Principles of growth and development

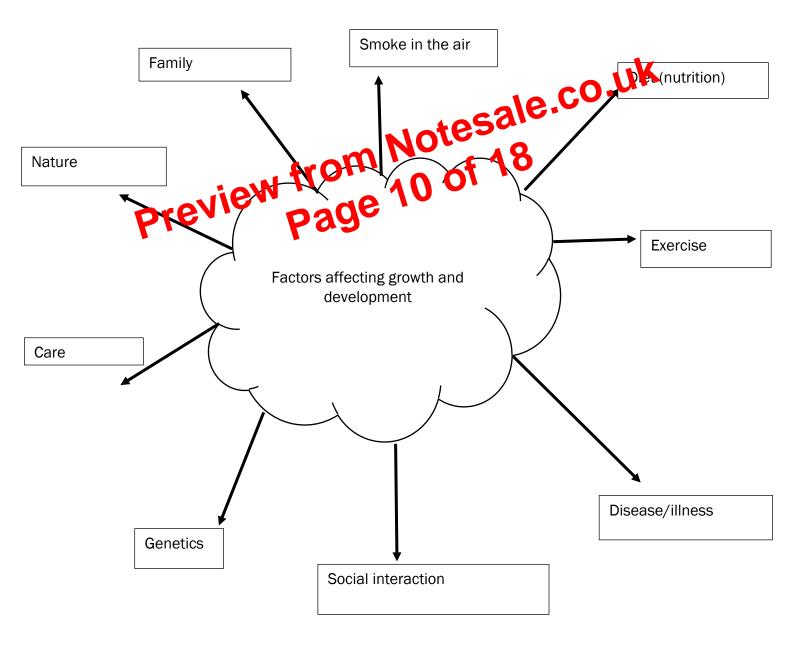
There are 5 principles of growth and development – 2 principles of growth and 3 of development.

Growth -

- 1. The rate of growth is variable
- 2. Different parts of the body grow at different rates (they will have body/neural growth spurts)

Development -

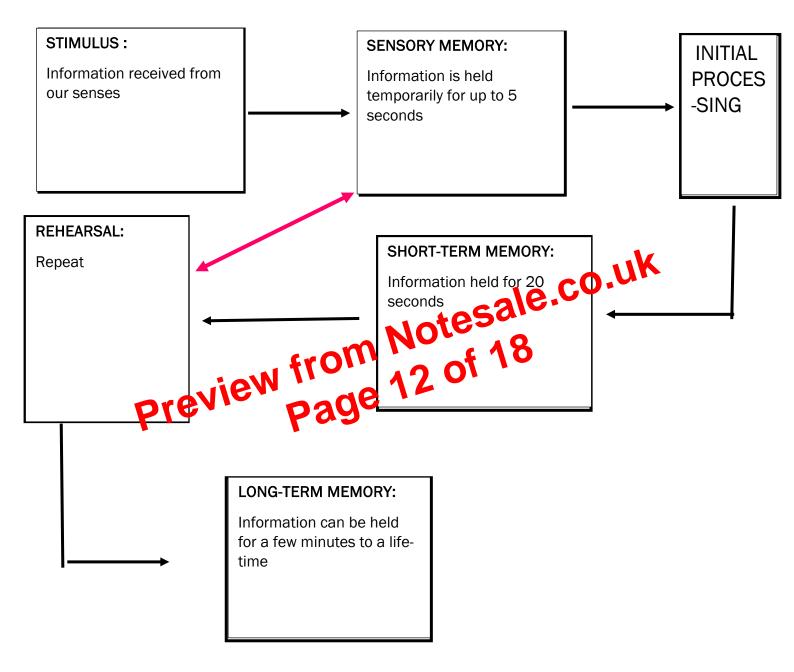
- 1. Occurs in an orderly sequence
- 2. Begins with the control of the head movements and continues down the body
- 3. Begins with uncontrolled large movements before becoming precise and refined



Information processing theory

To build on children's cognitive development, they require the opportunity to interpret, store and retrieve memories.

Children are active learners and should be involved in sensory/visual activities to give them the opportunities to develop their memory skills.



Pink arrow = **INFORMATION LOST**

Clustering = putting information together

Elaboration = expand on information

Chomsky

Chomsky is a nativist, and his theory is language related and is called the 'Language Acquisition Device'.

He suggested that children are born with the LAD which enables them to understand language

The main points of his theory are:

- There is a critical period for learning language (first 10 years)*
- Language is instinctive/inbuilt/innate
- Language development follows a pattern
- Children need a language rich environment
- University grammar is the term given to children across the world being able to learn their home language effectively at around the same age

*Lenneberg and Chomsky both agree that there is a critical period from birth to puberty (around 10 years) where children absorb language around them in order to understand grammar and speech.

Factors that can affect language acquisition -

- Excessive screen time (reduces concentration)
 Conductive hearing loss (not be able to hear words or sounds in the contraction (bad role more)
 Quality of adult interaction (bad role more) contractive to the contractive page