

## Title – Social development

*Are you ready to learn?*

*Books, planner and Pens out ready to learn .*



Activity:

In your own words try and define what social development means to you AND write down 5 key words to do with Social Development

*Stretch it:*

*Give examples of social development through the life span*

Complete in Silence Please

# Big Question: What social development takes places through our lifespan?

To secure an understanding by identifying what social development is

To further develop an understanding by explaining the social development that takes place through the lifespan

To achieve excellence by applying knowledge to a case study



*Social  
Friends  
Sharing  
play*

# Social development across the life stages

---

# Social development

---

- You need to know:
  - The stages of play
  - Friendships
  - Relationships with others/trust
  - Independence

These are all key words and **MUST** be included in your work!

# PLAY

---

- Play is vital to build a child's social skills, confidence, develop their imagination and teach relationships. There are several stages of play that children go through.
- Please see table on next slide

# Stages of play

age	Type of play	Definition
0-2 years	<b>Solitary</b>	The child will play alone, focusing on one activity. Will explore and play with a range of toys and activities
2-3 years	<b>Parallel</b>	Children will play alongside each other but will not play together
3-5 years	<b>Simple co-operative</b>	Children will join in different activities and begin to learn to share and take turns
5+ years	<b>Complex co-operative</b>	Children may make up games, organise themselves and decide their own rules

# Importance of friends & friendship groups

- Friends can come from different areas of life. School, work place, clubs.
- Lots of benefits (positive):
  - Help develop independence and self-concept
  - Take part in exercise programmes with friends benefitting their physical performance
  - Friends can provide support through emotional crisis
  - Help with work or school work
  - Peer pressure to complete some work or behave in a good way
- Negative:
  - Peer pressure: making/coercing people to act or behave in a certain way. Unhealthy/dangerous behaviours: smoking, drugs, drinking, truanting etc

# Your work.....

---

- in all life stages did your person have friends?
- Where they good at making friends?
- Did they go out with friends?



# Development of relationships with others

---

- An ability to develop relationships with others is very important for well-being. As we get older we get better at developing relationships
- Relationships require effective communication, valuing differences & mutual respect.
- Relationships can offer emotional support & increase self-esteem.

# Your work.....

---

- in all life stages did your person have relationships?
- Where they good at making relationships?
- Which relationships were new? Which ones broke down?

## Development of independence through the life stages

- Independence develops throughout the life stages even from **childhood** when children learn to complete tasks independently (getting dressed, eating food).
- As a child gets older and enters **adolescence** they enjoy more freedom and independence which can sometimes cause friction in families!
- Peer pressure may influence independence both positively and negatively.

In **adolescence** and **adulthood** people may gain employment which gives them the finances to be more independent. It also provides an opportunity to make new friends. Skills such as time management, teamwork, meeting deadlines will be required to maintain employment and maintain a source of financial income.

People leave home and have to get a job, look after themselves and maintain a property, which further develops independence. Many people then have children which means they are responsible for looking after another individual, which again develops their independence. Some people may find it difficult to go out and carry on doing things independently as they used to due to the extra responsibility to they require help.

As people enter **older adulthood** they may require more help so they may lose some of their independence.



- 
- Design a timeline in which you clearly identify:
  - 1- stages of physical development and what happens in each stage i.e. the development of certain gross and fine motor skills (including age groups)
  - 2- stages of intellectual development (including age groups and experiments)
  - 3- the emotional development cycle including theories/ages
  - 4- all key info must be included