

# Session 3



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**C-EDUC1 (3 units)**

*Child and Adolescent Learners and  
Learning Principles*

**Fall Semester 2023**

# C-EDUC1

## *Child and Adolescent Learners and Learning Principles*

**Fall Semester 2023**

**Landmarks of Development: Physical,  
Cognitive, Social and Moral Development**

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# Landmarks of Development

## **Session OBJECTIVES:**

- ✓ Identify the salient parts of the body in term of development.
- ✓ Discuss the importance of understanding the varying landmarks of development in an individual.
- ✓ Provide situations that will apply the understanding of these development in a real life situations.

# Landmarks of Development

**Types of Change in  
Development**

# Landmarks of Development

**The major types of change are:**

- ✓ *Change in size*
- ✓ *Change in proposition*
- ✓ *Disappearance of old features*
- ✓ *Acquisition of new features*

# Landmarks of Development

***Change in size.*** There is a change in physical and mental growth.

# Landmarks of Development

***Change in proposition.*** Physical development is not limited to the scope of size or dimension but the development also involve the mental aspect.

# Landmarks of Development

*Example:* if a child is focused only on his own interest but he will eventually get interested with other people and things.

# Landmarks of Development

*Disappearance of old features.* Some features that disappear are baby hair, the reflexes that were developed during the infancy period.

# Landmarks of Development

***Acquisition of new features.*** New features are acquired are the traits such as curiosity, sex urge, higher level of knowledge, morals and standards, different forms of language.

# Landmarks of Development

**Sequence of Development**

# Landmarks of Development

## Motor development in the head region:

- Control of muscles involved in eye movements, smiling, laughing, and holding up the head develops very rapidly when one considers the complexity of the behavior involved.
- Eye coordination, at first, is very poor. Display an ability to focus on an object in a stationary place.
  - a. Horizontal
  - b. Vertical
  - c. Circular

# Landmarks of Development

## **...Motor development in the head region**

Blinking reflex.

Reflex smiles.

Social smiles.

## **Pattern of movement:**

The ability to hold up the head momentarily

The ability to hold up their hands and arms.

Eye-hand coordination

# Landmarks of Development

## Stages in the pattern of locomotion:

- Rolling and hitching - The movement of the body is supported by the arms and hands which accompany the pushing or kicking movements of the legs.
- Crawling and creeping - the body is in a prone position on the ground with the abdomen in contact with the ground.

# Landmarks of Development

## Stages in the pattern of locomotion:

- Standing - The baby stands at first with his feet apart, the toes turned out diagonally, the knees locked and the head as well as the upper part of the trunk, carried forward to get balance stance.
- Walking – The infant should develop first the ability to stand alone before he can walk by himself or herself.

# Landmarks of Development

## Development of Skills

- 1. *Self-feeding.*** The learning stage on how to use utensils like spoon and fork and the coordination of putting the food in the mouth.
- 2. *Self-dressing.*** The child learns to remove his clothing before he learns how to put them on.

# Landmarks of Development

## Development of Skills

- 3. *Writing.*** The ability to write starts with simple scribble of shapes before one develops the ability to write symbols.
- 4. *Ball throwing and catching.*** This is an example of manipulative movement.

# Landmarks of Development

## Pattern of Motor Development :

***Running.*** Running is a version of a fast walk which is expected to have several falls before reaching the efficiency of movement.

***Jumping.*** To jump on one foot and land with both feet. This challenges the balance ability of a child.

***Skipping and hopping.*** This is a complex movement skill that requires the combination of jump, land and skip.

# Landmarks of Development

## Pattern of Motor Development :

***Galloping.*** He runs first then throws weight on the forward foot.

***Climbing.*** This is the ability to test the arm-core-leg strength.

***Swimming.*** Swimming movement skills are the best exercise for coordination and it also considered a total body exercise.

# Landmarks of Development

## Causes of Delayed Motor Development

**Poor physical condition.** A child who is physically weak will be slower in his motor development than a healthy child.

**Size of the body.** Small boned, thin, and muscular babies have been found, in general, to walk sooner than short, rotund, or exceedingly heavy babies.

**Intelligence.** The child who is mentally deficient is likely to be below the norm for his age in motor development.

**Lack of opportunity to develop muscle control.** Whenever practice is delayed, motor development is also delayed.

**Lack of incentive to develop muscle control.** Lack of motivation on the part of the children would mean the delay of motor development.

**Emphasis on specific movements.** Teaching specific movements are perfected very often delays the acquisition of skilled movements.

**Fear.** Forcing the child to carry out a skilled movement before his muscles and nervous system are ready for it results in delayed motor control.

# Landmarks of Development

## Patterns of Social Development

*Beginnings of social behavior.*

- a. *Imitation.* The child imitates those people around him/her.
- b. *Timidity and shyness.* This is the period when a child is not comfortable with the presence of other people who are not familiar with him/her.
- c. *Rivalry.* This manifests when the child begins to get jealous of the people or the things.

# Landmarks of Development

## ...Patterns of Social Development

*Beginnings of social behavior.*

- d. *Social cooperation.* The child begins to adjust with the situation in his environment.
- e. *Resistant behavior.* The refusal to take actions on the given instructions by the care-taker.

# Landmarks of Development

## Forms of social behavior:

**1) *Negativism*.** It is a form of exaggerated negative behavior".

**2) *Aggression*.** This is a common reaction to frustration. Aggressiveness may come from the child's desire to have attention and to demonstrate his superiority.

# Landmarks of Development

## Forms of social behavior:

3) *Quarreling*. Quarreling occurs whenever there is an misunderstanding and opposing principles between children.

4) *Teasing and bullying*. These two forms of behavior are related to quarreling.

# Landmarks of Development

## Forms of social behavior:

5) ***Rivalry***. One of the most common forms of competition in claiming something for possession.

6) ***Cooperation***. When the child learns how to adhere with the norm.

7) ***Selfishness***. Selfishness or unselfishness is determined by the age of the child.

# Landmarks of Development

## Forms of social behavior:

8) ***Social approval***. Absence of social approval causes the child to be unhappy and behave indifferently.

9) ***Sympathy***. Sympathy is a form of social behavior in which a child empathize with other individual.

# Landmarks of Development

## Factors Influencing Moral Development

1. ***Family.***
2. ***Playmates.*** As the child grows older the influence of peer is very strong.
3. ***Schools.*** When the relationship between teacher and pupils is good, the general morale of the class improves.
4. ***Recreational Activities.*** It is assumed that the child's moral standards are influenced by the way he/she interacts with people in activities that interest them
5. ***Intelligence.*** Valuing the multiple intelligences will add to the confidence of the child in terms of intellect.

# Landmarks of Development

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# Landmarks of Development

**Thank you for listening!**