

Creative

Imagine

Imagination lets children picture new ideas and dream up possibilities. This builds independence because they learn to think for themselves in exciting and original ways.

Solve Problems

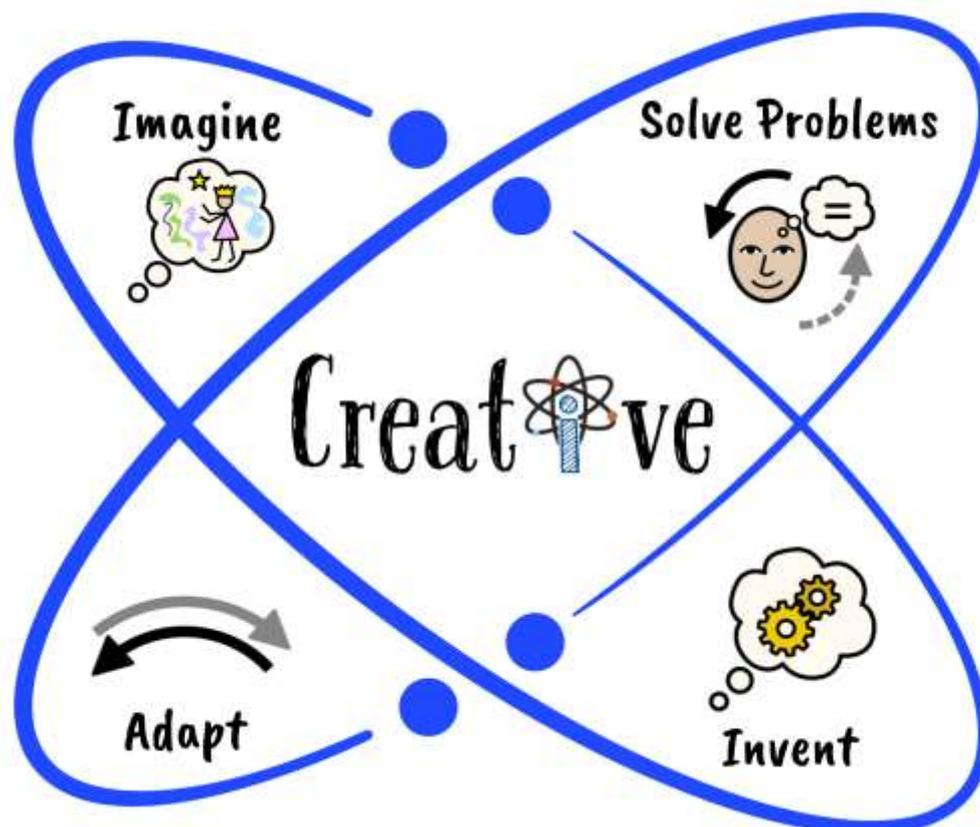
Problem-solving is about finding different ways to overcome challenges. When children practise this skill, they grow more confident and learn they don't always need an adult to tell them the answer.

Adapt

Adapt means being flexible and changing when things don't go to plan. Independent learners can try again in a new way, instead of giving up.

Invent

Inventing is creating something new from what you already know. Children become more independent when they realise their ideas can lead to new solutions or creations.



Curious

Asking Questions

Asking questions shows children are thinking deeply. Independent learners use questions to help them understand better and discover more.

Explore

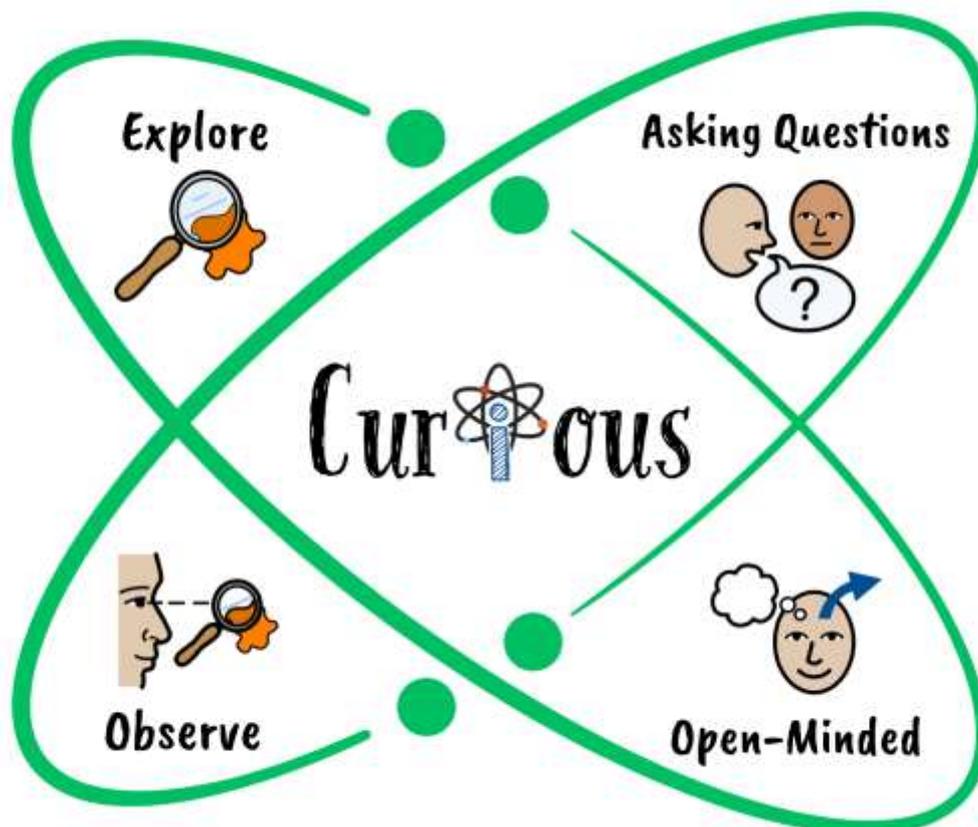
Exploring means trying out new ideas, places or resources. Children grow in independence when they take the lead and go deeper with their learning.

Open-minded

Being open-minded means listening to other people's ideas and considering different possibilities. Independent learners don't stick to just one way - they are ready to learn from anyone.

Observe

Observing is noticing details and paying attention to what's happening around them. Children become more independent when they can use their observations to guide their own learning.



Confidence

Making Choices

Making choices lets children practise decision-making. Independent learners grow when they can choose their own path and learn from the results.

Resilience

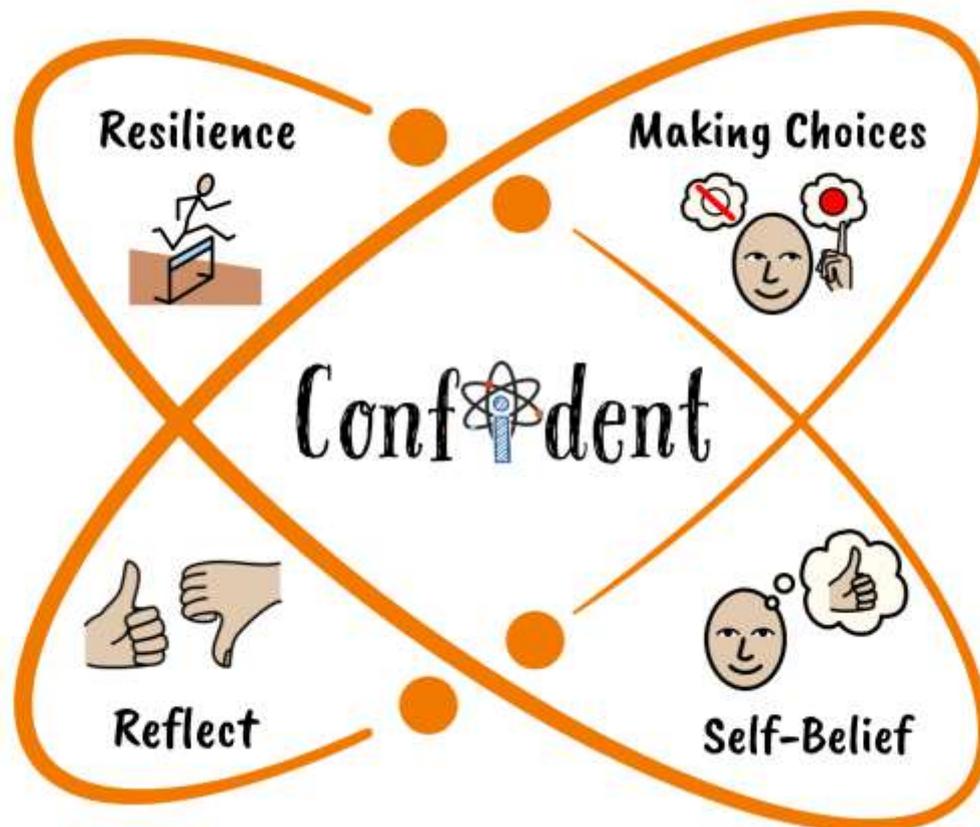
Resilience means not giving up when things get tricky. Independent learners keep trying, even if something is hard at first.

Self-Belief

Self-belief is trusting that "I can do this." Independent learners have the courage to try new things because they believe in themselves.

Reflect

Reflection means thinking about what went well and what could be better next time. This helps children become more independent by learning from their own experiences.



Coordinated

Focus

Focus means paying attention to one thing at a time. When children practise focusing, they can finish tasks without getting too distracted. This helps them work on their own with confidence.

Time

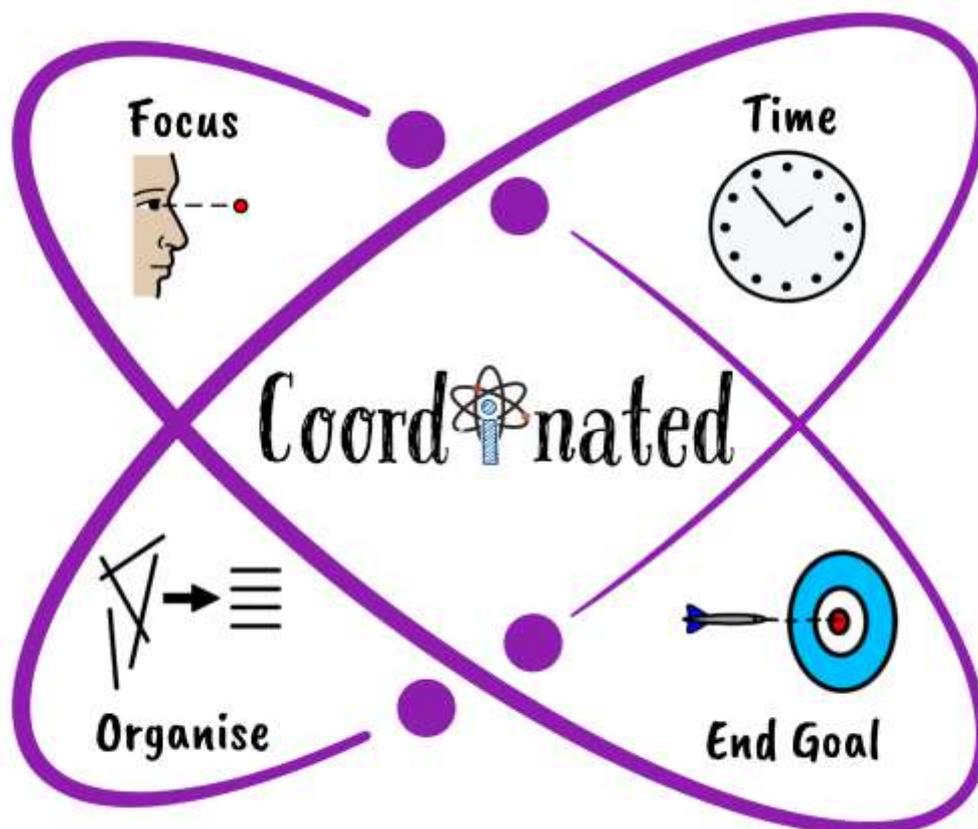
Learning to use time wisely helps children plan their day and get things done. It teaches them how to pace themselves so they don't rush or run out of time.

Organise

Being organised means having what you need ready and knowing the order of steps to take. Children become more independent when they can set up their work and keep track of their ideas.

End Goal

Knowing the end goal helps children understand what they are working towards. This gives them purpose and helps them keep going until the task is complete.



Communicate

Collaborate

Collaboration is working well with others to share ideas and support each other. Independent learners know that teamwork helps everyone succeed.

Language

Language is how we explain our ideas clearly. Children grow in independence when they can use words to share their thoughts and feelings with others.

Listen

Listening means paying attention to what others say. Independent learners learn more when they listen carefully, then add their own ideas.

Respect

Respect is valuing other people's opinions and treating them kindly. Independent learners show respect by working well with others and building positive relationships.

