

## Briefing Guidelines

### EC721 *Learning and Development in the Early Years*

#### Part Two

##### Essay

Critically discuss the biological, psychological and socioecological factors that may influence the development and learning of either infants, toddlers or young children. In your discussion, consider the holistic nature of child development. Suggest **two** strategies that could support each of the developmental domains and link the suggested practices to a range of theories discussed in the Course.

Critically discuss the biological, psychological and socioecological factors that may influence the development and learning of either infants, toddlers or young children.

- Choose a specific age group – infants **or** toddlers **or** young children
- Discuss how a range of biological factors influence the development and learning of a specific age group.
- Then repeat this for psychological and socioecological factors for the same age group
- Section 3 of your Course Guide provides a good overview of these factors and there is a good resource in Section 3.4 Biological and Ecological Influences to support your discussions

In your discussion, consider the holistic nature of child development.

- Sections 1 and 2 of your Course Guide cover the concept of holistic development and the developmental domains
- You could explain what holistic development means and then discuss the interrelationship of development in the different domains

Suggest two strategies that could support each of the developmental domains and link the suggested practices to a range of theories discussed in the Course.

- The 'suggested strategies' in the task should read as 'suggested practices'.
- The suggested practices should be explained in light of the age group selected.
- Explain how each practice will support development in at least 3 domains (physical, cognitive, language, social, emotional and spirituality)
- Support each practice with links to theories and perspectives covered in the course.
- Teaching strategies are specific ways a teacher uses to support children in their development. For example: the scaffolding strategy for solving a puzzle or the modelling strategy for washing hands properly. Practices are broader and include a range of more specific strategies – eg. developing relationships; supporting wellbeing and belonging, child-centred environments; promoting social competence etc.