

TYPES OF PLAY

1. **Functional play or exploratory play:** This type of play is a sensorimotor approach in which a child learns the nature of his or her surroundings. Such examples include dumping, filling, stacking, water play, and outdoor play.



2. **Constructive play** describes children combining pieces or entities, such as with blocks. The purpose of this type of play is to make something and/or work out a problem.



3. **Dramatic play** entails pretending. The child pretends to be someone else, for example the teacher or a fireman. This type of play does not require any social interaction with other children.



4. **Sociodramatic play** is a form of dramatic play with more than one player socially interacting around a theme and a time trajectory over which the play continues and evolves. Children enact real-life types of play activities.





5. **Games with rules** encompass cooperative play, often with winners and losers. These games are distinguished by child-controlled rules and thus are different from the competitive games usually called “sports.” Children begin the games with rules stage at about age 6.

