.1.a,
Q 1.1.b,
Q 1.1.c,
Q 3.3.a,
Q 3.3.b

KQ: Knowledge questions**P : Project****KQ****P****PA****PA: Practical assessment****Performance evidence**

Set up and support play and learning opportunities according to service guidelines that include at least:

- three indoor experiences
- three outdoor experiences

YES

Across the above play and learning opportunities, set up and support:

- one group experience
- one individual experience
- one experience that is run over multiple days
- at least two experiences for children aged birth to 23 months
- at least two experiences for children aged between two and six years of age

YES

Use reflection to evaluate and document play experiences and discuss the reflection process and outcome with a workplace or learning supervisor on two occasions

P

YES

Perform the activities outlined in the performance criteria of this unit during a period of at least 160 hours of work in a regulated children's education and care service in Australia

YES

Trainer/assessor instructions and requirements

These training and assessment materials are a commercially produced resource designed to underpin training and assessment delivery strategies.

Catapult Smallprint resources

Catapult Smallprint resources are current, according to information provided by the official National Register of Information on Training Packages, training.gov.au (TGA).

Catapult Smallprint offer:

- a learning resource—theory component
- an assessment workbook—a suite of assessment tools

The assessment tools are mapped against:

- elements and performance criteria
- performance evidence
- knowledge evidence

Information for Registered Training Organisation only

RTOs must conduct their own validation and mapping to verify that the assessment tools and instruments used:

- enable the collection of evidence that complies with the Principles of Assessment and the Rules of Evidence
- can be used by different trainer/assessors to achieve consistent results
- can be applied in a range of assessment situations
- align with the RTO's Training and Assessment Strategy (TAS)

If any gaps are identified the RTO must develop their own evidence gathering methods, assessment tools or activities.

If used correctly the assessment tools should provide a comprehensive assessment.

Catapult Smallprint do not promote that the use of their resources will ensure compliance with all VET Regulations. It is the responsibility of the RTO to meet those requirements and develop their own Training and Assessment Strategy (TAS).

Learning resource

The learning content is divided into topics which address the learning elements and performance criteria for each unit.

At the end of each topic the learner is provided with:

- a set of true or false questions
- a set of multiple choice questions

These questions are self-marking and do not form part of the assessment. They provide an opportunity for learners to test their understanding of the topics.

The learning resource is designed for self-paced learning but is also suitable for face to face or workshop delivery.

The trainer/assessor should provide supplementary information including interpretation of the contents of this resource. They should initiate discussion about the subject matter and encourage learners to contribute their own experiences and their interpretations of the material.

Learners should be encouraged to undertake additional research.

This might include:

- reading
- reflection
- drawing on their own knowledge and experience

It is not necessary to work through the resource in the order in which it is written. This is at the discretion of the trainer/assessor.

Assessment workbook

The trainer/assessor must explain to learners:

- what competency-based training is
- how competency-based assessment works and how they will be assessed
- what constitutes competency
- the assessment conditions applicable to this unit
- the resources required for assessment
- the Rules of Evidence
- the training organisation's complaints and appeals procedures
- the role of the trainer/assessor
- how the skills recognition (RPL) checklist can be used
- when the completion record will be signed

The tools that can be used to assess learners' competencies include the:

- knowledge questions
 - project
 - practical assessment
-

Assessment agreement

The trainer/assessor must explain:

- how and when assessment will occur
- the tools and instruments that will be used to collect evidence
- the assessment conditions that apply to this unit
- how adjustments can be made for special needs
- the learner's rights if they want to dispute an assessment result
- that all work submitted by the learner must be their own
- that plagiarism is not acceptable
- why the assessment agreement must be signed

The learner and the trainer/assessor need to sign the assessment agreement.

Foundation skills checklist

The trainer/assessor should identify the foundation skills levels of learners to determine whether additional support needs to be provided.

The foundation skills checklist in this resource is a general listing of the base foundation skills that are required to successfully complete any unit of competency

Foundation skills are:

- LLN Skills
 - reading
 - writing
 - oral communication
 - numeracy
- Employability skills
 - navigating the world of work
 - interacting with others
 - getting the work done

Training packages identify foundation skill requirements in a variety of ways:

- in some packages foundation skills are explicit in the performance criteria of the unit of competency
- in others specific foundation skills are identified for individual units of competency
- in others all foundation skills are identified separately

The trainer/assessor should source and use foundation skills assessment methodologies that suit the learner cohort.

Skills recognition

The trainer/assessor needs to determine how they wish to use this section.

Evidence of existing skills can be provided for all or parts of the unit. This could mean that some of the knowledge questions or practical tasks do not need to be completed.

Evidence of existing skills and knowledge can be obtained by sighting, for example:

- previous training results or qualifications
- workplace documents
- testimonials of skills obtained through unpaid work
- references from employers

Trainer/assessors must discuss the evidence requirements with the learner.

Any evidence submitted must comply with the Principles of Assessment and Rules of Evidence.

On completion of an RPL assessment the trainer/assessor should record their comments and mark the applicant's submission as Satisfactory/Not Satisfactory.

Knowledge questions

The knowledge questions address the learner's understanding of the information covered in:

- the elements and performance criteria for this unit
- the knowledge evidence for this unit

The questions address each performance criteria and are designed to elicit evidence of underpinning knowledge. Where essential knowledge requirements have not been referred to in performance criteria, additional questions are provided.

The trainer/assessor will determine which questions need to be answered to ensure a satisfactory outcome.

The trainer/assessor must provide clear instructions to the learner regarding:

- the manner in which responses should be presented, for example: hand written in the space provided, in a word-processed document, verbally, on-line
- whether additional questions need to be answered

If verbal responses are provided the trainer/assessor must document the learner's responses verbatim.

When questions are answered the trainer/assessor should provide feedback to the learner. If responses are unsatisfactory the learner should be given the opportunity to provide additional information or to re-submit.

Answers should be marked as Satisfactory/Not Satisfactory.

Project

Projects are an assessment tool that can address either practical or knowledge-based skills. Learners might be asked to complete the project in addition to the other assessment activities. In some instances, it can be used as an alternative to the knowledge questions or the practical assessment tasks.

The trainer/assessor will decide how the project will be used and must advise learners about whether they need to complete it.

Practical assessment

Trainer/assessors must inform learners of:

- the assessment conditions
- the required performance standards
- how, when and where assessment will take place
- any assistance they will receive
- the resources that will be supplied
- how their performance will be recorded
- what to do if they disagree with the assessment results

The practical assessment requires that learners demonstrate the skills they have developed as a result of their training. They must perform the nominated skills and their performance must be observed by the assessor or a suitably qualified and experienced third party. The third party cannot conduct the assessment but can provide supplementary evidence for the assessor to use. Assessor comments must be recorded, and performance results marked as Satisfactory, or Not Satisfactory as they will contribute to the final judgment of competence.

Practical assessments might be conducted in a workplace, as simulations, or as a series of relevant role plays. If assessment cannot be conducted in a workplace the assessor must ensure that the simulations and role plays replicate a workplace as nearly as possible. The assessor is responsible for ensuring that learners have access to the resources needed to complete the assessment.

Completion record

The results of each form of assessment, plus any extra requirements nominated by the assessor, should be recorded in the assessment workbook.

The trainer/assessor must ensure that the:

- assessment conditions for this unit were met
- learner answered the knowledge questions at the required standard for the unit level
- learner performed all the practical tasks to the required standard for the unit level
- learner was provided with detailed feedback
- any additional assessment requirements were completed

The completion record should be signed by the learner and trainer/assessor.
