



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 11 – Childcare

Unit 2: Development and well-being 0-5 years

Year 11 Childcare	Unit 2: Development and well-being 0-5 years			
Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>	Assessment
Lesson 1: Development in Children 0-5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know what physical development is movement, balance, co-ordination and gross motor skills. Students will know what intellectual development is. Development is to do with the development of the mind. It includes: Developing memory Understanding information Concentration/attention Reasoning & problem solving Imagination & creativity Students will need to know what emotional development is This is to do with: Understanding feelings e.g. happy, sad Developing self-concept Developing self-esteem Managing own emotions Students will need to know what language development is; This is closely linked to intellectual development, and includes: Understanding language Learning to talk Developing vocabulary Understanding and using gesture/body language Students will need to know what social development is, This involves: Forming relationships with others Learning social skills – how to ‘fit in’ Developing empathy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Students need to already know what the word development means.</i> <i>Students need to already know what holistic development means and PLIES stands for.</i> 	
Lesson 2: Physical Development in children 0-3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know how to describe how a child 0-3 years of age physically develops Fine motor skill is small movements often using hands such as picking up a spoon/using a pencil. Gross motor skills is using larger movement – limbs – such as running, balancing and throwing. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Know what the word holistic development and physical development means and are able define these.</i> 	

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Lesson 3: Physical Development 3-4 years of age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will know how to describe how a child 3-5 years of age physically develops Fine motor skill is small movements often using hands such as picking up a spoon/using a pencil. Gross motor skills are using larger movement – limbs – such as running, balancing and throwing. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
Lesson 4: D1 Describing Physical Development 0-5 years of age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to define; holistic development, physical development and describe how a child physically develops 0-5 years of age. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Be able to define; holistic development, physical development and describe how a child physically develops 0-5 years of age.</i> 	
Lesson 5-6: Social and Emotional Development title of lesson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the expected pattern of children's development from 0-5 years in the following areas: social and emotional development Social development is about relationships. Emotional development is about our feelings and our identity. Attachment is strong feelings you have for someone e.g. mother and child. Bonding is a close relationship you have with someone else e.g. best friends Co-operative play – children play together and take turns parallel play; play alongside each other – not together but similar actions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Be able to know what development means, be able to define holistic approach, physical development for abilities.</i> 	
Lesson 7-8: D1 Social and Emotional Development Coursework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to describe the expected patterns of development for children socially and emotionally from birth to 5 years of age. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Can define social and emotional development, parallel play, co-operative play and identify how a child develops emotionally and socially from 0-5 years of age.</i> 	

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Lesson 9-10: D1 Language Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to describe two ways for each age range of children developing 0-1, 1-2, 3-5 years: Receptive language – this is what babies and children can understand Expressive language – this is what babies and children can say Understanding language takes longer. This year is sometimes called pre-linguistic as babies are not able to say words, although they may start to recognise the meanings of a few words from around nine months. The sounds are called babbling. Babbling changes over the year to make sounds more like the language that adults use around them are using. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	