

Preschoolers (4 & 5 years) •

During this period physical growth slows , but •
control of the body and coordination increase
greatly. world gets larger as they meet
relatives , friends and neighbors .

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Physical development: •

They appear taller and thinner than toddlers , because •
children tend to grow more in height than in weight , •
Their brain reach the adult size by 5 years . The
extremities grow more quick than the body trunk
.Weight gain is slow , and grow about 5 to 6 cm each
year .

Motor abilities :by age 5 years , children are able to •
wash their hands and face and brush their teeth , and
can dress themselves without assistance .

Psychosocial development: •

They solve problems in accordance with their •
conscience . their personalities develop .they often
identify with the parent of the same sex and like
to mimic their behaviors . they are aware of the
two sex . during preschool years four adaptive
mechanism are learned :identification ,
introjections , imagination , repression.

- Identification: occur when the child perceives the self as similar to another person and behave like that person(ex: father).
- Introjection : the assimilation of the attribute of the others
- Imagination : they have an active imagination and fantasizes in play .
- Repression : is removing experience , thoughts , and impulses from awareness

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Cognitive development : •

They learn through trial and error , and think of •
only one idea at a time . they do not understand
relationships such as those between mother and
father or sister and brother . at age 5 years they
can count pennies however , the opportunity to
spend money usually does not occur until they
attend school .

Moral development : •

They are capable of prosocial behavior , that is •
, any action that a person takes to benefit
someone else . prosocial connotes sharing ,
protecting , giving aid , befriending , showing
affection , and giving encouragement . they
develop some internal control

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Health problems : •

Respiratory tract problem and communicable •
diseases frequently occur as the child interact
with other children at nursery school

.Accident and dental caries continue to be
problems at this age

**UNIT 7 :Middle Childhood and Latency •
period (The School age , 6 – 12 Years)**

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Physical development : •

The school – age child gains weight rapidly and thus • appears less thin than previously , which is about 3.2 kg per year , . Individual differences due to both genetic and environmental factors are obvious at this time .Both sex have a growth spurt , girls (10 – 12 years) and boys (12 – 14 years) , thus girls may be taller than boys at 12 years . the extremities tend to grow more quickly than the trunk .

Motor abilities : •

They perfect their muscular skills and coordination . By age • 9 years most children are becoming skilled in games of interest .

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Psychosocial development : •

They begin to create and develop a sense of •
competence and perseverance ,and are
motivated by activities that provide the sense of
worth . They concentrate on mastering skills that
will help them function in the adult world . they
work hard to succeed , but the possibility of
failure lead to a sense of inferiority .

they compare their skills with those of their •
peers regarding motor development , social
development , and language . this comparison
assists in the development of self- concept ..

school children learn to play with more • children at one time , such child(6 and 7 years) is a member of peer group that is informal and transitory. During middle to late childhood children usually join a more formalized group which usually consist of children of the same gender

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Cognitive development : •

The child changes from egocentric interactions •
to cooperative interactions . also
understanding of concepts that are associated
with specific objects like environmental
conservation and wildlife preservation . they
develop logical reasoning , and learn about
cause-and – effect relationships ..

money is a concept that gains meaning for • children when they start school and know the value of most coins . also know the concept of time . Reading skills are usually well developed later in childhood , and what a child read is largely influence by the family

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Moral development : •

They act to avoid being punished , do things to benefit themselves ,fairness ,that is , everyone getting a fair share or chance become important . they pass in good boy – nice girl stage . •

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Health problems: •

Being overweight is the most common •
problem among school age children . Obesity
in childhood can often lead to adult obesity
and increased risk for diabetes, hypertension
and cardiovascular disease.

Preschoolers (4 & 5 years)



(The School age children , 6 – 12 Years)

