Approved learning frameworks (ALFs)

Glossary of terms matching game

Facilitator instructions

The approved learning frameworks glossary of terms matching game has been developed to support you and your team to actively engage with the refreshed approved learning frameworks and the revised terminology used throughout. Using this game can help you build your understanding of the terminology within the approved learning frameworks and promote reflective discussions on how these words are evident in your educational programs and practice.

How to use this resource:

1. print the game cards single sided
2. put aside the facilitator instructions (page 1 and 2), so they are not accessible to the participants
3. cut out and shuffle the cards to ensure they are out of order
4. place on a flat surface and begin matching the term with the definitions
5. confirm your answers with the facilitator's instruction page (remember not to share this with the participants, it's your tip sheet).

NOTE: *These instruction pages contain the answers in alphabetical order.*

Answers

Term	Definition
Active citizenship	Is about displaying values of respect, inclusion and helping others, as well as appreciating diversity in all its forms. It involves helping out and being connected to your local community. (Adapted from Be an active citizen, Australian Government 2022).
Cultural responsiveness	A contemporary way to think about culture and enables individuals and organisations to be respectful of everyone's backgrounds, beliefs, values, customs, knowledges, lifestyles and social behaviours. Being culturally responsive includes a genuine commitment to take action against discrimination in any form, embedding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives in all aspects of the curriculum and working collaboratively with culturally and linguistically diverse children and families.
Cultural safety	Recognition, respect and protection of the inherent rights, cultures, and traditions of a particular culture. In a culturally safe environment, there is "no assault, challenge or denial of their people's identity, of who they are and what they need. It is about shared respect, shared meaning, shared knowledge and experience, of learning, living and working together with dignity and truly listening". (Williams 2008)
Economic sustainability	Focuses on fair and equitable access to resources, conserving resources and reducing consumption and waste.
Executive function	Includes working memory, flexible thinking and self-control. Executive functioning refers to the mental processes in the brain that enable children to plan, focus attention, remember instructions and manage multiple tasks successfully.
Formative assessment	Refers to educators' collection of formal or informal assessment information during children's learning experiences in order to inform or modify teaching strategies and learning experiences to support and improve learning outcomes.
Inclusion	Involves taking into account all children's social, cultural and linguistic diversity (including learning styles, abilities, disabilities, gender, sexual identity, family circumstances and geographic location) in curriculum decision making processes. The intent is also to ensure that all children have equitable access to resources and participation.
Kinship systems	A system that is an aspect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social organisation. It is a complex system that determines the relationships, roles, responsibilities, and obligations to one another and includes ceremonial business around land, lore, births, marriages and deaths. There are different structures and relationships that are not necessarily biological and covers more than people. Kinship includes a connection to Country: animals, places, ancestors, weather systems and plants.

Term	Definition
Learning dispositions	Habits of mind that affect how children approach learning. These include persistence and a positive attitude towards tasks; motivation, associated with enthusiasm and engagement; flexibility, associated with consideration of multiple points of view and ways of thinking; problem solving and questioning, associated with posing problems and questions, and making causal connections between people, events and situations.
Multimodal play	Modes are ways or means of communicating meaning in some way so multimodal play is about children and educators using the many different types of resources and materials around them that can potentially be a mode to communicate and make meaning.
Neurodiversity	Is the diversity of human minds. It describes the range of differences in individual brain functioning and behaviour, regarded as part of the variance in human populations.
Place-based pedagogy	A pedagogy that refers to an understanding that educator knowledge of the setting or context will influence how educators plan and practice. This pedagogical approach is particularly important to Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples and their connection to land and places should be explored with local Elders and community members in culturally responsive ways.
Reasonable adjustment	A measure or action taken by approved providers and educators to assist children with disability to participate in education and care on the same basis as children without disability. An adjustment is reasonable if it achieves this purpose while balancing the interests of all parties affected, including the child with disability, the approved provider, educators and other children (Australian Government, 2005).
Relational pedagogy	Underpins the ways in which educators build trusting respectful relationships between children, families, other educators, and professionals as well as members of the community.
Social sustainability	Addresses issues of social justice and equity, respect for diversity and inclusion, active citizenship and sense of community.
Temporal environment	Refers to the timing, sequence and pace of routines and activities that take place throughout the day.

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Approved learning frameworks
Match the terms

Reasonable adjustment

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Cultural responsiveness

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Kinship systems

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Place-based pedagogy

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Match the terms

Formative assessment

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Inclusion

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Match the terms

Active citizenship

A pedagogy that refers to an understanding that educator knowledge of the setting or context will influence how educators plan and practice. This pedagogical approach is particularly important to Aboriginal and Torres Islander peoples and their connection to land and places should be explored with local Elders and community members in culturally responsive ways.

A system that is an aspect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social organisation. It is a complex system that determines the relationships, roles, responsibilities, and obligations to one another and includes ceremonial business around land, lore, births, marriages and deaths. There are different structures and relationships that are not necessarily biological and covers more than people. Kinship includes a connection to Country: animals, places, ancestors, weather systems and plants.

A contemporary way to think about culture and enables individuals and organisations to be respectful of everyone's backgrounds, beliefs, values, customs, knowledges, lifestyles and social behaviours. Being culturally responsive includes a genuine commitment to take action against discrimination in any form, embedding Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives in all aspects of the curriculum and working collaboratively with culturally and linguistically diverse children and families.

A measure or action taken by approved providers and educators to assist children with disability to participate in education and care on the same basis as children without disability. An adjustment is reasonable if it achieves this purpose while balancing the interests of all parties affected, including the child with disability, the approved provider, educators and other children (Australian Government, 2005)

Is about displaying values of respect, inclusion and helping others, as well as appreciating diversity in all its forms. It involves helping out and being connected to your local community. (Adapted from Be an active citizen, Australian Government 2022).

Involves taking into account all children's social, cultural and linguistic diversity (including learning styles, abilities, disabilities, gender, sexual identity, family circumstances and geographic location) in curriculum decision making processes. The intent is also to ensure that all children have equitable access to resources and participation.

Refers to educators' collection of formal or informal assessment information during children's learning experiences in order to inform or modify teaching strategies and learning experiences to support and improve learning outcomes.
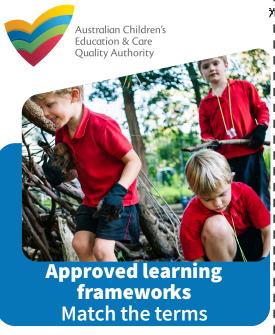
Recognition, respect and protection of the inherent rights, cultures, and traditions of a particular culture. In a culturally safe environment, there is "no assault, challenge or denial of their people's identity, of who they are and what they need. It is about shared respect, shared meaning, shared knowledge and experience, of learning, living and working together with dignity and truly listening". (Williams 2008)

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Executive function

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Learning dispositions

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Match the terms

Neurodiversity

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Match the terms

Multimodal play

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Match the terms

Relational pedagogy

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Temporal environment

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Social sustainability

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Match the terms

Economic sustainability

Modes are ways or means of communicating meaning in some way so multimodal play is about children and educators using the many different types of resources and materials around them that can potentially be a mode to communicate and make meaning.

Is the diversity of human minds. It describes the range of differences in individual brain functioning and behaviour, regarded as part of the variance in human populations.

Habits of mind that affect how children approach learning. These include persistence and a positive attitude towards tasks; motivation, associated with enthusiasm and engagement; flexibility, associated with consideration of multiple points of view and ways of thinking; problem solving and questioning, associated with posing problems and questions, and making causal connections between people, events and situations.

Includes working memory, flexible thinking and self-control. Executive functioning refers to the mental processes in the brain that enable children to plan, focus attention, remember instructions and manage multiple tasks successfully.

Focuses on fair and equitable access to resources, conserving resources and reducing consumption and waste.

Addresses issues of social justice and equity, respect for diversity and inclusion, active citizenship and sense of community.

Refers to the timing, sequence and pace of routines and activities that take place throughout the day.

Underpins the ways in which educators build trusting respectful relationships between children, families, other educators, and professionals as well as members of the community.