

Do It Now

## Title – Intellectual development

***Are you ready to learn?***  
*Books, planner and Pens out ready to learn .*



Activity:

In your own words try and define what intellectual development means to you

***Stretch it:***

***Give examples of “intellectual development” taking place***

Complete in Silence Please

# Big Question: How do individuals develop intellectually through the lifespan?

To secure an understanding by identifying what intellectual development.

To further develop an understanding by explaining how individuals develop intellectually through the lifespan

To achieve excellence by applying knowledge to a case study



Keywords

*Intellectual  
Skills  
mind*

# Intellectual development



- Learning
- Language development
- Concentration
- problem solving
- abstract and creative thinking,
- development/loss of memory and recall
  
- Basically anything t do with the mind!

# What is Intellectual Development?

This refers to the way that a child's mind and brain function develops. It includes:

- Their ability to communicate
- To think in creative and abstract terms
- Learning to solve problems
- Pay attention
- Make sense of the world around them
- Be able to make judgments and conclusions



# Cognitive processes



- Attention
- Memory
- Perception
- Information processing
- Problem solving
- Thought/thinking
- Language
- Many more!
- There is rapid growth in this area during infancy

Intellectual skill	Infancy or early childhood?
They communicate with crying, cooing and gurgling noises.	
They know and understand over 600 words	
They can count up to 10 and begin to learn the names of colours and shapes	
Use their senses to understand what is going on around them.	
They enjoy moving objects around and can stack one brick on top of another	
They can copy letters and numbers and may be able to write their own name	
Their vocabulary increases to 1000 and can make sentences of 5 or more words. Vocabulary then increases to 2000	
They can repeat words and understand basic instructions	
They continue to enjoy playing with toys and can stack 3-4 bricks in a tower	
They can complete puzzles with 20 pieces	
They can solve maths problems	
They develop concrete thinking and abstract thinking.	

Intellectual skill	Infancy or early childhood?
They communicate with crying, cooing and gurgling noises.	I
They know and understand over 600 words	I
They can count up to 10 and begin to learn the names of colours and shapes	I
Use their senses to understand what is going on around them.	I
They enjoy moving objects around and can stack one brick on top of another	I
They can copy letters and numbers and may be able to write their own name	C
Their vocabulary increases to 1000 and can make sentences of 5 or more words. Vocabulary then increases to 2000	C
They can repeat words and understand basic instructions	I
They continue to enjoy playing with toys and can stack 3-4 bricks in a tower	I
They can complete puzzles with 20 pieces	I
They can solve maths problems	C
They develop concrete thinking and abstract thinking.	C

## Infancy or childhood?

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Infancy



Infancy or childhood?

They know and understand over 600 words

Early childhood

## Infancy or childhood?

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# Early childhood

# Infancy or childhood?

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# Infancy

## Infancy or childhood?

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Infancy

Infancy or childhood?

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Early childhood

## Infancy or childhood?

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# Early childhood

## Intellectual development - Adolescence

This is an important life stage for intellectual development

Between 9-18:

-secondary school, learning, reading, writing, problem solving, exams, qualifications, college, further learning  
new skills/knowledge

Part time jobs: learning new skills, better memory, concentration

# Adulthood



Adults continue to develop intellectually as they get older

## **Work:**

Learning new skills

Concentration

Memory

Promotion- new duties

Changing jobs

## **Also:**

Stress, anxiety, worries about certain things

Responsibility of a family/job etc

Memory affected towards the end

# Effects of age on memory



- Later adulthood- some people may be less able to solve problems and experience memory loss.
- There are different types of memory:
  - Procedural (how to ride a bike)
  - Episodic(what I had for lunch)
- Episodic memory and remembering where and when events took place are types of memory which most commonly decline with age
- Memory loss can happen as a result of ageing
- Some people may think its dementia (it could be)
- **Effects:** memory loss, less concentration, less focus, low motivation, stress/anxiety/worries, less able to problem solve