



MAGHULL HIGH SCHOOL – CURRICULUM MAP

Unit: 1 Human Lifespan Development	Pearson Level 3 Alternative Academic Qualification BTEC National in Health and Social Care (Extended Certificate) Learning Aim A: Human growth and development through the life stages A1 Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social development at each life stage Students will explore holistic development. They will understand the relationship of the different areas of development and the effect they have on each other.						
LESSON TOPIC QUESTION(S)	A1.1 Infancy (birth to 2 years)	A1.2 Early childhood (3 to 8 years)	A1.3 Adolescence (9 to 18 years)	A1.4 Early adulthood (19 to 45 years)	A1.5 Middle adulthood (46 to 69)	A1.6 Late adulthood (70 to 84 years)	A1.7 Later adulthood (85+ years)
Knowledge & Skills development	<p>A1.1.1 physical: growth – height and weight; the development of gross motor skills: holding head up, sitting up, crawling, walking; the development of fine motor skills: using thumb and finger to pick up items; meeting milestones and expected development</p> <p>A1.1.2 intellectual: learning about environment through interaction with it; recognise familiar faces; communicating with others and starting to talk; manipulate objects</p> <p>A1.1.3 emotional: importance of</p>	<p>A1.2.1 physical: changes to growth, height and weight; gross motor skills – walk on tiptoe, hopping and skipping; fine motor skills, dress and undress self-undoing/doing up buttons/laces</p> <p>A1.2.2 intellectual: increase in vocabulary, talks in sentences; counting; increase in problem solving; knows basic information about self.</p> <p>A1.2.3 emotional: managing own emotions; understanding others' emotions, development of self</p>	<p>A1.3.1 physical: the changes surrounding puberty – changes to primary and development of secondary sexual characteristics; hormonal changes</p> <p>A1.3.2 intellectual: abstract thinking; reasoning</p> <p>A1.3.3 emotional: developing own identity, and self-concept, including self-image and self-esteem; developing intimate relationships</p> <p>A1.3.4 social: friendships and the effects of peer</p>	<p>A1.4.1 physical: physical maturity: physical strength peaks, fertility, brain growth until early twenties; pregnancy and lactation occur; synaptic pruning</p> <p>A1.4.2 intellectual: new intellectual skills develop relating to further/higher education and work</p> <p>A1.4.3 emotional: long term intimate relationships; changes to self-concept including self-esteem and self-image related to lifestyle (work, family); bonding and attachment with own family/guardians.</p>	<p>A1.5.1 physical: perimenopause and menopause to include: hot flushes, night sweats, cessation of menstruation and vaginal dryness; start of physical strength declining, vision and hearing loss, changes related to lifestyle factors to include weight gain, joint pain related to wear and tear</p> <p>A1.5.2 intellectual: improvement in verbal and reasoning skills from applied learning</p> <p>A1.5.3 emotional: re-evaluation of priorities; contributing to the next generation, sense of emptiness as children grow up;</p>	<p>A1.6.1 physical: lung capacity reduces, arteries and heart muscle thicken, brain cells lose some functioning, falls from reduced mobility</p> <p>A1.6.2 intellectual: ability to learn new skills though may take longer, short term memory less easily recalled, wisdom and creativity remain</p> <p>A1.6.3 emotional: calmer, feeling alone, feel younger than age, feelings of frailty</p> <p>A1.6.4 social: more opportunity for meeting friends due to</p>	<p>A1.7.1 physical: reduction in organ function, loss of bone density; ligaments and tendons lose elasticity leading to less flexibility and stiffness in movement; skin becomes thinner, less elastic and tears easily due to lack of collagen, elastin, and fat; chronic/long term health conditions more likely, further deterioration of vision and hearing</p> <p>A1.7.2 intellectual: potential for lapses in memory function; cognitive decline due to stroke or dementia; cognitive super-agers</p>

	<p>bonding and attachment with primary care givers; theories of attachment Bowlby and Ainsworth</p> <p>A1.1.4 social: relationships with caregivers, start to interact with others.</p>	<p>A1.2.4 social: developing friendships with other children.</p>	<p>pressure on social development; developing independence; peer influences on behaviour</p>	<p>A1.4.4 social: independent from family, groups of friends</p>	<p>emotional factors relating to menopause including changes to mood and libido</p> <p>A1.5.4 social: relationships with peers at work; more social lifestyle with no children/early retirement/retirement; limited social life due to work pressures; changing roles – becoming a grandparent</p>	<p>retirement, meeting new people as taking on new activities; reduction in social circle of peers through this life stage</p>	<p>A1.7.3 emotional: improved emotional regulation; depression relating to loss (loss of peers; independence, skills; increased sense of own mortality, increased frailty</p> <p>A1.7.4 social: significant reduction in social activity, increased support required to be able to meet friends and family outside of home environment; decrease in peer groups; disengagement theory; activity theory.</p>
<p>Assessment / Feedback Opportunities</p>	<p>Formative Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive Quizzes: Short quizzes after each life stage to check understanding of physical, intellectual, emotional, and social development. • Think-Pair-Share: Students discuss developmental milestones with peers and share insights with the class. • Developmental Timeline Activity: Students create visual timelines showing key changes across life stages. • Mini Presentations: Students present on a chosen life stage, focusing on one area of development. • Exit Tickets: Quick written reflections at the end of lessons to assess learning and misconceptions. 			<p>Summative assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Study Analysis: Students apply knowledge to real-life scenarios, identifying developmental changes and challenges. • Extended Writing Task: Compare and contrast development in two life stages, using key terminology and theory. • End-of-Unit Test: Structured questions covering all aspects of A1, including multiple choice, short answer, and essay questions. • Portfolio Submission: Compilation of formative tasks and reflections demonstrating progression and understanding. 			
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Physical Development:</p>	<p>Intellectual Development:</p>	<p>Emotional Development:</p>	<p>Social Development:</p>	<p>Theoretical Concepts:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth • Gross motor skills • Fine motor skills • Puberty • Menopause • Physical maturity • Synaptic pruning • Bone density • Organ function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstract thinking • Reasoning • Cognitive decline • Memory function • Creativity • Wisdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonding • Attachment • Self-concept • Self-esteem • Emotional regulation • Identity • Mood changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer pressure • Independence • Social roles • Friendships • Retirement • Disengagement theory • Activity theory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowlby's Attachment Theory • Ainsworth's Strange Situation • Milestones • Developmental stages
Literacy/Reading opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook Chapters: Focused reading on each life stage and development type. • Academic Articles: Summaries of key psychological theories (e.g., Bowlby, Ainsworth). • Case Studies: Real-world examples of individuals at different life stages. • Structured Writing Tasks: Essays comparing development across stages or evaluating theories. • Vocabulary Logs: Students maintain a glossary of key terms with definitions and examples. • Reading Comprehension Tasks: Based on scenarios or extracts from health and social care settings. 				
Cross Curricular Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biology: Understanding physical changes such as puberty, menopause, and aging. • Psychology: Emotional and intellectual development, attachment theories, identity formation. • Sociology: Social roles, peer influence, family dynamics, and societal expectations. • English: Development of writing skills through essays, reports, and presentations. • Citizenship: Respect for diversity, understanding societal roles, and promoting inclusion. • Maths: Interpreting data on growth charts, developmental milestones, and statistics in case studies. 				
Personal Development (Including British Values, RSE, Citizenship)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect and Tolerance: Understanding diverse experiences of development across cultures and backgrounds. • Individual Liberty: Exploring personal identity and independence through adolescence and adulthood. • Rule of Law: Understanding safeguarding and legal responsibilities in care settings. • Relationships and Sex Education (RSE): Emotional and physical changes during puberty, forming healthy relationships, and understanding consent. • Citizenship: Role of individuals in society, contributing to family and community, and understanding aging populations. • Empathy and Compassion: Recognising emotional needs across life stages and promoting dignity in care. 				
Career Opportunities	Health Sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursing • Midwifery • Physiotherapy • Occupational Therapy 	Social Care Sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Work • Elderly Care • Youth Work • Support Work 	Education Sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Years Practitioner • Teaching Assistant • SEN Support 	Therapeutic Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counselling • Mental Health Support • Speech and Language Therapy 	Public Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Outreach • Family Support Worker • Health Promotion Officer