

Educational Philosophy

The aim at All About Kids Montessori School is to educate the whole child. The excellence Montessori Method of education is coupled with a focus on freedom of expression, imagination and creativity. In an environment carefully prepared to stimulate development,



children are respectfully given the freedom to be themselves to grow socially, emotionally and intellectually.

The child's natural sense of wonder, exploration, discovery, independence and concentration are nurtured in the classroom. The teacher acts to help the child discover the prepared environment by observing a child's interest, introducing appropriate self-teaching materials, and allowing space and time for discovery. Children receive

Instruction individually or in small groups and may choose to work along or with other children. There is freedom to move around the room, to socialize and to work.

The child enters a prepared environment. The Montessori aspects of the classroom include:

Practical Life Exercises for promoting large and small muscle coordination, concentration and persistence to complete a work cycle. Activities include sweeping the floor, scrubbing bright tropical shells, pouring colored water, from pitcher and tightening screws into a wooden blocks, etc

Sensorial Exercises for refining sense perceptions and relating basic space and dimensional relationships. This



colorful series of materials includes graduated color tablets for refining color perception and movable triangles used to build basic geometrical shapes.

Language Exercises for vocabulary development, phonetics leading to reading, prewriting and writing skills, and basic grammar. Children begin with a visual/tactile/auditory experience of tracing sandpaper letters and later may learn grammar skills with the aid of miniature farm.

Mathematics Exercises for concrete representations of quantity and operational functions. By picking up and moving around color coded beads, number symbol card, spindles, discs, etc....., and by performing mathematical exercises, the children develop a solid base for later understanding of abstract mathematics.

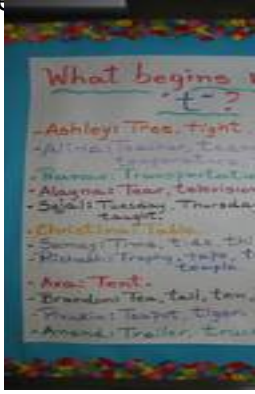
Science Exercises for introducing basic scientific procedures in problem solving, and hands-on contacts



With the help of the teacher, students work with food dyes and pigments to create colorful patterns. They use their knowledge of colors and mixtures to create a problem-solving activity. Speaking: Students discuss their work and share their ideas.



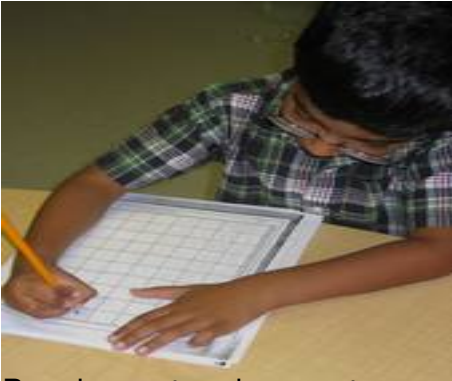
Reading: Students learn to read and understand numbers and symbols. They use their knowledge of numbers to solve problems. Speaking: Students discuss their work and share their ideas.



Mathematical Thinking: Solving mathematical problems (e.g., mathematical problems) Geometry and spatial relations



Mean: Identifying and labeling objects and phenomena. Social studies: Identifying objects and phenomena.



People from different backgrounds have physical characteristics and things of their own family
People from different backgrounds have different ways of thinking, beliefs, and traditions
Understanding and appreciation



Physically different children do various tasks
People from different backgrounds have different ways of thinking, beliefs, and art tools
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