

Bērna attīstības jomas: dažādi materiāli/resursi

- **Motorika, t.sk., sīkā motorika**
- **Redze**
- **Valoda un dzirde**
- **Sociālās prasmes**
- **Emocionālās prasmes**
- **Patstāvības prasmes**
- **Izziņa**

(Vadlīnijas bērnu agrīnai funkcionēšanas novērtēšanai, apstiprinātas ar Veselības ekonomikas centra 2011.gada 2. jūnija rīkojumu Nr.75)

Bērna personības attīstība notiek kopveselumā, attīstoties **fiziskās, psihiskās un sociālās attīstības jomām.**

Piem.,

- valodas un runas attīstība,
- sensorā attīstība,
- sociālo prasmju attīstība,
- kustību attīstība

(Pirmsskolas izglītības mācību satura programmas paraugs)

What is child development?

Child development is a process every child goes through. This process involves learning and mastering skills like sitting, walking, talking, skipping, and tying shoes. Children learn these skills, called [developmental milestones](#), during predictable time periods.

Children develop skills in five main areas of development:

(<http://www.howkidsdevelop.com/developSkills.html>)

1. **Cognitive Development**

This is the child's ability to learn and solve problems. For example, this includes a two-month-old baby learning to explore the environment with hands or eyes or a five-year-old learning how to do simple math problems.

2. **Social and Emotional Development**

This is the child's ability to interact with others, including helping themselves and self-control. Examples of this type of development would include: a six-week-old baby smiling, a ten-month-old baby waving bye-bye, or a five-year-old boy knowing how to take turns in games at school.

3. **Speech and Language Development**

This is the child's ability to both understand and use language. For example, this includes a 12-month-old baby saying his first words, a two-year-old naming parts of her body, or a five-year-old learning to say "feet" instead of "foots".

4. **Fine Motor Skill Development**

This is the child's ability to use small muscles, specifically their hands and fingers, to pick up small objects, hold a spoon, turn pages in a book, or use a crayon to draw.

5. **Gross Motor Skill Development**

This is the child's ability to use large muscles. For example, a six-month-old baby learns how to sit up with some support, a 12-month-old baby learns to pull up to a stand holding onto furniture, and a five-year-old learns to skip.

The National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities has recently launched a campaign to promote child development. For more information on child development, visit the Act Early website: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/actearly/>.

Five areas of child development (<http://www.bestbeginningsalaska.org/activities-a-resources/child-development-areas.html>)

1. Physical Health, Well-Being, and Movement Skills

These activities are designed to help develop your child's large and small muscle control, her coordination, and her overall physical fitness.

2. Social and Emotional Development

Activities in this area target your child's ability to make and keep social relationships, both with adults and with other children. He will learn to recognize and express his own feelings more effectively. He will gain experience understanding and responding to the emotions of others.

3. Approaches to Learning

Children differ in how they approach new tasks, difficult problems, or challenges. These activities will spark your child's curiosity, interest, and attention and the ability to stay on task. Research suggests strong links between positive approaches to learning and success in school.

4. Thinking Abilities and General Knowledge

The suggestions in this area help your child figure out how the world works and how things are organized. Your child will experience "learning how to learn," improving problem-solving ability and abstract thinking.

5. Communication, Language and Literacy

These activities will help your child learn to express himself and to understand what others say. Early reading and writing skills are also targeted.

Areas of Child Development

■ **Motor or Physical Development** (Body Movement)

■ **Cognitive Development** (Thinking and Learning)

■ **Language Development** (Receptive and Expressive)

■ **Sensory Development** (Seeing, Hearing, Touching, etc.)

■ **Social and Emotional Development** (Getting Along with Others, Feelings About Self, etc.)

■ **Self-Care Development** (Dressing, Feeding, Washing, etc.)

Regular Skill Development

■ Skills usually develop in sequence or in stages of development.

■ Simpler skills or components of skills usually develop first, i.e., a child usually crawls before walking.

■ A child's skills may be more advanced in one area of development than another.

■ Some skills develop in growth spurts, i.e., no progress for a while, then quick, substantial progress.

■ Skills may be inconsistently demonstrated while child is mastering them.

Australian Early Development Index

(<http://www.mychild.gov.au/pages/ECAAustralianEarly.aspx>)

What is the Australian Early Development Index?

The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) is a population based measure of young children's development. Teachers complete a checklist, for children in their first year of full-time school, which measures five key areas of early childhood development:

- Physical health and wellbeing: *whether a child is healthy, independent, ready for school each day;*
- Social competence: *whether a child is self-confident, gets along with others and shares, how a child plays;*

- Emotional maturity: *whether a child is able to concentrate, help others, is patient, not aggressive or angry;*
- Language and cognitive skills: *whether a child is interested in reading and writing, can count and recognise numbers and shapes; and*
- Communication skills and general knowledge: *whether a child can tell a story, communicate with adults and children, articulate themselves.*

*The domains used to organize **Virginia's Milestones of Child Development** are:*

- Social and Emotional Development;
- Approaches to Learning;
- Language and Literacy;
- Cognition and General Knowledge;
- Fine Arts;
- Physical Development and Health.

Each of the six domains begins with an introduction that defines the rationale and definitions for each domain. Within each domain are strands or components of a domain area that, when combined, represent the comprehensive elements of the domain.

(Milestones of Child Development. A Guide to Young Children's Learning and Development from Birth to Kindergarten. Virginia's Early Childhood Development Alignment Project, 2008, Office of Early Childhood Development)

http://www.dss.virginia.gov/files/division/cc/provider_training_development/intro_page/publications/milestones/milestones_one_document/milestones.pdf