



## Early Childhood Development: ECDV4

### LESSON 5

**Unit Standard: 244258**

**TOPIC: Demonstrate understanding different developmental stages of a child.**

**At the end of the lesson student will be able to:**

- Know and understand the different stages of child development.
- Know and understand what is HOLISTIC development: Physical, Intellectual, Emotional, Language and Social developmental stages of a child.
- Use certain strategies based on stages to interact with developing children.

**Child Development: Do we need to understand it?**

**By the end of this lesson we should understand that:**

- There are different child stages of development in or for each child. (e.g. Mumbling before talking)
- Every stage of development builds upon the last milestone (achievement).
- A certain milestone to a certain child serves as a guideline not a set threshold e.g. Early and late walkers could be birthed by the same mother.

### **DIFFERENT TYPES OF MAIN DEVELOPMENTS AND GROWTH IN CHILDREN**

- Physical Development.
- Cognitive (Intellectual) Development.
- Emotional Development.
- Social Development.
- Language Development.

### **PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT**

- The child grows in length e.g. Taller.
- The child grows in weight.
- The child's muscles gain strength.
- The child's coordination also matures and grows (e.g. Eye Hand Coordination).

## **COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT**

- Cognitive development is otherwise known as intellectual development.
- The child starts reasoning on their own level or capacity.
- The child starts responding to and giving language commands or instructions.
- The child starts putting IDEAS together for themselves.
- The child succeeds in problem solving skills and decisions on his level.

## **EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- Children get and show strong feelings such as love, fear, anger, frustration etc.
- Children's self-esteem becomes evident.
- Children start sharing without command being instructed to share.
- Children begin coping with change.
- Children start communicating with others.
- Children start playing and interacting with other children
- Children can now tell the difference between RIGHT and WRONG.

## **ACCORDING TO CHANCE2ADVANCE IN COLLABORATION WITH UNISA'S RESEARCH THERE ARE STAGES, NAMES AND AGE RANGES.**

- New-born are birth to 3 months • Infancy is 3 months to 1 year old.
- Toddlerhood is 1 year to 3years.
- Preschool age is 3 years to 5 years.

### **Activity 5, 1**

- 1, List 3 groups of children that ECD focuses mainly on. (3)
- 2, List 5 main areas which children develop in HOLISTICALLY. (5)
- 3, Provide the ages of the following:
  - (a) Infants..... (1)
  - (b) Toddlers..... (1)

### **Activity 5, 2**

- 1, Explain what Physical Development in children is in your own words. (3)
- 2, Describe how emotional development can be noticed in young children and how young children express themselves when they get emotionally “matured.” (4)
- 3, Discuss how a socially under-developed young child behaves when playing with his/her peers. (3)

### **Activity 5, 3**

Answer the following questions by providing either TRUE or FALSE for each statement that follows.

1. Physical development involves children growing taller
2. Eye and hand coordination is achieved through emotional development
3. At around age 3 and older children start sharing without being told to do so.
4. Infants as young as 3 months can verbally communicate with each other using paragraphs in their statements.
5. Different types of growth refers to the growing of nails, hairs, teeth and fingers.