Chapter 8
“Physical Development of Early Childhood”

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ED 205-02
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Bellwork:

Shawn and Jessica are both 5 years old and attend pre-school at St. Bernard’s Academy. During recess, Shawn and Jessica stared at the jungle gym, looking from bottom to top; they planned to race to the highest platform. Who do you think will win and what factors did you use to come up with this conclusion? What are some ways to enhance motor development skills?
Chapter 8: SLO’s

Students will be able to...

- Describe changes in body size, proportions, and skeletal maturity during early childhood.
- Describe brain development in early childhood.
- Explain major milestones of gross and fine motor development in early childhood.
- Describe individual differences in preschoolers’ motor skills and ways to enhance motor development in early childhood.
**Class NORMS:**

*Please...*

- Be prepared
- Participate
- Respect each other
- Cell-phones on SILENT
- Have fun
TIME TO SHARE...

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Warm Up Activity: Game Time

“Ring Around the Facts”
Body Size

- Phases into a slower growth pattern
- Height (2-3 inches each year)
- Weight (5 lbs. each year)
- “Baby Fat” declines
- “Thinner” body figure
- Stretch “Vertically” rather than “Horizontally”
Body Size: Comparisons

Boys
- Slightly Bigger
- More muscular

Girls
- Slightly smaller
- Keep some body fat

Keep in mind…

Growth norms vary due to genetic factors. Poor health concerns contribute to poor body size and growth.
Proportions

- Similar to adults
- Torso lengthens and widens
- Spine straightens
- More streamlined
- Flat tummy
- Longer legs & arms
Skeletal Growth

- Skeletal changes continue from infancy through early childhood.
- Between ages 2 and 6, approximately 45 new epiphyses forming in various parts of the skeleton.
- Epiphyse a.k.a growth centers is when cartilage hardens into bones.
- “Baby teeth” begins to fall out at the end of pre-school years, occurrence is affected by genetic factors & cultural ancestry.
- Nutritional factors & deceased “baby teeth” affect the development of permanent teeth.
- Tooth decay is strongly caused by exposure to tobacco smoke, poor diet, & inadequate health care.
Activity #1

- Students divide into 4 groups
- Group Assignment: Draw your child based on age interpretation, then list and describe the major milestone of gross and fine development in early childhood.
- Group #1: Ages 2-3; Group #2: Ages 3-4; Group #4: Ages 4-5; Group #4: Ages 5-6
- You have 8 mins. to finish and present your findings to the class.
Activity #2

“Brain Fart Heart Pumper”
Example...

________________ can help modify their physical environments.

COMMUNITIES
BRAIN DEVELOPMENT

________________ occurs between ages 2 and 6, where the brain increases from 70 percent of its adult weight to 90 percent.
Preschoolers improve in a wide variety of skills that include: physical coordination, perception, attention, memory, _________, and imagination.
The individual’s ____________________________ is the greater capacity of one side of the brain that is reflected by Handedness.

DOMINANT CEREBRAL HEMISPHERE
At the rear and base of the brain is the ________________, a structure that aids in balance and controls body movement.

CEREBELLUM
The ________________, is a structure in the brain stem that maintains alertness and consciousness, generates synapses and myelinates throughout early childhood and into adolescence.
An inner-brain structure called the hippocampus, plays a vital role in memory and in images of space that help us find our way, undergoes rapid synapse formation and myelination in the second half of the first year.
Also located in the inner brain, adjacent to the hippocampus, is the ________, a structure that plays a central role in processing emotional information.
The _________________ is a large bundle of fibers connecting the two cerebral hemispheres.

CORPUS CALLOSUM
LATERALIZATION is the process that defines differences in the rate of development between the two hemispheres as far as specializing in functions.
Between ages 2 and 6, the brain increases from ____% of its adults weight to ____%.  
70 PERCENT & 90 PERCENT
HA_D_D_E_S

The research term, ______________ is used to describe the skilled motor action such as: using the left hand to do most things and occasionally using the other hand for a few things, such as swinging a baseball bat.

HANDEDNESS
The process in which __________________ occurs when neurons are seldom stimulated and lose their connective fibers.

SYNAPTIC PRUNING
PLASTICITY

Synaptic connections supports __________ of young brain, helping to ensure that the child will acquire certain abilities even if some areas are damaged.
The term ______________ describes the ability that even if a child preferably uses one hand (either right or left), they sometimes use the other hand skillfully as well.

AMBIIDEXTROUS
One genetic theory proposes that most children inherit a gene that _________ them for right-handedness and a left-dominant cerebral hemisphere.
Conclusion & Assessment

Let’s play

“Review MONOPOLY”