

Child Development – Component 1 – Children’s Growth and Development

Aim A – Understand the principles of growth and development

Aim B – Understand how factors impact on children’s overall development.

Understand how and why growth is measured

- Definition of growth
- How growth is measured and recorded
- Roles and responsibilities of individuals involved in measuring and monitoring growth
- Importance of measuring growth

The principles of development

Students will explore different stages of development that children aged from birth to 5 years would typically meet across the five areas:

- Physical development – gross motor skills: large movement of limbs; fine motor skills: movement of fingers, developing hand-eye coordination
- Cognitive and intellectual development – thinking and learning development of information processing, memory, problem-solving skills
- Communication and language development – speaking, listening and understanding
- Social development – development of secure, positive relationships with others

Physical factors

Factors in pregnancy affecting child – prenatal and maternal nutrition/exercise, effects of parental smoking, drug or alcohol use, premature/low birth weight. Disabilities/additional needs – hearing impairment, visual impairment, cerebral palsy, Down's syndrome.

Health status – chronic illness (asthma, eczema), repeated short-term illness (colds, ear infections, vomiting and diarrhoea), obesity.

Benefits of healthy balanced diet, effects of nutritional deficiencies (vitamins, minerals), effects of unhealthy diet.

Amount of exercise.

Environmental factors

Housing – positive aspects of housing (warm, dry, own space); experiencing housing needs (damp housing, overcrowding), temporary accommodation, access to garden, space to play.

Home environment – stable support from parents, contact with extended family, living with parental conflict, parents’ mental or physical health, effects of exposure to drugs, alcohol or smoking.

Social factors

Effects of discrimination (disability, race, home situation).

Effects of relationships with primary carers (parents/carers, early years practitioners), quality of warmth, affection and attention received.

Effects of siblings – new baby, number of siblings, no siblings, step-siblings.

Effects of relationships with extended family and friends – grandparents, step-relatives, aunts and uncles, close friends.

Financial factors

Low income – poverty, unemployed families, more contact with parents, food banks, free school meals, funding for childcare (vouchers).

High income – parental pressure of work, less contact with parents, extra resources and toys, extra opportunities, experience of travel.

Access to services – health services (dentist, health visitor), early years education (preschool, nursery) and experiences (parent and baby singing groups, sports clubs, parent and tots groups).

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Key Words	Wider Reading	Character Traits
<p>Growth Proportion Development Milestones Physical Cognitive Intellectual Emotional Social Communication Holistic Financial Factors Discrimination Nutritional deficiencies Practitioners Fine and gross motor skills</p> <p>Centile charts Bonding Attachment Primary and secondary socialisation Self-esteem Reflex Primitive Chromosome Congenital Perseverance Deprivation Exploitation Socio-economic</p>	<p>Books BTEC Level 2 Firsts in Children's Play, Learning and Development Student Book, Pearson Understanding Child Development: 0-8 Years: Linking Theory and Practice Lindon, J.</p> <p>Websites www.nhs.uk/Tools/Pages/birthtofive. www.nhs.uk/Tools/Pages/birthtofive.aspx https://www.beststart.org/OnTrack_English/2-factors.html http://www.maternal-and-early-years.org.uk/topic/0-3-years/growth-and-development</p> <p align="center">Command Verbs</p> <p>Describe: Give a clear, objective account in own words showing recall, and in some cases application, of the relevant features and information about a subject.</p> <p>Discuss: Consider different aspects of a topic, how they interrelate and the extent to which they are important.</p> <p>Evaluate: Draw on varied information, themes or concepts to consider aspects such as strengths or weaknesses, advantages or disadvantages, alternative actions, and relevance or significance.</p> <p>Explain: Show understanding of the origins, functions and objectives of a subject and its suitability for purpose. Give reasons to support an opinion, view or argument, with clear details.</p> <p>Identify: Indicate the main features or purpose of something, and/or are able to discern and understand facts or qualities.</p> <p>Justify: Give reasons or evidence to support an opinion or prove something right or reasonable.</p>	<p>Respect: Celebrate the uniqueness of each individual and factors that affect growth and develop.</p> <p>Excellence: Have high expectations of yourself and work hard. Manage your time wisely.</p> <p>Resilience: Persist at more challenging topics such as financial factors that affect growth and development.</p> <p>Self discipline: Manage workload, organisation, attendance and punctuality.</p>