Yr 10 Tech Award Health & Social Care – Component 1 LAA	Road Map		
In this unit you will identify human lifespan and development The aims are as follows: LG1: Knowledge LG2: Application LG3: Skills	Assessment Grades		
	Internal Assessment: A1 & A2		
	Understand human growth and development across life stages and the factors that affect it		
Themes	Learning Goals/Outcomes/Content	Ŋ	∇
Life Stage – Infancy (birth to 2 years)	Physical: rapid growth of weight and height, development of gross and fine motor skills, following the same pattern of growth and development but at different rates		
	Intellectual: rapid development of language and thinking skills such as memory/recall		
	Emotional: attachments are formed, emotional wellbeing is based on bonding/attachment, security and contentment		
	Social: strong dependence on adults/carers, socialisation through family, engage in solitary play		
Life Stage – Early Childhood (3-8 years)	Physical: continued growth of weight and height, mastery of gross and fine motor skills		
	Intellectual: increased curiosity, language fluency develops, strong grasp of memory/recall		
	Emotional: increased independence, wider range of relationships are formed, emotional wellbeing is based on attachment, security and contentment		
	Social: social circle widens, and close friendships are formed, socialisation continues through family and also friends/carers, social play develops.		
Life Stage – Adolescence (9-18 years)	Physical: onset of puberty, differences between males and females, primary and secondary sexual characteristics		
	Intellectual: complex and abstract thinking develops		
	Emotional: independence increase further, more freedom to make own decisions, concerns over self-image and self-esteem may increase, emotional wellbeing is based on attachment, security and contentment		
	Social: wide range of formal/informal relationships develop and have influence, intimate relationships are formed		
Life Stage – Early Adulthood (19-45 years)	Physical: peak physical fitness, full height reached, sexual maturity reached, women at their most fertile		
	Intellectual: mastery of abstract and creative thinking, careers become important, may return to education		
	Emotional: independent living and control over own lives, emotional wellbeing is based on attachment, security and contentment		
	Social: intimate and long-lasting relationships are formed		

Life Stage – Middle Adulthood (46-65 years)	Physical: at the end of this life stage the ageing process begins, menopause occurs for women		
	Intellectual: can use knowledge and experience for complex decision making, may retire		
	Emotional: may experience changes in self-image and self-esteem linked to retirement and ageing process, emotional wellbeing is based on attachment, security and contentment		
	Social: may have more time to socialise		
Life Stage – Later Adulthood (65+ years)	Physical: ageing process continues, decline in strength and fitness, loss of mobility, loss of muscle tone and skin elasticity		
	Intellectual: may experience decline in cognitive ability such as loss of memory/recall		
	Emotional: may start to become dependent on others, emotional wellbeing is based on attachment, security and contentment		
	Social: may experience bereavement and reduction of social circle.		
Links: Prior Learning: Builds on knowledge and Builds on knowledge and Personal life development		·	
	lge for A Level/BTEC Health & Social, Biology and PSHE Component 3 Health & Wellbeing external assessment		