

Unit 1 Knowledge Organiser

Unit 1 Human Lifespan Development Grade Descriptors

Pass Learners are able to explore familiar applications of physical, intellectual, emotional and social development across the human lifespan, factors affecting human growth and development and effects of aging.

Distinction Learners are able to articulate arguments and views concisely and professionally to justify and evaluate physical, intellectual, emotional and social development across the human lifespan, factors affecting human growth and development and effects of ageing.

Factors that affect self-concept



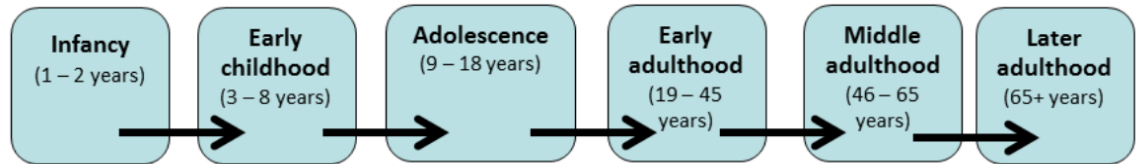
Age	Appearance	Gender	Social class	Ethnicity/culture
Education	Relationships with others	Sexual orientation	Emotional development	Life experiences



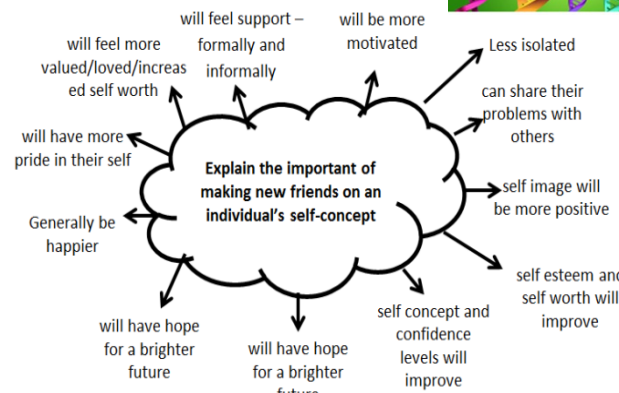
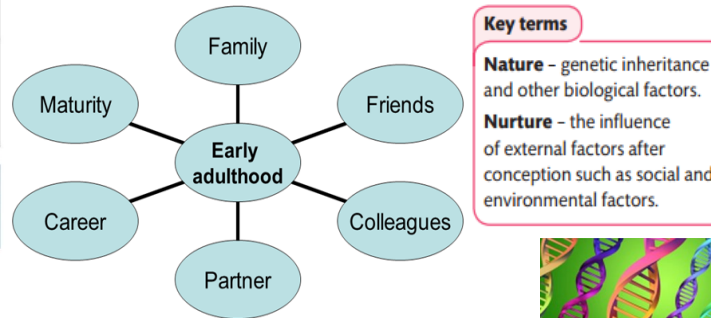
WRITTEN EXAM

Type of learner	Visual learner	Auditory learner	Kinaesthetic learner
What it means	Need to see something or picture it, to learn it.	Need to hear something to learn it.	Learn better when physical activity is involved – learn by doing.
How it can help prepare for the test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colour code information on your notes. Make short flash cards (so you can picture the notes). Use diagrams, mind maps and flowcharts. Use post-it notes to leave visible reminders for yourself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read information aloud, then repeat it in your own words. Use word games or mnemonics to help. Use different ways of saying things – different stresses or voices for different things. Record short revision notes to listen to on your phone or computer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise your notes while walking – use different locations for different subjects. Try and connect actions with particular parts of a sequence you need to learn. Record your notes and listen to them while doing chores, exercising etc – associate the tasks with the learning.

The Six Life Stages



Patient	Someone who is receiving medical care or treatment, whether in a health or care setting (such as a hospital or care home) or at home. Sometimes used interchangeably with 'service user', which is the generally preferred term in the social care sector.
Carer	Someone who provides unpaid support to family or friends who cannot manage without this help. This could be caring for a relative, partner or friend who is ill, frail, disabled or has mental health or substance misuse problems.
Service user	Someone who uses health or, more usually, care services. Different people choose to use a range of terms including 'client', 'patient', 'customer' or 'consumer'.



THEORIST	TOPIC
<u>Jean Piaget</u>	cognitive development
<u>Noam Chomsky</u>	Language Acquisition Device (LAD)
<u>John Bowlby</u>	theories of attachment
<u>Schaffer & Emerson</u>	sequence of attachment
<u>Arnold Gesell</u>	children's biological maturation
<u>Albert Bandura</u>	social learning theory
<u>Diana Baumrind</u>	parenting styles
<u>Paxton & Dixon</u>	impact of low income
<u>Holmes & Rahe</u>	Social Readjustment Rating Scale

Unit 1 Knowledge Organiser

LAA: Human growth and development through the life stages

Physical Development across the life stages:

- Principles of growth and development
- Infancy (0-2), including gross and fine motor skills
- Early childhood (3-8), including further development of gross and fine motor skills
- Adolescence (9-18), including changes made during puberty
- Early Adulthood (19-45), including reaching physical maturity
- Middle Adulthood (46-65), including menopause
- Later Adulthood (65+), including the effects of ageing.

Intellectual Development across the life stages:

- Rapid growth in intellectual and language skills
- Piaget's model of how children's logic and reasoning develops
- Chomsky's model in relation to how children acquire language
- Early Adulthood – thinking becomes realistic and pragmatic
- The effects of age on the function of memory, including memory loss.

Emotional Development across the life stages:

- Attachment to care-giver in infancy and early adulthood
- The development and importance of self-concept: definition and factors involved in the development of positive/negative self-esteem, definition and factors involved in the development of positive/negative self-image

Social Development across the life stages:

- The stages of play in infancy and early childhood: solo play, parallel play and co-operative play
- The importance of friendship and friendship groups (social benefits and effects of peer pressure)
- The development of relationships with others
- The development of independence through the life stages

UNIT 1: HUMAN LIFESPAN DEVELOPMENT

LAB: Factors affecting human growth and development

The nature/nurture debate related to factors

- Development across the lifespan is a result of genetic or inherited factors – Gesell's maturation theory
- Development across the lifespan is a result of environmental factors – Bandura's social learning theory
- Both factors may play a part – stress-diathesis model

Genetic factors that affect development

- Genetic predispositions/disorders to particular conditions – cystic fibrosis, brittle bone disease, phenylketonuria PKU), Huntington's disease, Klinefelter's syndrome, Down's syndrome, colour blindness, Duchene muscular dystrophy, susceptibility to disease such as cancer, high blood cholesterol and diabetes.
- Biological factors that affect development – foetal alcohol syndrome, effects of maternal infections and lifestyle/diet during pregnancy, congenital defects.

Environmental factors that affect development:

- Exposure to pollution – respiratory disorders, cardiovascular problems and allergies
- Poor housing conditions – respiratory disorders, cardiovascular problems, hypothermia, anxiety and depression
- Access to health and social care services – availability of transport, opening hours of services, ability to understand the needs and requirements of particular services

Social factors that affect development:

- Family Dysfunction – parental divorce or separation, sibling rivalry, parenting style
- Bullying – effects of bullying on self-esteem, self-harm and suicide
- Effects of culture, religion and belief – beliefs that may prevent medical intervention, dietary restrictions

Economic factors that affect development:

- Income and expenditure
- Employment status
- Education
- Lifestyle

LAC: Effects of ageing

Major life events that affect development

- Predictable events/unpredictable events
- The effects of life events on health
- Holmes-Rahe social readjustment rating scale and the effects of life events on a person's stress levels and health

The physical changes of ageing

- Cardiovascular disease
- The degeneration of the nervous tissue
- Osteoarthritis
- Degeneration of the sense organs
- The reduced absorption of nutrients
- Dementia, to include Alzheimer's disease
- Effects of illness that are common in ageing

The psychological changes of ageing

- Effects of confidence and self-esteem
- Effects of social change, including role changes, loss of a partner, loss of friends, increase in leisure time
- Financial concerns
- Effects of culture, religion and beliefs
- Social disengagement theory
- Activity theory

