

## L19-Growth and Development (6-11 yrs)

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### Keywords

Middle Childhood	Sensitive Period	Object Permanence	Empathize
Growth Spurt	Hurdles	Logical	Egocentrism.
Contraction And Flexion (Relaxation)	Metaphors And Tongue Twisters	Cognitive Development	Conservation.
Large Muscles	Sense Of Humour	Turning Point	Seriation
Small Or Fine Muscles	Rebellious	Fantasy	

### In-text Questions

#### In-text Questions 19.1

1. Tick mark the most appropriate answer.
  - i. By middle childhood, the number of teeth in a child's mouth are
    - a. 20
    - b. 24
    - c. 28 ✓
    - d. 32
  - ii. Head to body proportion during middle childhood is
    - a. 1/8

b.  $\frac{1}{6}$  ✓

c.  $\frac{1}{4}$

d.  $\frac{1}{2}$

iii. All the bones of the body are formed by :

a. infancy

b. early childhood

c. middle childhood ✓

d. adolescence

iv. Boys are stronger because they have more:

a. bones

b. muscles ✓

c. fat

d. calcium

## In-text Questions 19.2

- Carefully read the list of activities given in column A. Rearrange them in column B as a child learns them age-wise. Mention the age in column C.

Sl No.	Column A	Column B	Column C
i.	Hops and jumps in small squares	Skips with both legs	6 years
ii.	Skips with both legs	Hops and jumps in small squares	7 years
iii.	Runs and jumps hurdles	Jumps as high as oneself	9 years
iv.	Jumps as high as oneself	Runs and jumps hurdles	10 years

2. These activities are performed by you everyday. Separate the fine muscular co-ordination from the gross muscular co-ordination.
- i. Sharpening a pencil - fine muscular co-ordination
  - ii. Walking on the road - gross muscular co-ordination
  - iii. Eating food with spoon - fine muscular co-ordination
  - iv. Climbing stairs - gross muscular co-ordination
  - v. Running and jumping hurdles - gross muscular co-ordination
  - vi. Tacking a button on the shirt.- fine muscular co-ordination

### In-text Questions 19.3

State whether the following statements are true or false. Give justification for your answer.

- i. Children between 6-11 years get confused between words which are pronounced the same way but have different meanings. **False**

Justification: Children of six years to eleven years begin to understand the formation of sentences better. Not only do they know that the same word can have different meanings they also know that words with the same pronunciation can have different spellings and thus different meaning.

- ii. Children of middle childhood find it difficult to speak tongue twisters. **False**

Justification: They enjoy using metaphors and tongue twisters.

- iii. Confident parents have confident children. **True**

Justification : Children learn and imbibe what they see and feel. Hence, they learn confidence if parents are confident.

- iv. Democratic method of disciplining hinders development of self confidence in children. **False**

Justification : Parents who accept their children “as they are” and love them, help the child to develop **self-confidence**.

- v. Peer group provides emotional security and comfort. **True**

Justification: The peer group helps the children to cope effectively with anger, disappointment, expectations etc and not become rebellious. Thus, peer group provides comfort and emotional security that adults cannot.

- vi. Peer group makes children dependent on their parents. **False**

Justification: Peer group also teaches children to become independent.

All children get angry with their parents, but the peer group helps the children to cope effectively by making them aware that all parents guide, dictate and scold. They learn that no child gets a free hand in doing whatever she/he wishes to do.

## In-text Questions 19.4

1. Using the following clues unscramble the given letters to find out the various areas of cognitive development being exhibited.

- i. Seema arranged all the water bottles height wise.

(SRAINOTIE) - **SERIATION**

- ii. Shankar is trying arrange six marbles in different shapes.

(NIARSOCNEVTO) - **CONSERVATION**

- iii. Radhika replies loudly to tell her mother that she does not want to watch T.V just now.

(YAPHTME) - **EMPATHY**

2.

1. When a child is able to arrange A,B and C in ascending order he/she is:
  - a. 3- year old
  - b. 5- year old
  - c. 6- year old
  - d. 10- year old. ✓
  
2. When a child is able to say that a car moving at 50 miles/hour speed will reach its destination before the one moving at 40 miles/hour he/she is:
  - a. 3-years old
  - b. 5- years old
  - c. 6- years old
  - d. 10- years old ✓
  
3. A 9-year old child can arrange leaves from plants in
  - a. one way
  - b. two different ways
  - c. ten different ways
  - d. many different ways ✓
  
4. Differentiation between fantasy and reality comes to a child when he/ she is
  - a. 3- years old
  - b. 5- years old
  - c. between 3-5 years of age
  - d. between 6-11 years of age ✓

## Terminal Questions

1. Describe how the physical and motor development in middle childhood is different from early childhood.

Answer: The physical and motor development in middle childhood is different from early childhood as follows:

Type of Development	Description
Height and Weight	From about 2 ½ to 3 years to 10 years, children (both boys and girls) gain about 5-7cms in height and about 2-3 kg weight every year.
Body Proportion	Head of the newborn is 1/4th the size of the body and that of a 6-8 year old is about 1/6th of the body and by adulthood it will become 1/8th of the body.
Muscles	In middle childhood, along with gross muscles, fine muscles develop rapidly.
Teeth	By the time a child is 3 years old, the child has 20 teeth and these are the milk teeth. But by the time the child is in middle childhood, he/she has 28 teeth and these are all permanent teeth.
Bones	By middle childhood, all the bones in the body are formed and henceforth, these continue to grow in size and strength.
Handwriting	When the child is 5-6 years of age the fine muscular coordination for writing is almost complete. From 6-11 years, the handwriting gradually improves.
Other	Children in the age group of 6-11 years learn maximum number of different activities

2. Give examples to show how the socio-emotional development of an 8-year old child is different from a 4-year old.

Answer: Socio-emotional development of an 8-year old child is different from a 4-year old:

4-Year old Socio-Emotional Development	8-Year old Socio-Emotional Development
Expresses all the emotions.	Selects the emotions that need to be expressed.
Learning to understand the appropriate social behavior.	Expresses emotions in socially approved ways.
Parents and teachers must help them by disciplining in democratic method to start gaining self-confidence	Develops self confidence and self-esteem

3. Give the details of language development of a 10 year old child.

Answer: The details of language development of a 10- year old child are:

- By middle childhood (6-11 years) a child's basic command over language is complete.
- The child has a vocabulary of about 14,000 to 30,000 words.
- The child understands that one word can have more than one meaning. For example, CORN can mean the cereal or the hard, painful growth on the skin.
- They also know that words with the same pronunciation can have different spellings and thus different meaning. HERE and HEAR or WHOLE and HOLE have not only different meanings but also different spellings.
- They enjoy using metaphors and tongue twisters. For example: *bright as the sun*
- They also develop a sense of **humour**.

4. What are the cognitive characteristics of a 11 year old child?

Answer: The cognitive characteristics of a 11-year old child are:

- i. Differentiation between fantasy and reality
- ii. Understanding another's point of view
- iii. Reversibility
- iv. Belief that physical properties do not change: Conservation
- v. Classification
- vi. Seriation
- vii. Time and speed

## Previous Year Questions

1. Briefly explain the *four* ways in which the peer group can influence the social development of a child of 8 years. 4

Answer: The *four* ways in which the peer group can influence the social development of a child of 8 years are:

- i. helps to see how one compares with others of same age;
  - ii. provides emotional security and comfort that an adult cannot
  - iii. helps the child learn how to get along in society
  - iv. helps children to become independent of their parents
2. Compare the cognitive development of children aged four and ten years. 4

4-Year old Cognitive Development	8-Year old Cognitive Development
Believes all things (living and non-living) to be possessing life and feelings.	Can differentiate between fantasy and reality.
Unable to see the perspective of	Understands another's point of



others (egocentric)	view.
Cannot follow the instructions if told backwards.	Can follow the instructions if told backwards (reversibility).
Unable to think logically.	Can classify, put things in order etc.

3. As a parent, how will you develop self-confidence in your child? 1

Answer: To develop self-confidence in children, parents must:

- Accept their children “as they are” and love them.
- Praise their children for the good things they do and usually do not punish them for their wrong doings.
- If the child does anything wrong, they must explain why it is wrong.

4. How can peers be helpful for a ten-year-old child? 4

Answer: The peers:

- i. help to see how one compares with others of same age;
- ii. provide emotional security and comfort that an adult cannot
- iii. help the child learn how to get along in society
- iv. help children to become independent of their parents

5. **10** Give **four** abilities of children which indicate their gross muscular co-ordination. **2**

Answer: The four abilities of children which indicate gross muscular co-ordination are:

- i. Running
- ii. Throwing/catching a ball
- iii. Going up and down the stairs

iv. Riding a bicycle

6. What do you understand by social development? 1

Answer: Social development involves not only learning to behave in a socially approved manner but also developing the ability to get along with others.