

# WALT: identify the growth of babies to children.

WILF: - Recognise the key milestones of baby and child development

- Interpret and understand growth charts.
- Create a line graph
- Research.



Lesson ideas and images are from the Hamilton Trust

Which order do you think these milestones go in? (Note, these are averages and vary from child to child.)

**Talks fluently and holds long conversations**

**Can hold a simple conversation**

**Cries to communicate**

**Can hold detailed discussions and share opinions**

**Starts to use pens and pencils to mark make**

**Recognises familiar faces and objects**

**Very dextrous and writes well**

**Develops grace and balance in sport and other physical activities**

**Starts to read**

**Crawls then walks**

**Walks and runs**

**Identifies colours**

**Starts to understand abstract ideas**

**Brushes teeth and dresses themselves**

**Starts to use words**

**Remembers rhymes and songs**

**Uses scissors accurately**

**Draws recognisable figures**

**Throws and catches a ball**

**Remembers past events**

**Starts to talk in sentences**

**Jumps, hops and can walk backwards**

**Learns to eat**

**Skips**

**Writes clearly**

**Sits unsupported**

0-2 years	2-3 years
3-5 years	5-7 years
7-10 years	10-12 years

**Begins to ride a bike**



# These are averages, so are not the same for every child.

**0-2 years**

**Sits unsupported**

**Crawls then walks**

**Cries**

**Starts to use words**

**Recognises familiar faces and objects**

**Learns to eat**



**2-3 years**

**Walks and runs**

**Starts to use pens and pencils to mark make**

**Remembers rhymes and songs**

**Begins to ask questions**

**Starts to talk in sentences**

**Identifies colours**



**3-5 years**

**Jumps, hops and can walk backwards**

**Draws recognisable figures**

**Brushes teeth and dresses themselves**

**Can hold a simple conversation**

**Remembers past events**

**Starts to recognise sounds in words**

**5-7 years**

**Throws and catches a ball**

**Skips**

**Begins to ride a bike**

**Talks fluently and holds long conversations**

**Starts to read**

**Uses scissors accurately**

**7-10 years**

**Develops grace and balance in sport and other physical activities**

**Controls speed when running**

**Writes clearly**

**Can hold detailed discussions and share opinions**

**Read a range of books independently**

**10-12 years**

**Develops strength for games like tennis**

**Plays sport with increased skill**

**Increased physical stamina**

**Very dextrous and writes well**

**Enjoys discussion and debate and discusses a variety of topics with knowledge and understanding**

**Starts to understand abstract ideas**



Now watch the rest of the video from last week -  
you'll need to start at 1 minute 25 seconds.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/growing/zd7rkmn>



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To track the growth of babies to children, scientists use growth charts.

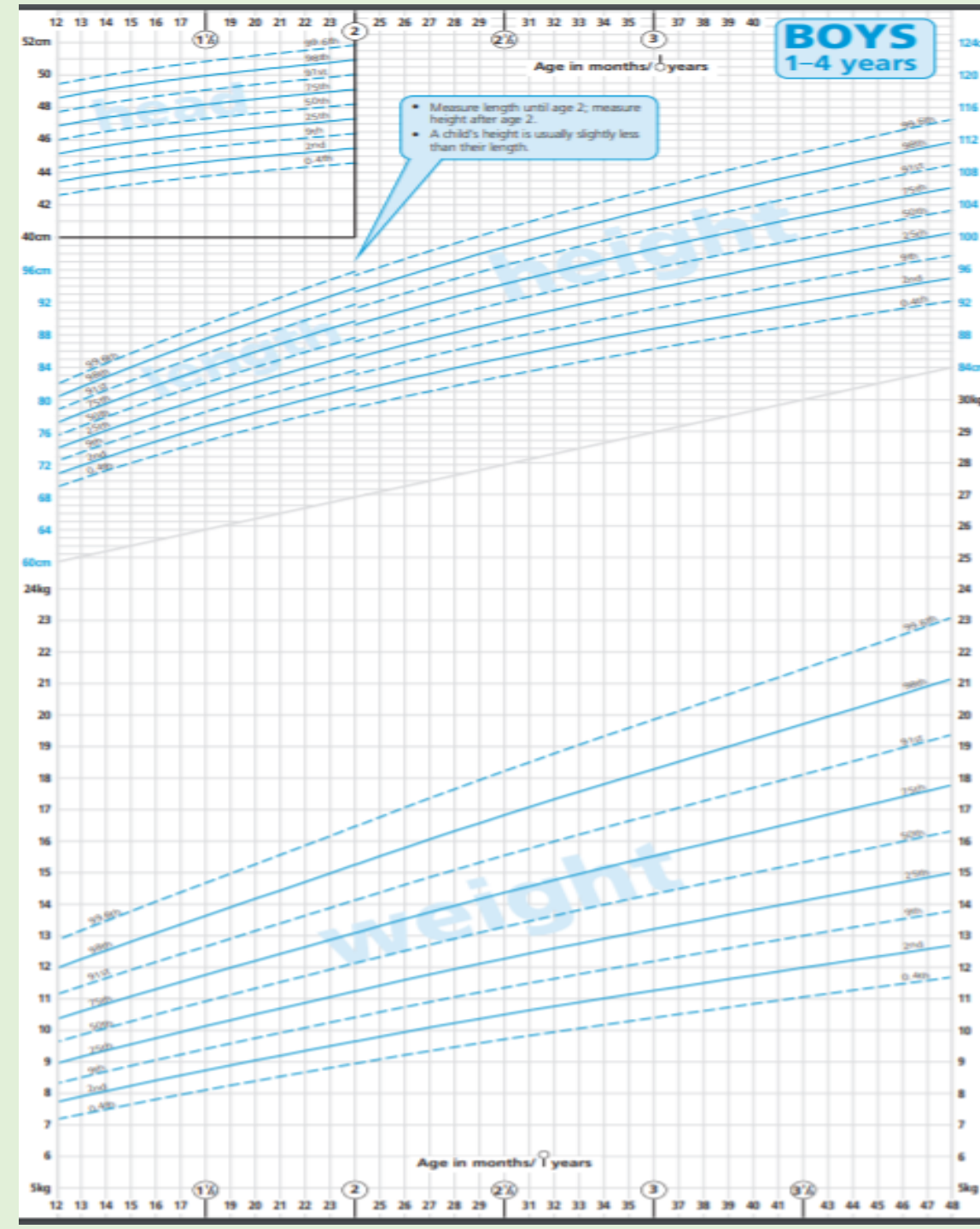
These are measured per centile, which means per 100 children (think of percent, to help you remember this! 😊). This example is from 0-4 years.

These compare the age of the child to their height and weight. If a child is in the 50<sup>th</sup> centile for height, that means that per 100 children, 50 are shorter and 50 are taller.

You can click on the graph for a closer look.

If you want to challenge yourself at this point, this is the link to the girl's growth chart - can you see any differences?

[https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Girls\\_0-4\\_years\\_growth\\_chart.pdf](https://www.rcpch.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Girls_0-4_years_growth_chart.pdf)

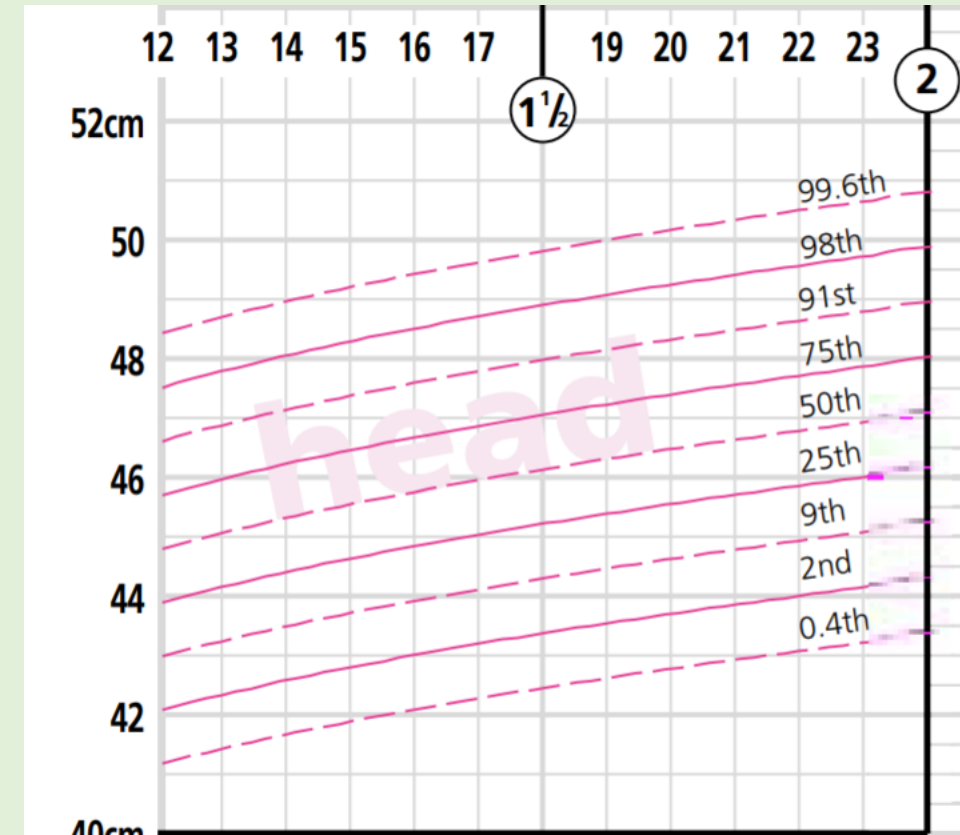


These graphs are what Scientists use to create their averages from development.

They also measure head length from the age of 0 - 2. This can tell them a lot the child's growth.

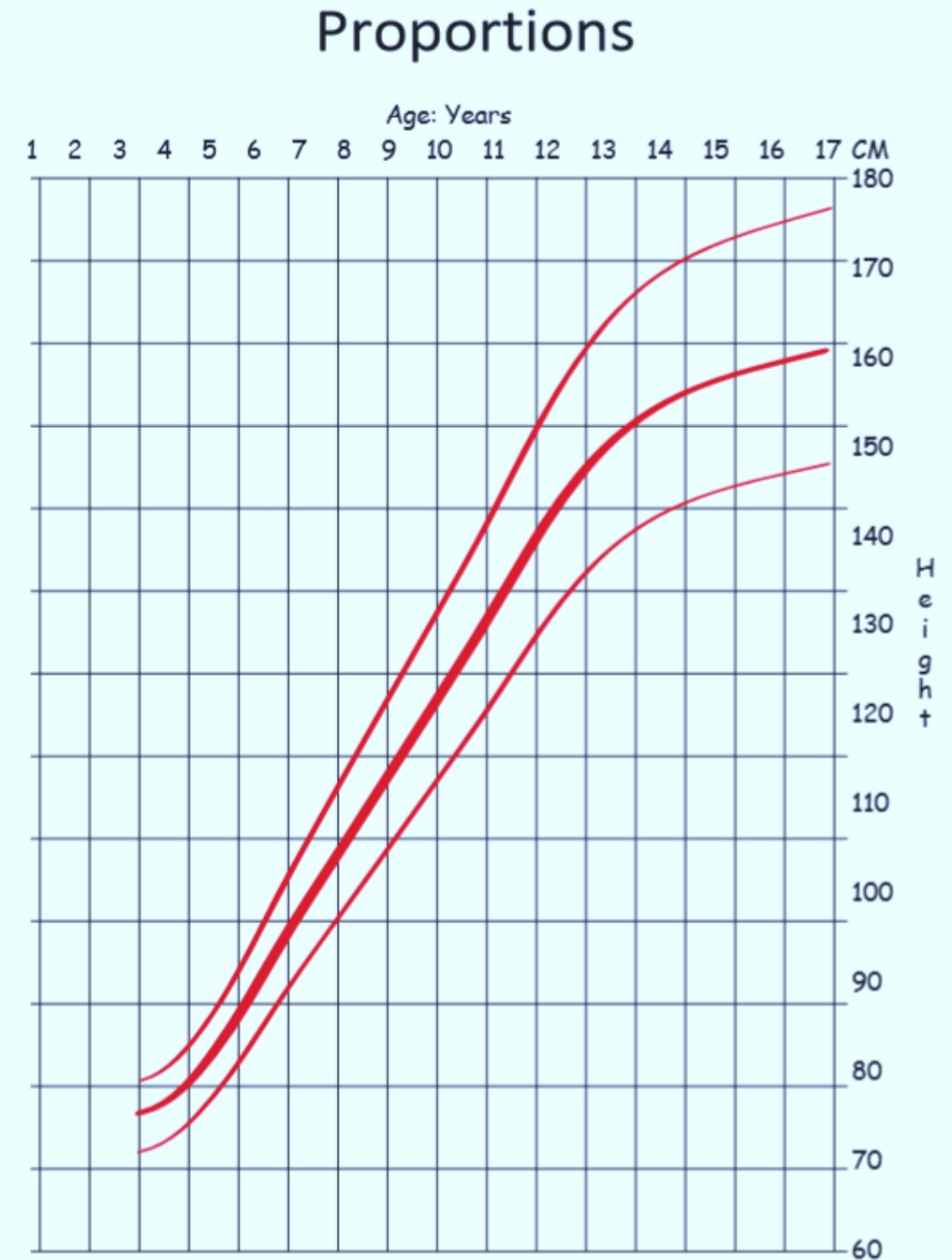
They can also predict how about how tall the child is going to grow from this.

The head of a newborn baby is about one quarter of its total length, whereas an adult's head is about one seventh of the adult's height. What does this tell us about the growth of the head?



In our science, we will use a much less challenging line graph to read.

This graph shows three different children's growth. What do you notice about the rate of growth as they get older?



Human growth is affected by the health of the baby and child: the nutrients and caring that they receive is very important. That is why humans need to stay with an adult to be cared for, to make sure that they stay healthy and warm with the right food, plenty of water and a warm environment.  
( Chronic (bad) illnesses can also affect the growth of babies.)



Other mammals need a different amount of time being cared for.  
The following mammals stay with their mother for:

- Elephants - 16 years
- Tigers - 2-3 years
- Gorillas - 3-6 years
- Giant Panda - 1.5 years



Birds generally become independent and leave the nest within a month.

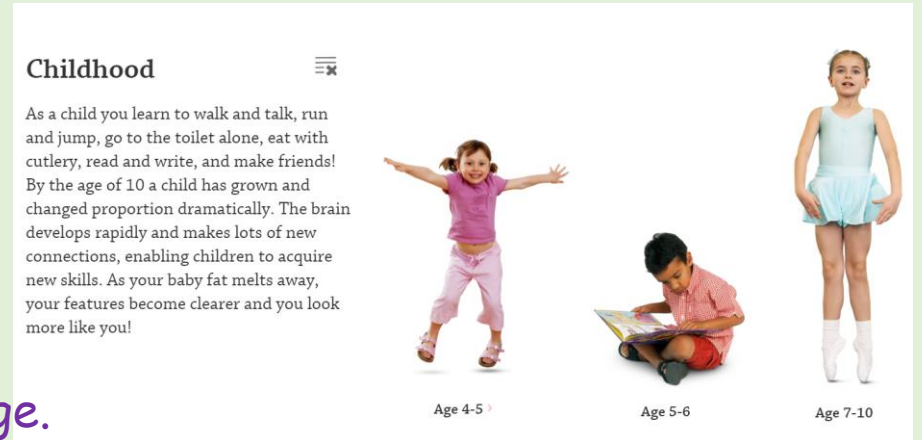
Most reptiles, fish and amphibians are left to fend for themselves, but there are exceptions!

## Your Activity:

Today I would like you to do two things, if you can, for your book!

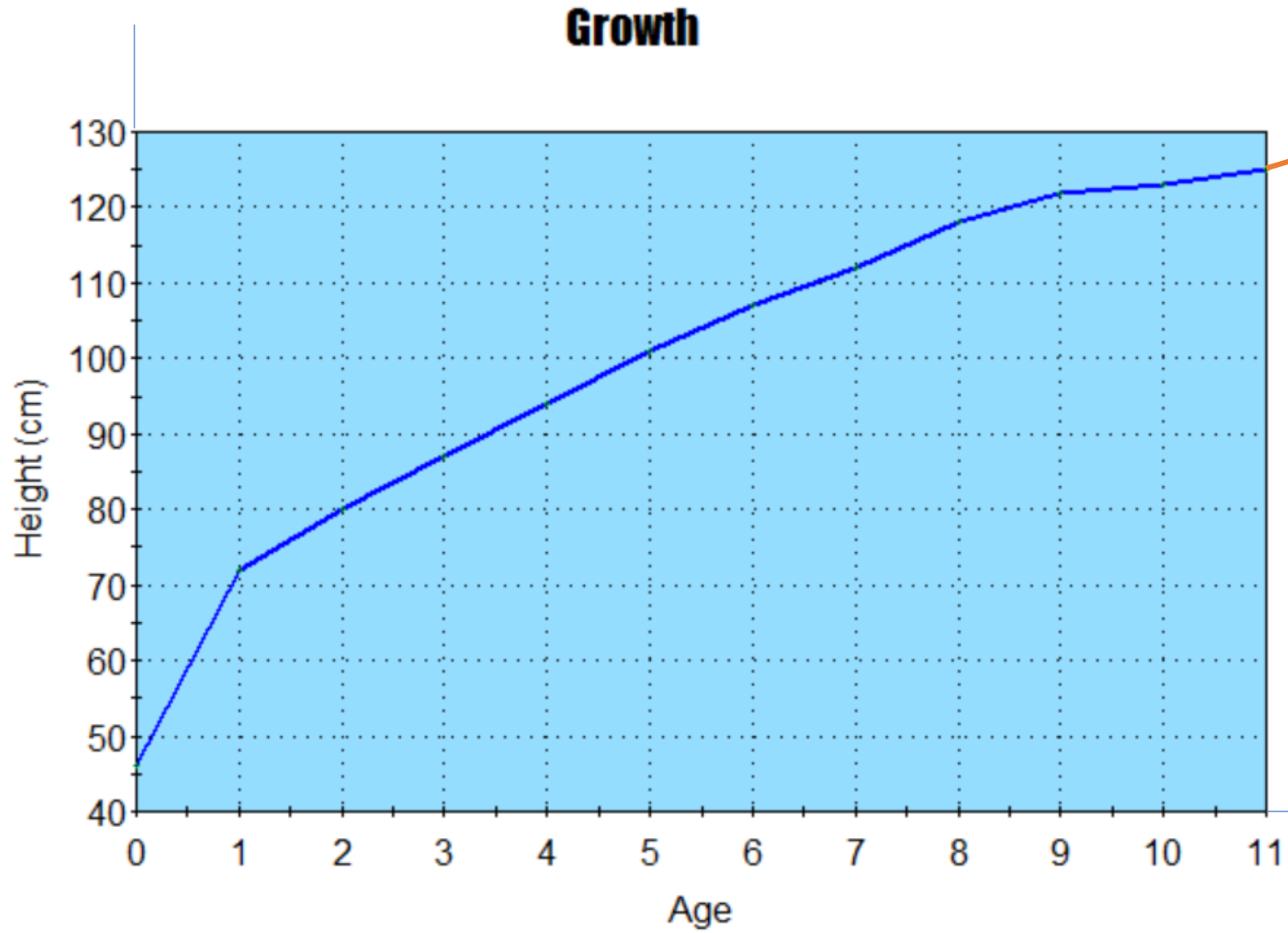
1) Explore child development on this website:  
Don't look at the 11-13 year old, yet.

Click on  
this image.



Then, make a fact file about the milestones of babies to children as they develop. By this, I mean the physical milestones. You can do this in age phases or stages as you please (e.g. Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3).

2) Using these milestones, or your own if your adult can help you to remember them, make a line graph of a child's growth from birth to twelve, then, in a different colour, predict with the line how their height will continue as they get older. If you are doing your own, this prediction can start from your age now (9 or 10). The example line graph is on the next slide.



I predict that my/ a child's growth will... because the data shows that....