

Honors Child & Adolescent Development Scope & Sequence

Days	Unit	Standard(s)/Outcome(s)	Essential/Guiding Questions
14	1. History Theory and Research Strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the stages of physical, cognitive and psychosocial development of children from birth through adolescence. 2. Compare and contrast major theories of child and adolescent development. 3. Investigate the role of heredity and environment on child and adolescent development. 4. Analyze research and/or theories to determine how culture and experience affect responses to exceptionalities and individual difference among students. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the knowledge of human growth and development prepare you for future roles in personal and professional lives? 2. Why is it important to study methods and styles of research? 3. How does the work of theorists help in the understanding of human growth and development? 4. How does the historical perspective of human growth and development aid in the understanding of individual differences related to culture and experiences?
14	2. Prenatal through Neonatal Development-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify stages of prenatal and neonatal development 2. Investigate the role of heredity 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do hereditary and environmental influences

	Biological/Environmental	<p>and environment on prenatal and neonatal development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Discuss how individuals fulfill family roles. 4. Identify contemporary family and societal issues and analyze their effect on human growth and development. 5. Recognize how learning for prenatal development occurs throughout life. 	<p>impact human development?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. How do genetics play a role in human development? 3. How can environmental factors enhance or create risks for development? 4. What are the unique characteristics and capabilities of the neonate?
10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Infant Development 4. Toddler Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the stages of physical, cognitive and psychosocial development of children from birth through adolescence. 2. Identify indicators of development through observation. 3. Investigate the role of heredity and environment on child and adolescent development. 4. Discuss how individuals fulfill family roles. 5. Identify contemporary family and societal issues and analyze their effect on human growth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to recognize the rapid changes occurring in the infant body and brain? 2. How does application of developmental theories assist in meeting the needs of infants and toddlers? 3. Why is the impact of caregivers crucial to the development of infants and toddlers? 4. Why are observations a

		<p>and development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Recognize research and/or theories on how culture and experience affect responses to exceptionalities and individual differences among students. 7. Recognize how learning occurs throughout development. 8. Identify behaviors of students, which enhance or impede learning. 9. Perform formal and informal guided observations using a variety of data collection tools and techniques. 	<p>vital tool to the understanding of child development?</p>
12	5. Early Childhood Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the stages of physical, cognitive and psychosocial development of children from birth through adolescence. 2. Compare and contrast major theories of child and adolescent development. 3. Identify indicators of development through observation. 4. Compare and contrast approaches to learning. 5. Identify contemporary family and societal issues and analyze their effect on human growth 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the application of major theories extend understanding of developmental domains? 2. How do play experiences strengthen all developmental domains during early childhood? 3. How is language development enhanced or impeded by the child's environment?

		<p>and development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Name major categories of exceptionalities (special needs) in learning, including learning disabilities, visual and perceptual difficulties, talented and gifted, and special physical or mental challenges. 7. Recognize the multiplicity of individual differences among students, including learning styles, strengths, and needs. 8. Recognize research and/or theories on how culture and experience affect responses to exceptionalities and individual differences among students. 9. Recognize how learning occurs throughout development. 10. Identify behaviors of students, which enhance or impede learning. 11. Perform formal and informal guided observations using a variety of data collection tools and techniques.. 	<p>4. How does the variety of environmental factors contribute to individual differences?</p>
10	6. Middle Childhood Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the stages of physical, cognitive and psychosocial development of children from birth through adolescence. 	<p>1. How does a child's physical development and health issues impact all domains?</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Compare and contrast major theories of child and adolescent development. 3. Identify indicators of development through observation. 4. Compare and contrast approaches to learning. 5. Identify contemporary family and societal issues and analyze their effect on human growth and development. 6. Name major categories of exceptionalities (special needs) in learning, including learning disabilities, visual and perceptual difficulties, talented and gifted, and special physical or mental challenges. 7. Recognize the multiplicity of individual differences among students, including learning styles, strengths, and needs. 8. Recognize research and/or theories on how culture and experience affect responses to exceptionalities and individual differences among students. 9. Recognize how learning occurs throughout development. 10. Identify behaviors of students, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What are the genetic and environmental factors and how do they influence a child's learning ability and cognitive development? 3. Why is family function crucial for a child's well being? 4. What are the reciprocal effects that exist between developmental domains and self-understanding?
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		<p>which enhance or impede learning.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Define, explain, and give examples of critical thinking, problem solving, and performance skills. 12. Match the stages of development to appropriate activities showing critical thinking, problem solving, and performance skills. 13. Engage in critical thinking and problem solving in a variety of content areas. 14. Recognize how learning occurs in them. 15. Perform formal and informal guided observations using a variety of data collection tools and techniques. 	
14	7. Adolescent Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the stages of physical, cognitive and psychosocial development of children from birth through adolescence. 2. Compare and contrast major theories of child and adolescent development. 3. Identify indicators of development through observation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do bodily changes, sexual maturation, and brain development shape adolescent behavior and attitudes? 2. What biological and environmental factors directly affect the health and

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Investigate the role of heredity and environment on child and adolescent development. 5. Discuss how individuals fulfill family roles. 6. Identify contemporary family and societal issues and analyze their effect on human growth and development. 7. Recognize the multiplicity of individual differences among students, including learning styles, strengths, and needs. 8. Recognize research and/or theories on how culture and experience affect responses to exceptionalities and individual differences among students. 9. Engage in critical thinking and problem solving in a variety of content areas. 10. Recognize how learning occurs in themselves. 11. Perform formal and informal guided observations using a variety of data collection tools and techniques. 	<p>well being of the adolescent?</p> <p>3. How does the entrance into the formal operational stage influence an adolescent's cognitive abilities, behaviors, and social and emotional interactions?</p>
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