



COMPONENT 1 LA.A LIFE STAGES AND PIES KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER				
Infancy 0-2	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Social
	Sitting up, crawling	Development of senses	Bonds and attachments	Interactions with others
	Fine motor skills	Crying to communicate	Need love & affection	Solitary play
	Grasping objects	Remember routines	Need safety & security	Learning new skills by observing others
	Gross motor skills	Show excitement	Develop self-image	
	Walking, climbing	Watch, copy and learn	Need for routine	Close relationships with parents, grandparents and siblings
Hopping/jumping	Language development	Need for praise		
Childhood 3-8	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Social
	Dressing, washing	Like asking questions	Need for independence	Forming friendships
	Ride tricycle	Speak in full sentences	Learn to share	Temper tantrums
	Catch and throw	Developed vocabulary	Show empathy	Cooperation
	Walking upstairs unaided	Learn from role models	Strong sense of self	Parallel/social play
Egocentric		Start to explain emotions	Reliance on adults	
Adolescence 9-18	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Social
	Increase of sex hormones	Abstract/logical thinking	Hormonal changes	Peer pressure
	Puberty – body changes	Educational experiences	Frustrations/insecurities	Independence/freedom
	Voice deepens	Developed morals/ideas	Pressures	Risk taking decisions
	Breasts grow/menstruation	Consider others views	Close/intimate relationships	Wider social groups
E-Adulthood 19-45	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Social
	Most fertile	High level problem solving	Starting family	Active social life
	Full height reached	Lifelong learning	Sense of direction in life	Parental responsibilities
	Metabolic rate slows	Gaining new skills	Responsibilities	Work pressures
	Hair loss starts	Learn from experiences	Need to feel secure	Social gatherings
Middle and older adulthood 46-65, 65+	Physical	Intellectual	Emotional	Social
	Peri-menopause 40's	Can think through problems	In control of lifestyle	Time when children have left home, freedom
	Menopause (50ish)	Make logical decisions	Feelings of contentment	Time for travel +friends
	Reduced mobility	Decline in memory	Winding down	Difficulty going out
	Reduced senses, joint pain, increased risk of falls	Dementia in some cases	May become dependent for care when older	Bereavement – may lose their partner. Feel lonely and isolated
FACTORS AFFECTING INFORMATION				
Physical Factors		Social and Cultural Factors		Economic Factors
Genetic inheritance		Culture – religion, gender roles		Income/wealth
Experience of illness, disease and accidents		Educational experiences		
Diet and lifestyle		Role models		Material possessions
Appearance		Social isolation		
		Personal relationships		Occupation

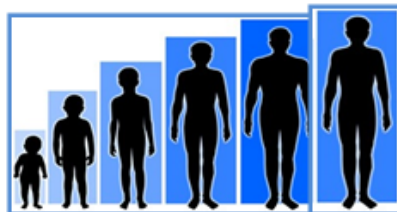
Component 1 Learning Aim A

Understand human growth and development and the factors that affect it.

A1: Human growth and development across the life stages

➤ 6 main life stages:

- Infancy (birth - 2 years)
- Early childhood (3 - 8 years)
- Adolescence (9 - 18 years)
- Early adulthood (19 - 45 years)
- Middle adulthood (46 - 65 years)
- Later adulthood (65+ years)



➤ Physical/Intellectual/Emotional and Social development across the life stages (PIES)

Key terms: check your spelling

A1: Examples of key terms to include

- Fine and gross motor skills (infancy and childhood)
- Attachment, security, independence (infancy)
- Primary and secondary sexual characteristics/puberty (adolescence)
- Self identify, self image and self esteem (emotional development in adolescence)
- Peri-menopause (late stages of early adulthood)
- Menopause (Middle adulthood - in 50's)
- Loss of skin elasticity and mobility (older adulthood)
- Decline of senses and memory, joint pain (older adulthood)

Learning and literacy mat

A2: The factors affecting human growth and development - what you need to include

- Physical factors- genetic inheritance, illness/disease, diet and lifestyle choices and appearance
- Economic factors - income, wealth, material possessions
- Social and cultural factors- culture, educational experiences, role models, social isolation and personal relationships



Common spelling errors:

Adolescence/Attachment	Whether - whether or not
Bereavement/ Emotional	To - he went to hospital
Genetic inheritance	Too - she has the condition too
Intellectual/Independence	Their - their income was ..
Possessions/menopause	There - over there
Skin elasticity/Senses	They're - they're feeling better