

Child Development Knowledge Organiser - Unit 1 Children's Development

| The Principles of Growth and Development | Theoretical Approaches to Cognition, Language and Communication Development | Theoretical Approaches to Social and Emotional Development |
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| <p>Growth - An increase in physical size, beginning with muscular control and development of co-ordination and balance</p> <p>Development - The possession of skills proceeding through a set order, becoming more sophisticated.</p> <p>Areas of Development and Milestones</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical development 2. Cognitive development 3. Language development 4. Literacy development 5. Emotional development 6. Social development <p>Factors Affecting Healthy Growth and Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet • Nutrition • Rest and exercise • Security • Protection • Stimulation • Pre-existing conditions • Illness • Accidents and injuries • Lifestyle choices • Poverty and exclusion | <p>Lev Vygotsky Zone of Proximal Development and Zone of Actual Development More Knowledgeable Other</p> <p>Jean Piaget Schemas - assimilation, equilibrium, disequilibrium, accommodation 0-2 years - Sensorimotor, 2-7 years pre-operational, 7-11 years concrete operations, 11-15 years - formal operations</p> <p>Information Processing Theory Encoding, storage, retrieval Sensory memory, short term memory, long term memory Language, making connections, and memories</p> <p>Noam Chomsky Language Acquisition Device Innate</p> <p>Jerome Bruner Scaffolding Enactive Mode (0 - 1 year) Iconic Mode (1 - 7 years) Symbolic Mode (7+ years)</p> <p>Burrhus Frederic Skinner Reinforcement (making something more likely) Positive reinforcement Negative reinforcement Punishment Consequences Operant conditioning Shaping</p> | <p>Susan Harter Self concept Self-image or self identify Ideal self Self-esteem</p> <p>Albert Bandura Social Learning Model Modelling BoBo Doll Role model</p> <p>John Bowlby Attachment Monotropy Critical period Internal working model</p> <p>Mary Ainsworth Attachment Strange Situation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type A - anxious-avoidant • Type B - securely attached • Type C - anxious-resistant </p> <p>Urie Bronfenbrenner The microsystem The mesosystem The exosystem The macrosystem The chronosystem</p> <p>Burrhus Frederic Skinner (see previous)</p> <p>Jean Piaget (see previous)</p> |

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| Key Words | Career Paths | Career Skills |
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| <p>Inclusion Exclusion Key person Efficacy Non-judgemental Respect Transition Communication Routines Bonding Empowerment Confidence Value Choice Support Behaviour Application Practitioner</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech and language Therapist • Early Years Teacher • Primary School Teacher • Secondary School Teacher • Play Coordinator • Nursery Manager • Early Years Consultant • And many more... | <p>In this career you will constantly be reflecting upon the success or otherwise of the strategies you used to help children to develop.</p> <p>You need to be prepared to take risks and try new things particularly in education.</p> <p>You need to be aware of a child's safety at all times, even when working with large groups of children.</p> |
| | <h3 style="margin: 0;">Key Questions</h3> | <p>How does this theory explain what we can see happening in a child?</p> <p>How can practitioners use this theory to promote development / learning?</p> <p>Do children who suffer from attachment disorders display certain behaviours when they are adults?</p> <p>Why are milestones important to know for practitioners?</p> <p>What is the difference between gifted and talented?</p> |