Early Childhood Development: ECDV4

LESSON 6

Unit Standard: 244258
Topic: Progression development of new-borns (Birth to 3 Months)

At the end of the lesson students will have knowledge on :

- How newborns develop physically.
- How newborns respond emotionally.
- How newborns respond socially.
- How newborns use and develop in language.

NEWBORNS PHYSICALLY

- Their necks are very short.

- They have sloping shoulders.

- Anatomically they have a protruding abdomen, they also have narrow chests, and they also have weak legs and arms. They are very helpless.

- They respond and get excited to touch and warmth.

- They are uncomfortable with any changes in temperature, uncomfortable with rough textures and or moisture.

- They could see but better for approximately 20 centimetres in front of their eyes only.

- Their "non-verbal" communication is done through cooing, crying and smiling occasionally.

- When touched inside the palm their grasps are firmed or tightened.

RECOMMENDED CAREGIVING TO NEWBORNS.

- As a parent/ caregiver ensure there is a consistent daily routine.

- Be consistent with your caring, don't flip-flop.

- Keep a verbal interaction open: talk to the infant constantly and keep an eye contact.

- Ensure that the environment is kept safely clean, vibrant and stimulating to development **HOLISTICALLY.**

- Cuddle often and regularly to encourage bonding.

INFANTS (3 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR OLDS) PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Can hold their head up steady and turn it.

- They have the ability to control their arms and leg movements.

- They can support their bodies with arms when lying down on their belly

- They can grasp and drop objects intentionally.

- They learn to sit unsupported.

- They learn to creep and crawl on their own.

- Start hanging on to objects when standing, and pull themselves up when standing.

- They start developing a Hand and Eye Coordination.

COGNITIVE/ INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

- Explores the environment and objects through touching and putting them in the mouth.

- Starts babbling and cooing.

- Start saying a few words.

- Use crying as a form of communicating discomfort, hunger and a call for attention.

EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- They recognise their parents, family members and caregivers.

- Feel uneasy, uncomfortable and anxious with strangers and unfamiliar people.

- They have separation anxiety when parents, certain family members and caregivers leave.

- They fear moving too far from parents or caregivers when playing.

- They really need to develop trust with their caregivers.

RECOMMENDED CARE GIVING TO INFANTS

- Parents, family members and caregivers should support their heads when holding the infants.

- Ensure that the environment is clean, remove all potential hazards and ensure that the environment is stimulating for holistic development too.

- Toys should be carefully chosen with developmental purpose in mind, safety, size and cleanliness should also be priotised.

- Extra precautions are to be taken by parents and caregivers especially when their child starts creeping and crawling.

Activity 6, 1

   Match Column A with the correct Statement in Column B

Column A	Column B
1. At 3 Months to 1 year old	a)Parents need to ensure a daily routine
2. Hazards	b) Is encouraged by cuddling often
3. Non Verbal form of communication	c) Objects that could hurt a child
4. Bonding	d) Children learn to sit unsupported
5. Hazards	e) Crying

(10)

Activity 6, 2

   1. Describe in full details the recommended care giving steps and advices to a care giver who will be taking care of 2 infants in her class for the first time. What should she do, avoid and be on the lookout for?

[10]

Activity 6, 3

Fill in the missing word using the provided toys, separation, coordination, verbal, grasp

   1. Hand and Eye _____ are part of physical development.

   2. _____ should be carefully chosen, should be age appropriate and always disinfected

3. Always interact with the body_____ even if they can't speak yet.

4. At 8 months infants' can_____ objects and drop them intentionally.

5. _____ anxiety is still experienced by toddlers when parents leave.

(10)