

# SYNTHESIS OF THE PHYSICAL, COGNITIVE AND SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS

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MODULE 30



# MIDDLE AND LATE CHILDHOOD

This is the **stage between 6-12 years old**. Children in this stage receive less attention than children in infancy or early childhood. The support of the family and friends of the child is very important during this phase of development.



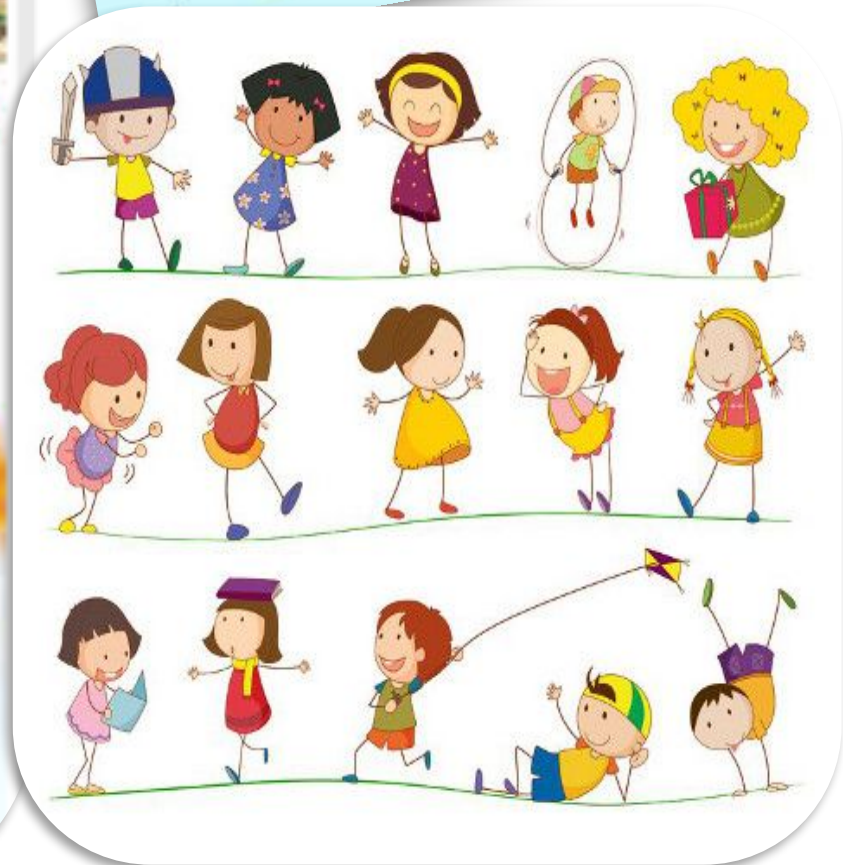




# KEY FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS









# PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS

- It relates to the development of children's body control and coordination of large movements, fine manipulative skills, partial awareness and balance.
- It also focuses on children's knowledge and understanding of a healthy lifestyle which physical well being depends.



# PARENTS AND TEACHERS SHOULD:



- Provide suitable opportunities for physical play.
- Be aware of the importance of physical skills to children's self-esteem, health and well-being, and for developing positive, healthy attitudes.
- Share physical activities with the child.

- Celebrate their successes.
- Provide opportunities for children to join out-of-school clubs and holiday schemes that extend their interest in physical activities and sports.
- Participate in home and school tasks that promote physical skills and be aware of the importance of healthy eating.



## Middle and Late Childhood (6-12 years)

### Physical Development



- Growth and Body Changes
- Children grow more slowly.
- Weight (5 or 6 pounds)
- Height (2 inches per year)
- Similar growth patterns (boys Vs. girls)
- Body proportion (thinner & slimmer)
- Muscles become bigger and stronger
- Lung capacity gives greater endurance and speed.

## PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Children will grow an average of **2-3 inches** taller **each year** throughout this period.
- As young children enter this stage, boys are generally taller than girls. However, by the end of middle childhood, this trend reverses and girls will generally be taller than boys.
- “**Growing pains**” are caused by bone growth that outpaces the growth of surrounding muscles and tendons, causing a subsequent stretching of the muscles and tendons.





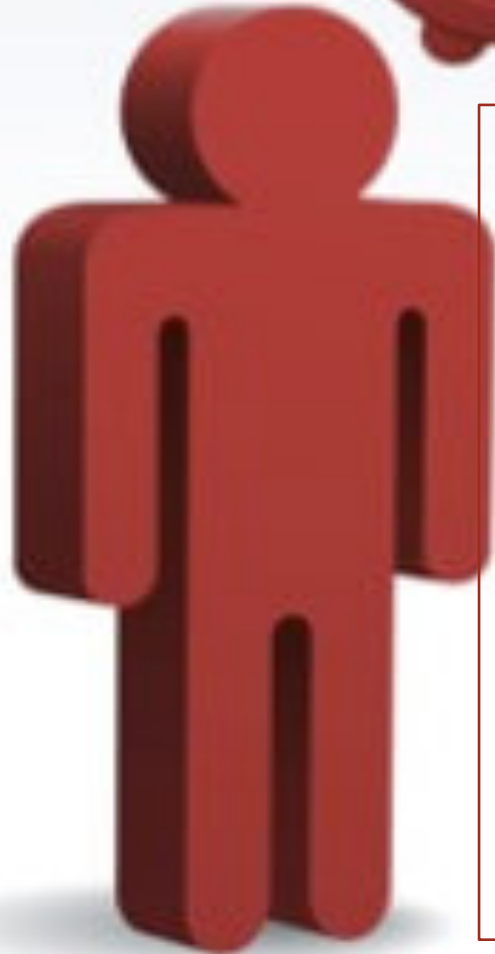


# COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS

- They begin to see things from other school-age children's perspective and begin to understand how their behavior affects others.
- They are developing their oral language skills, acquiring new vocabulary and sentence structures.
- They enjoy planning and building.
- It marks the beginning of logical or the operational thought.
- It provides children with the means of paying attention to thinking about the world around them.



# PARENTS AND TEACHERS SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES FOR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT



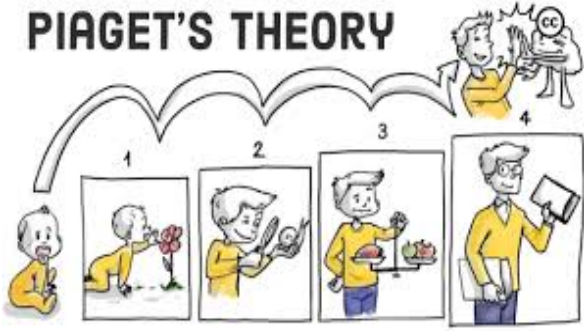
- Improving self-awareness.
- Improving self-knowledge.
- Improving skills and/or learning new ones.
- Building or renewing identity or self-esteem.

- Developing strengths or talents.
- Improving career.
- Identifying or improving potentials.





## PIAGET'S THEORY



# COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS



## Middle/Late Childhood Cognitive Development

- Piaget describes the level of cognition in middle to late childhood as concrete operational.
  - They are able to grasp logical reasoning patterns, such as required in mathematics.
  - They are no longer egocentric thinkers.
  - Still struggle with analyzing abstract concepts.

## Cognitive Development

- Leadership skills
- Differing reasoning skills
- Use of analogies in explanation
- Decision-making and problem solving opportunities
- Individual identify
- Social comparison.





everything you NEED TO KNOW about

# Social & Emotional Development



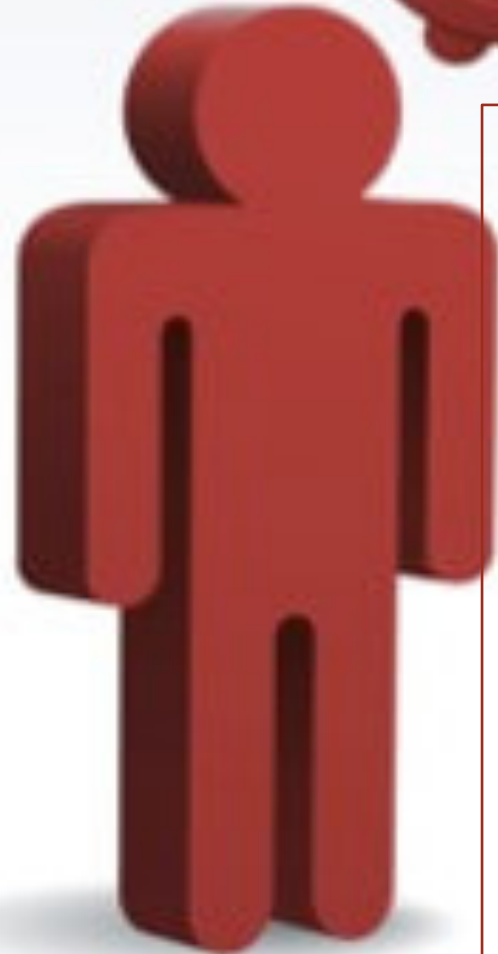


# SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS

- How children start to understand who they are, what they are feeling and what to expect when interacting with others.
- It is the development of being able to:
  - Form and sustain positive relationship
  - Experience, manage and express emotions
  - Explore and engage with the environment



# PARENTS AND TEACHERS SHOULD ENGAGE IN QUALITY INTERACTIONS FOR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT LIKE:



- Be affectionate and nurturing- hold comfort, talk and sing with the child.
- “give and take” relationship
- Provide responsive care, letting them practice new skills while still providing hands-on help.

- Supports child’s developing skills- help him/her but don’t do everything for your child, even it takes longer.
- Teach social and emotional skills, such as taking turns, listening and resolving.







# SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLERS



## What is Social-Emotional Development?

- Social-emotional development in preschoolers refers to the ability to communicate feelings, wishes, and intentions of oneself and others (Dunn, Bretherton, & Munn, 1987; Dunn, 2000)
- It is an imperative skill which involves social awareness and social referencing, where children are able to comprehend and appreciate situations that cause them to feel certain emotions (Camras & Sachs, 1991; Mumme & Fernald, 2003)
- This important skills in early childhood development allows children to understand their own emotions and the intentions of others (Tomasello & Rakoczy, 2003)



# Factors Affecting Dev't :>

Physical Development	Cognitive Development	Socio-Emotional Dev't
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Genes</li><li>• Food</li><li>• Climate</li><li>• Exercise</li><li>• Medical condition</li><li>• illnesses</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• environment</li><li>• Parent/guardian</li><li>• Educator</li><li>• Friends</li><li>• Learning aids</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• environment</li><li>• Beliefs</li><li>• Personal traits</li><li>• Values</li><li>• People who they interact with.</li></ul>



# END OF MODULE 30 ☺

Let's proceed in answering questions . . .



# QUESTION 01:

1. In which developmental stage do the following apply? Learning physical skills for playing games, developing school related skills such as reading, writing and counting, developing conscience and values and attaining independence.
  - A. Middle childhood
  - B. Early childhood
  - C. Early adulthood
  - D. Adolescence





# QUESTION 02:

2. Primary school children fantasize less often because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. They are less imaginative
  - B. They are not creative
  - C. They have become more cynical
  - D. They are more attuned to happenings around them



# QUESTION 03:

3. In what stage of development does children start to understand who they are and start interacting with others.

- A. Cognitive development
- B. Socio-emotional development
- C. Physical development
- D. Behavioral development





# QUESTION 04:

4. This development focuses on child's healthy lifestyle, skills and body control.

- A. Physical development
- B. Behavioral development
- C. Cognitive development
- D. Socio-emotional development



# QUESTION 05:

5. “We were on the wisdom of human development that at no other time we are more ready to learn than at the end of early childhood’s period.” What stage in life is being describe?

- A. Adolescence
- B. Early adulthood
- C. Middle and Late childhood
- D. Late adulthood





**Thank you for  
listening !**

**God bless . ☺☺**

*"Children must be  
taught how to think,  
not what to think."*

*Margaret Mead*