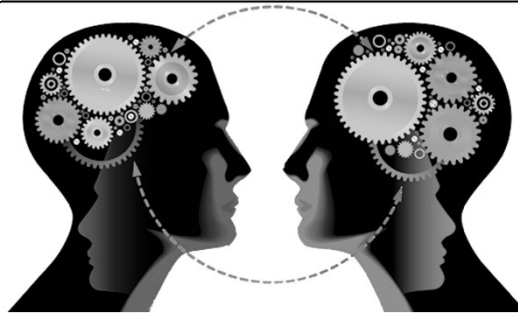


Intellectual



This area of development can also be named cognitive. It is the progression of thinking and learning skills, one of the main areas being that of language



Intellectual development

Intellectual development key terms:

- Language development
- Creative thinking
- Abstract thought
- Problem solving
- Memory
- Logical thinking
- Dementia

Intellectual development: infancy

- 3 months: infants can remember routines and get excited about them. E.g. running a bath.
- 6 months: infants repeat actions, like dropping a toy from a pram, they only have a short attention span.
- 9-12 months: infants are developing their memory. If you hide a toy under a blanket, they will know it is there and look for it. They will start to remember where things are that are important to them (e.g. their drinking cup)
- 12 months: they are beginning to understand the word around them and become curious.
- 2 years: they can point to parts of the body and do simple jigsaws.

Intellectual development: infancy

Netflix: Babies

From watching the clips, can you describe how a baby communicates?

<https://www.netflix.com/gb/title/80117833>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AbLsSGH76T4>

Babies also use their senses to explore-what are the senses?

Intellectual development: early childhood

As children grow up they start to develop an understanding of the differences between right and wrong.

Parents and carers are the main influence on a child's moral development.

Intellectual development: early childhood

3 years:

- Start to understand concepts of 'over', 'under' and 'behind'
- Enjoy listening to stories

5 years:

- Draw detailed pictures
- Solve problems through 'hands on' experience e.g. using counters to solve maths problems
- Speech is grammatically correct

4 years:

- Longer concentration span
- Full time education begins
- Start talking in full sentences
- Ask lots of questions using 'why', 'when' and 'how' and understand the answers
- Tell stories and enjoy simple jokes
- Recognise some word patterns

By 8 years:

- Use and understand complex sentences and thinking in more complex ways
- Doing simple tasks whilst listening to instructions
- Fluent talkers and can show and understanding of others point of view
- Speak expressively

How can we encourage intellectual development?

- Talking to the child
- Playing with him
- Let him practice new skills
- Give him toys to stimulate his imagination
- Let him be creative and messy
- Allow him freedom to explore
- Share books and stories with him
- Let him play with other children
- Encourage him to ask questions
- Let him dress up and play 'let's pretend'
- Allow him to help in the house and garden
- Show him the difference between right and wrong
- Be creative and make things out of household materials



What might hinder intellectual development?

- Lack of opportunities for play
- Frequent illness
- Poor concentration
- Constant nagging from adults
- Bullying from anyone
- Lack of suitable materials to be creative
- Frequent absences from school
- Poor eyesight
- Deafness
- Lack of books
- Questions not being answered
- Too much use of TV



Intellectual development: adolescence

This is a time when young people are being challenged and exposed to many new ideas and experiences.

- Abstract thought-ability to think logically and work through complex problems
- Study formal exams at school
- Think about further education
- Increased vocabulary
- Develop sense of values and beliefs-you gain understanding of situations from another person's perspective
- May question the world around them.

Intellectual development: adolescence

The adolescent brain:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0O1u5OEc5eY>

During adolescence, your brain 'remodels' itself, meaning you are more able to be empathetic, concentrate on tasks for longer, and solve more complex problems.

Intellectual development: early adulthood

During this life stage, you gain a great deal of knowledge.

- Complete full time education
- Go on to work and additional training
- Good memory and attention span

What 'problems' do you have to solve as an adult?

Intellectual development: middle adulthood

- Many complex skills acquired
- Have life experiences
- Can do further learning in specific areas of employment or hobbies.

Intellectual development: later adulthood

- Likely to retire and have more time for taking on new hobbies e.g. learn a language, join a book club
- Speed of thinking can decline
- Decline in memory-dementia can become more common as we age.

The Alzheimer's Society

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OG7PLEVfPSk>

This is a recent health promotion campaign-what is the key message?

Challenge: What else do you know about dementia?