



Curriculum approach

Our curriculum is grounded in child development research shaped by constructive learning theories. Theories that guide our unique approach to curriculum design include:

Montessori

Developed by Dr. Maria Montessori, it can be described as a constructivist or "discovery" model, where children learn concepts from working with materials, rather than by direct instruction. The role of the teacher is to stimulate the child's enthusiasm for learning and to guide it, without interfering with the child's natural desire to teach him/herself and become independent.

John Dewey's Research

John Dewey is famous for his role in what is called progressive education which is essentially a view of education that emphasizes the need to learn by doing. Children learn best when they experience reality.

Brain-based learning Theory

This learning theory is based on the structure and function of the brain. Teaching without an awareness of how the brain learns is

like designing a glove with no sense of what a hand looks like—its shape, how it moves. To make learning effective, the teaching method and the classrooms have to be designed, by understanding and accommodating "the organ of learning," the brain.

Jean Piaget's Developmental Stage Theory

The understanding that the children are active learners and the way they understand develops as they interact with the world around them.

Multiple Intelligences

Dr. Howard Gardern's Multiple Intelligences (MI) theory says that there are many forms of intelligences and many ways to be smart.

Our schools and culture focus most of their attention on linguistic and logical-mathematical intelligence but in fact educators should recognize a broader range of talents. The same material should be reinforced in a variety of ways as it activates a wide assortment of intelligences and this in turn facilitates a deeper understanding of the subject matter.

Summaries of eight intelligences:

- Visual/Spatial Picture Smart
- Linguistic Word Smart
- Logical/Mathematical Number Smart
- Bodily/Kinesthetic Body Smart
- Musical Rhythm Smart
- Interpersonal People Smart
- Intrapersonal Self Smart
- Naturalist Nature Smart



Education model

* Arts-Infused Model (Creativity)

There are many solutions to the same problem - Many ways to reach the same goal. We can either walk on the path that already exists or we can create our own path. The ability to think creatively begins with freedom of expression.

At TOD, the child has the freedom to choose the way they want to learn. They need not paint inside the lines only...rather the entire world is their canvas.

We view creativity as a way for children to express ideas, take risks, make choices, apply new knowledge and explore their curiosities. Art (Visual art, drama, music and dance) helps children to express their feelings, thoughts and imaginations. Freedom of expression makes their social-emotional skills stronger and thus their problem-solving skills. Children who are creative tend to be better problem solvers.

Inquiry Based Model

Young children love to ask questions. It's one of the ways in which they make sense of the world and their place in it.

When children are able to pose questions and investigate the answers, they construct their own knowledge rather than simply be a passive recipient of information being handed out to them.

Questions are also a powerful tool for teachers to promote children's thinking and learning. When open-ended questions are posed, it helps children to share what they already know, wonder, or would like to learn. Learning is more relevant to children when new activities incorporate their prior knowledge.

The inquiry learning approach also focuses on HOW we learnt/solved problems (skills)

rather than just focusing on what we learnt. Inquiry-based learning helps children to become more creative, more positive and more independent.



Thematic & Real-World Studies

Our thematic studies are categorized within three main areas and introduced to children in concrete and intentional ways that help them connect everyday experiences to a greater understanding of the world that surrounds them:

- **1.** Personal Experiences Getting to know self, family, friends, feelings and traditions.
- 2. Nature & Environment Investigating rocks, dirt, insects, plants, animals and natural phenomena.
- 3. Global Communities & Ecosystems Understanding how the people, plants and animals co-exist, such as in deserts and oceans.

What do Children learn at Too?

The skills and learning goals are grouped into seven domains.

The Social-emotional, Physical, Language and Math represent the core areas of child development. The other three domains Social studies, Science and Creative are applied sciences which focus on content learning that integrate the developmental curiosities and capabilities of the child.



Mathematics

& Reasoning

Shapes

Spatial Awareness

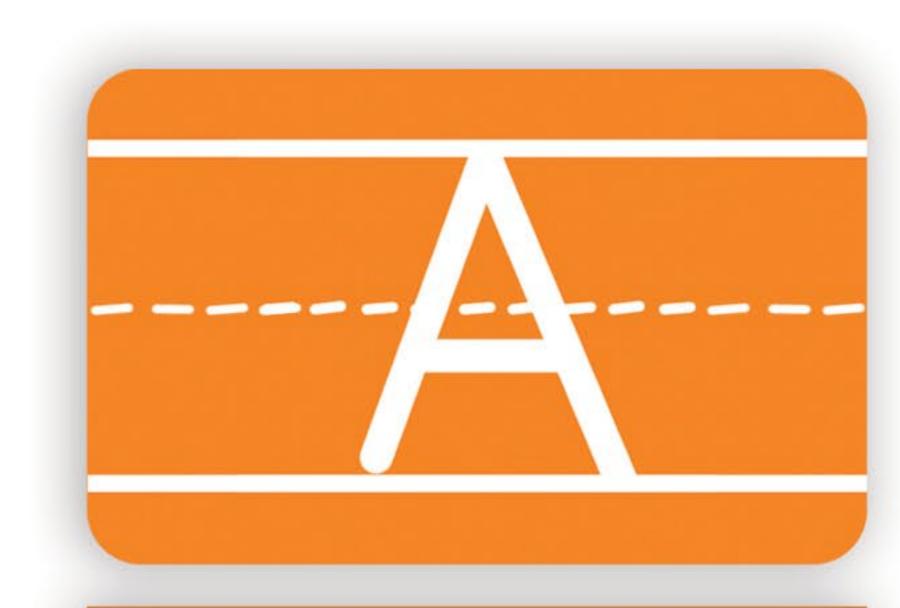
Pattern & Sorting

Measurement

Logic





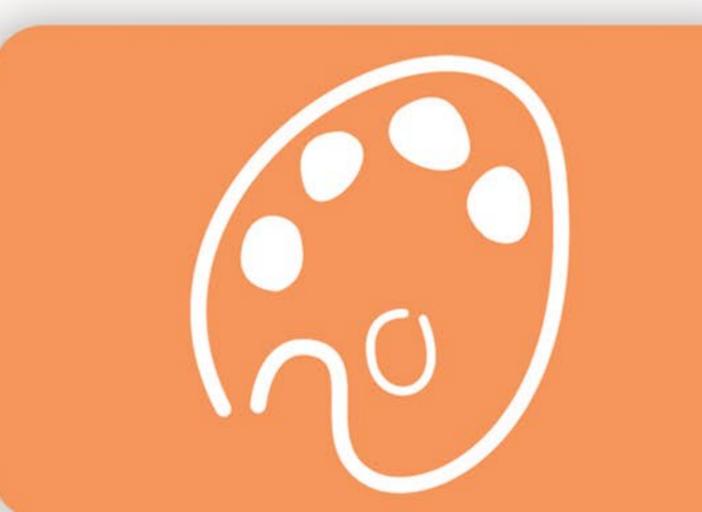


Language & Literacy

Listening Comprehension

Communication

Vocabulary



Creative Development

Music

Dance & Movement

Visual Arts

Phonological

Concept of Print

Letter/Word Recognisation

Reading

Emergant

Social Studies

Families and

Communities

Awareness

Comprehension

Writing

Drama



Social & **Emotional** Development

Self Concept

Self Direction

Social Relationships

Number Concepts Science

Scientific Reasoning

Life Science

Physical Science

Earth Science

Technology

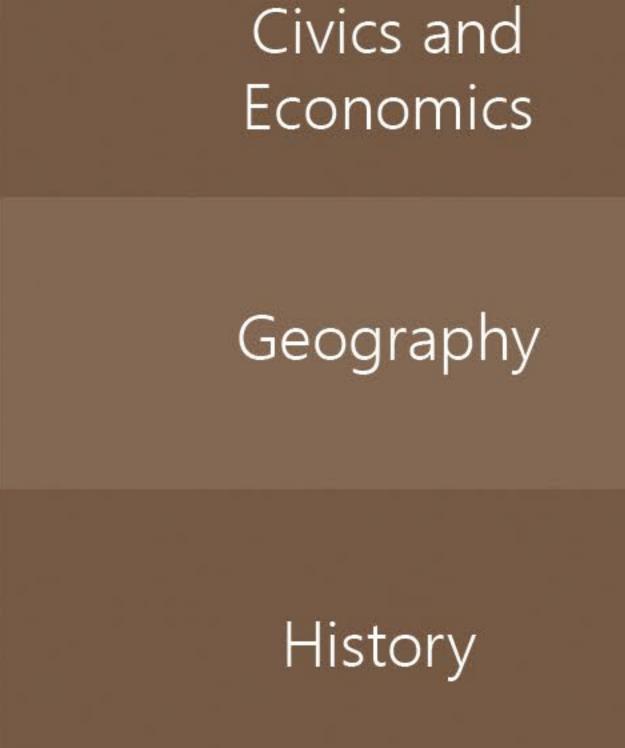


Physical Development

Gross Motor

Fine Motor

Health & Safety



Social Studies skills refer to a child's ability to understand oneself in relation to the surrounding world. It includes exploration of roles,

Language and Literacy skills refer to a child's ability to communicate and connect with others through listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Creative Development is the ability to respond to experiences by expressing ideas and the imagination through music, dance, dramatic play and art.

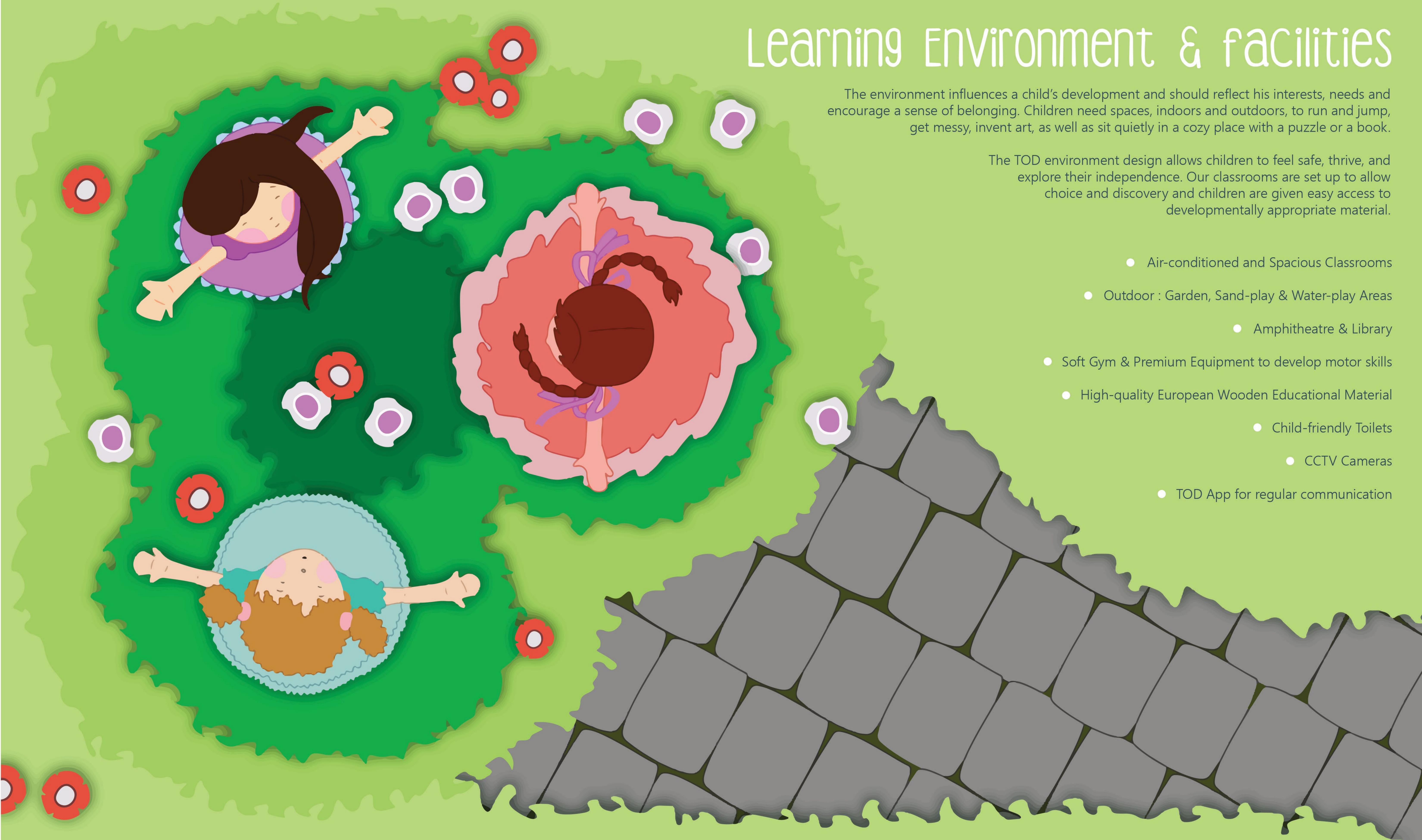
Social and Emotional Development refers to a child's ability to identify feelings, self-regulate and build sense, manipulate objects in relationships.

Math and Reasoning skills include a child's ability to count, understand number space, create patterns, sort, compare and measure.

Science skills include a child's ability to inquire, predict, explore and evaluate observations.

Physical Development refers to a child's gross and fine motor skills. The child also requires adequate nutrition and fitness levels to support healthy growth and motor development.

responsibilities and cultural traditions.





We set The Bar High

The Orange Door curriculum has been designed in the USA and is developed based on the latest research and theories in the field of early childhood education. Our Indian values and traditions are incorporated to make our program well-rounded.

To ensure we are always abreast of the latest trends and development in preschool education, we are associated with NAEYC (National Association for the Education of Young Children, USA) and AMI (Association Montessori Internationale, Netherlands)

At TOD, we only use high quality materials which are child-friendly and developmentally appropriate. We use premium wooden toys and introduce latest available materials from all over the world to present every opportunity we can to your child.









The Orange Door

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