Components of Development

- Physical
- Language
- Social/Emotional
- Cognitive
Things Young School Age Children Learn

- Physical skills
- Self-care skills
- Sex role skills
- Friendship skills
- Basic skills
- Thinking skills
- Moral controls
- Decision-making skills
- Social skills
Influences on Development

Parent

Caregiver

Heredity

School Environment
Ways to Develop an Appropriate Program

- Become aware of developmental needs.
- Learn specific needs and wants.
- Know the children.
- Recognize the children as program owners.
- Develop activities with tangible results.
- Allow older children the opportunity to help younger children.
Communication with Young School Age Children

- Listen
- Talk
- Ask
- Take
- Help
Components of Language

- Phonology
- Semantics
- Grammar
- Pragmatics
Ways to Encourage Language Development

- Language
- Print
- Writing
- Books
Ways to Encourage Language and Reading

- Talk to children frequently.
- Expand on current vocabulary.
- Go beyond minimal language usage.
- Listen.
- Remember language is fun.
- Read to children.
- Give children a chance to read.
- Promote creativity.
- Model.
When Working with Bilingual Children Remember:

- Being bilingual has certain advantages.

- Bilingual language has a period of a temporary language imbalance.

- Different cultural patterns exist in language.

- Switching between languages is normal.

- There are different ways to learn a second language.

- Children communicate meaning when using language.

- A language rich environment can help language to flourish.

- Children should be encouraged to experiment with language.
Lesson 3: Visual Aid 1

Cognitive Component of Development

Physical

Language

Social/Emotional

Cognitive

Child Development: Five to Eight Instructor Manual
Three Educational Principles

- Emphasis on discovery learning
- Sensitivity to children’s readiness to learn
- Acceptance of individual differences
The Learning Cycle

- Awareness
- Exploration
- Inquiry
- Utilization

(Koralek et al., 1995)
Types of Open-Ended Questions

- Recall
- Convergent
- Divergent
- Evaluative
Social and Emotional Component of Development

Physical

Language

Social/ Emotional

Cognitive
Types of Young School Age Play

- Functional Play
- Constructive Play
- Games with Rules Play
- Creative Play
- Craft Play
- Open-Ended Play
Five Areas of Self-Esteem

- Academic Competence
- Athletic Competence
- Social Acceptance
- Behavioral Conduct
- Physical Appearance
Physical Component of Development

Physical

Social/Emotional

Language

Cognitive
Reference Population:
Standard Normal Curve
Fostering Physical Development

- School

- Community

- Home
Factors that Affect Physical Growth

- Heredity
- Nutrition
  - Malnutrition
  - Obesity
- Infectious Disease
  - Immunization
- Emotional Well-Being
Basic Components of the Diet

- Protein
- Fat
- Carbohydrates
- Minerals
- Vitamins
- Water
MyPlate

ChooseMyPlate.gov
Children Who Are Exceptional

Children who are different than the average child in mental characteristics, sensory abilities, communication abilities, behavior and emotional development or physical characteristics.
Typical Categories of Children Who Are Exceptional

- Intellectual Differences
- Communication Differences
- Sensory Differences
- Behavioral Differences
- Multiple and Severe Handicapping Conditions
- Physical Differences
Positive Benefits of Inclusion

- Developing friendships
- Improving social skills
- Increasing self-esteem
- Developing personal principles
- Gaining a comfort level with people who are different
- Building patience