

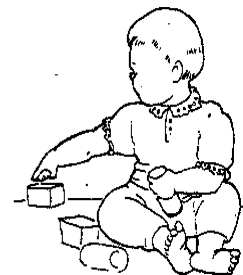
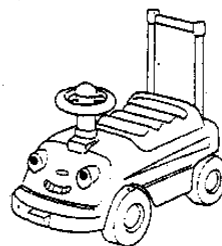
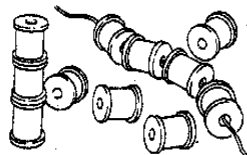
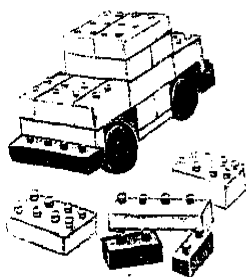
## Definition and average

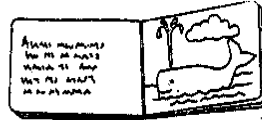
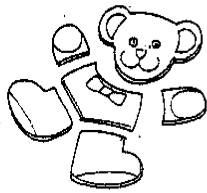
## Stages of development on my child.

Physical development is the development of the body, the child learns a variety of motor skills. There are two kinds Gross motor skills and Fine manipulative skills. For a child who is 15 months old they should be able to take a cup and spoon to her mouth. When building a tower of bricks, can place on top of another.

Social development is the process of learning skills and attitudes which enable people to live with others. At the age of 15 months the child should be able to copy and help around the house or garden.

Intellectual development is the development of the mind (mental development and cognitive development).



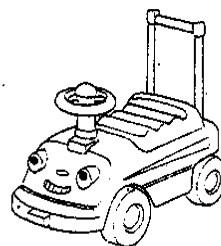
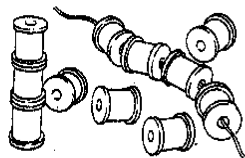
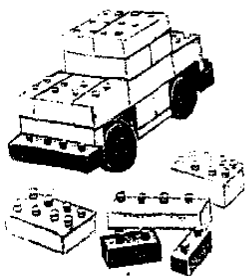


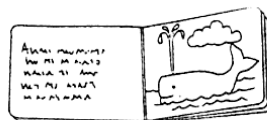
At this stage a child of 15 months should be able to remember people and can recognise and sort out shapes.

Emotional development is the development of the child's ability to control her feelings, this is influenced by her inborn temperament, the environment and health. For a child who is 15 months she should be able to co-operate, display self-satisfaction and may begin temper tantrums.

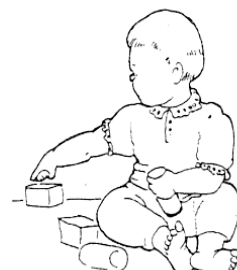
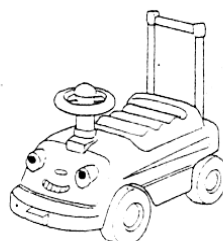
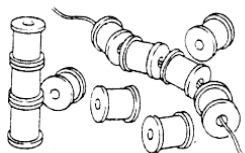
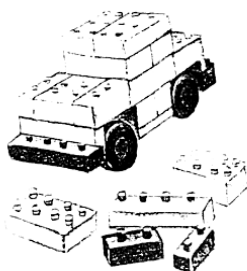
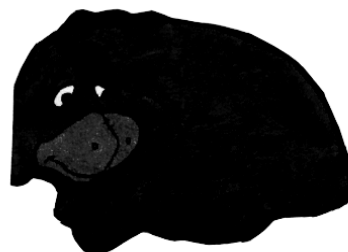
### Area of Interest to Study for my child.

I have chosen to study the area of Physical development. I have chosen this area because this is the best choice for the age of my child.





My child is at the age where she is learning new things. She is adventuring into doing things. As I live with the child I am studying it will be easier to monitor any new developments in her physical development. She is learning something new all the time. So this will be an interesting area to study. I will also watch her manipulative skills.





FAMILY

FRIENDS

NOTES IN FOLDER

DOCTORS

EMILY'S FRIENDS

# RESOURCES

CLINICS

BOOKS

LEAFLETS

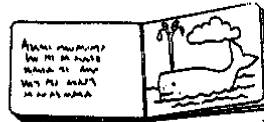
MAGAZINES

VIDEOS

LIBRARYS



These are the places and people from where I will get my information from.

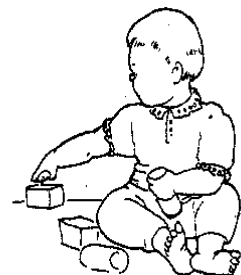
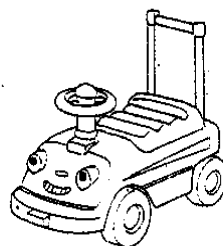
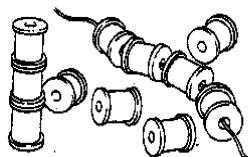
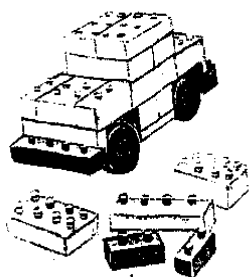


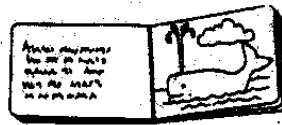
## Physical Development

Physical development includes the development of movement. Movement requires the co-ordination of the work of the brain cells with the muscles in the body. As babies grow older they develop the ability to control their muscle movements.

As physical development proceeds, the child acquires various physical skills - motor skills - which require co-ordination between brain and muscles.

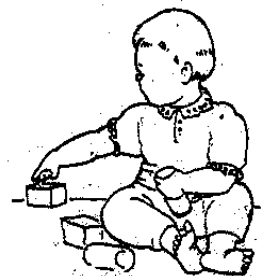
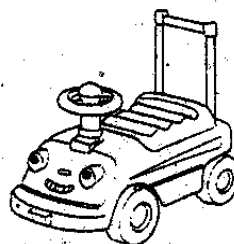
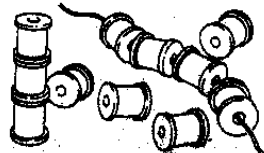
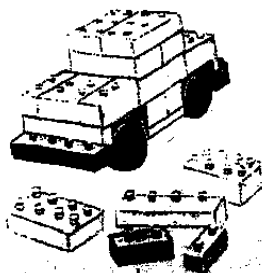
Gross motor skills use the large muscles in the body and include walking, running, climbing, kicking a ball, throwing, etc. Fine manipulative skills involve precise use of the hands and fingers for pointing, drawing, doing up buttons, using a knife and fork, writing, etc.

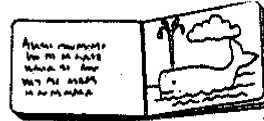
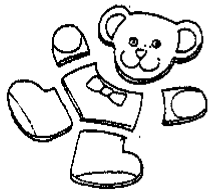




## Milestones of Physical

### Development





## Milestones of Physical Development

Six Weeks - smiles at mother : eyes stare at a ring on string and follow the mother.

Three months - turns head to sound

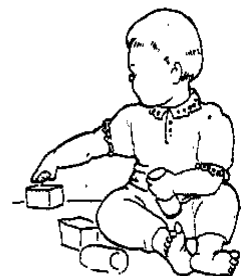
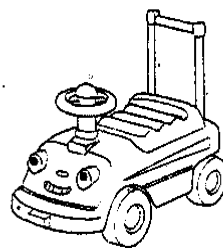
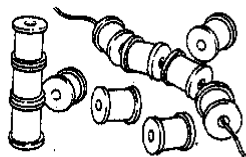
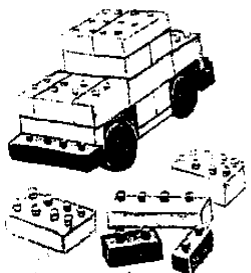
Six months - head steady and back straight when held on shoulder, sits with support of cushions, stretches arms to be lifted up

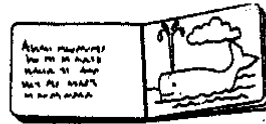
Six - twelve months - develops hand skills

Seven - nine months - sits up without support but cannot go into reverse, may cry with tiredness

Nine months - trunk strong enough so he can twist around to toy on either side, sits without support for ten minutes, may pull himself up on furniture.

One year - standing, walking only with support, bottom shuffle, bear walk on hands and feet





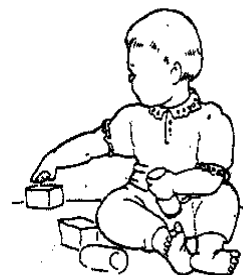
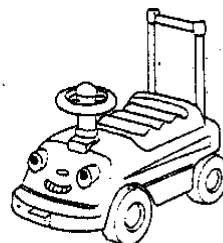
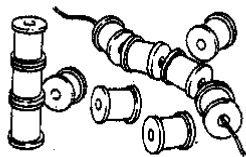
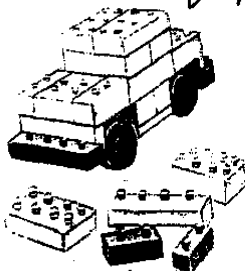
Thirteen - fifteen months - Walks without support but cannot go into reverse - falls down, Creeps up stairs, cannot throw ball without falling over.

Two years - Can manage stairs alone, walks into ball trying to kick it, can rise to feet after squatting, sits astride tricycle but cannot use pedals.

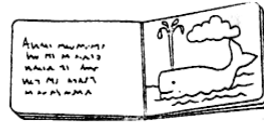
Three years - goes up stairs, plays on climbing frame, rides tricycle, stands for brief moment on one foot only.

Four years - goes down stairs, runs on tiptoe, climbs ladders, hops on one foot, stand on one foot for three to five seconds.

Five years - skips, dances, hops, stands on one foot for eight to ten seconds, very skilful at using all the equipment in the playground.







Physical Development

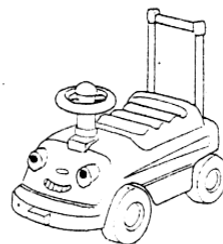
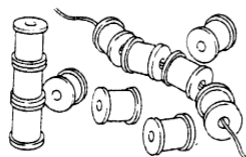
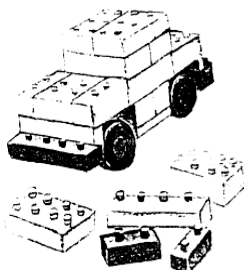
Learning to Sit

1 year = The baby will be able to sit unsupported for a long while and is able to turn sideways and stretch out to pick up a toy at this age.



The prone position

1 year = The baby will crawl rapidly, either on hands and knees, or like a bear on hands and feet, or shuffles along on their bottom.





## Physical Development

### Learning to walk

1 year = The baby can walk with one hand held. At this stage she walks with feet apart and with steps of varying length, and her feet have a tendency to go in different directions.

15 months = The baby can by now walk alone. The average age at which babies first walk on their own is 15 months, but some walk much earlier and others much later. At first they are unsteady on their feet and tend to hold their arms up in order to keep their balance, they cannot stop easily or turn corners, and if they look down they fall down.

