### INTRODUCTION TO ICT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD **EDUCATION**

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

BY THE END OF THIS TOPIC, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- × Explain the meaning of technology and ict
- × State the types of hardware and software
- × Describe the roles of ict in ece

TO YOUR FIRST DAY IN SCHOOL. DID THE TEACHER USE A BLACKBOARD? DID IT HELP YOU UNDERSTAND









IMAGINE IF ALL THE TEACHER DID WAS STAND IN FRONT OF THE CLASSROOM, PRESENTING INFORMATION OF LECTURE WITHOUT USING ANY FORM OF VISUAL AID OR TECHNOLOGY.

Would it be easy to understand the lesson?



# WHAT TYPES OF MEDIA COMMONLY USED BY TEACHERS BACK THEN??

### WHAT IS TECHNOLOGY?

- × Referred to various tools such as interactive digital, electronic devices, software, multi-touch tablets and video games.
- Technology is used effectively in early childhood when it is able to support children's education, growth, communication, and relationship
- × The tools used in early childhood programmes have also increased rapidly such as computers, ipad, music, video and internet.

### WHAT IS ICT?

- × ICT stands for "Information and Communication Technologies".
- × ICT can be defined as "anything which allows us to get information, to communicate with each other, or to have an effect on the environment using electronic or digital equipment".

### IN ECE, THE TERM ICT COULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

### Hardware

- × Computer
- × Video camera
- × telephones
- × Microphone

#### Software

- × Interactive stories
- × Video games
- × Web Browser
- × Media player



Interactive stories

## VIDEO GAMES



 Children using ICT in their play or learning (alone, with peers, or with adults)

- Children using computer to play games, listen to stories or draw picture
- Children using ICT equipment in games or role-play activities

2. Children and practitioners using ICT together to scaffold children's learning.

 Using internet to locate information or resources, sparked by children's interest in a particular topic or idea.

3. Practitioners using ICT for planning, administration, and information management.

- Teachers developing individual learning plans for children, or using computer-based templates to plan or document children's learning
- Creating databases to keep track of important information about children and their families.

4. Children and practitioners using ICT to communicate or exchange idea or information with other practitioners, parents, or researchers.

- Using videoconferencing, online discussion communities, or email, to communicate, or to share information, news.
- Using telephones, emails, or fax to keep in touch with parent who are not able to come to ECE centre

5. ICT can support different aspects of learning and development processes of young children, including language, creativity, and problem-solving skills.

7. Including technology as part of classroom activities can be motivating, and allows students to learn, communicate and share their knowledge and understanding in a wide variety of ways.

- 8. Children share leadership roles on the computer, and initiate interactions more frequently.
- 9. Young students can present or represent their learning in ways that make sense to them, using tools such as digital cameras, scanners, and computer software to show information, create picture, build graphs and share ideas.



Any questions?

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