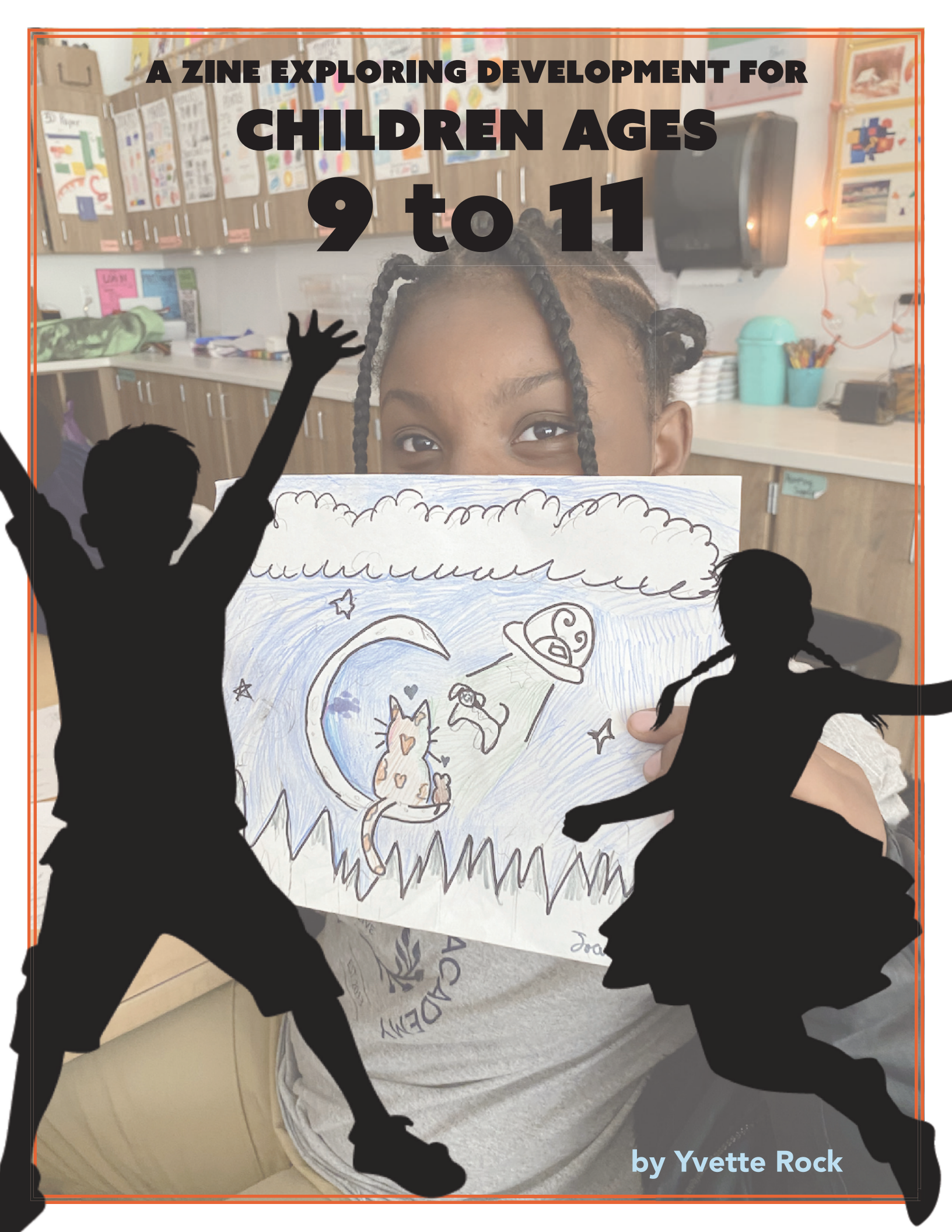
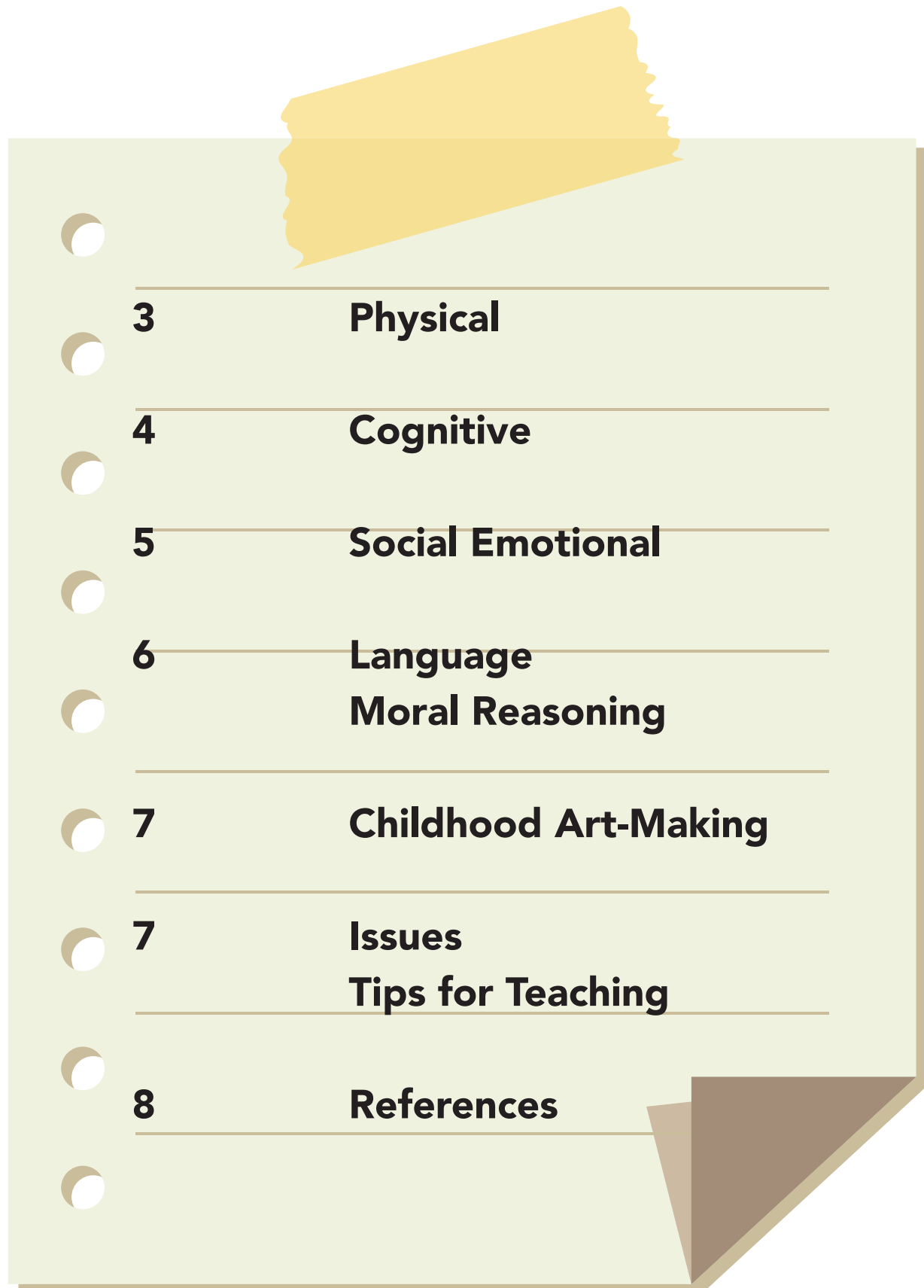


**A ZINE EXPLORING DEVELOPMENT FOR
CHILDREN AGES
9 to 11**



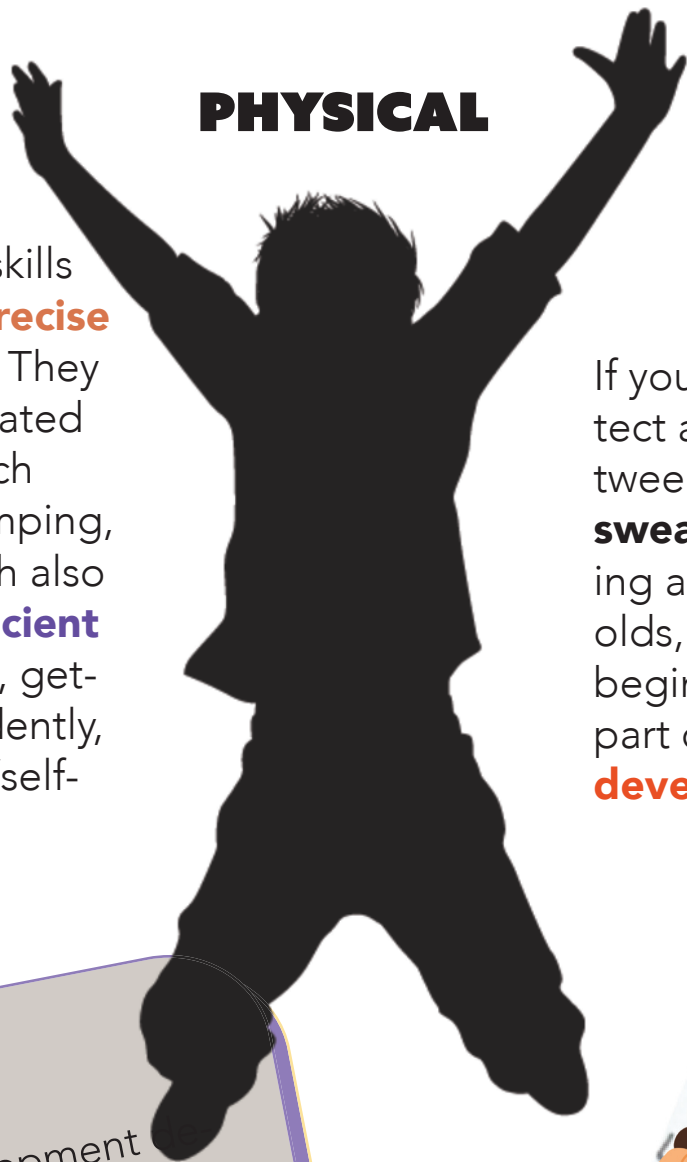
by Yvette Rock

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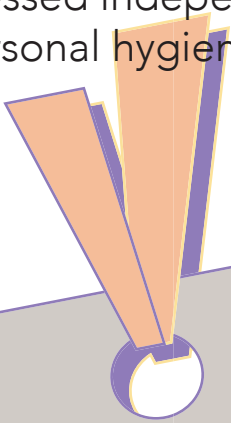
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PHYSICAL



Gross and fine motor skills are becoming **more precise** for 9 and 10-year-olds. They become more coordinated and enjoy activities such as gymnastics, racing, jumping, and biking. This growth also makes them **more efficient** in skills such as writing, getting dressed independently, and personal hygiene/self-care.

If you're beginning to detect an odor around your tween, it's normal! Their **sweat glands** are becoming active. For 11-year-olds, handwriting is also beginning to improve (all part of the **fine motor skill development**).



Though physical development depends on factors such as environment, genetics, and gender, boys and girls typically begin **puberty** around age 11 and 12. But again, puberty can begin as early as age 9 for girls! These transitions can have psychological impacts as children transition into adolescence. Signs of puberty include girls beginning their menstruation cycle and boys developing more muscles and growing facial and pubic hair. Boys and girls' skin also tends to get oilier.



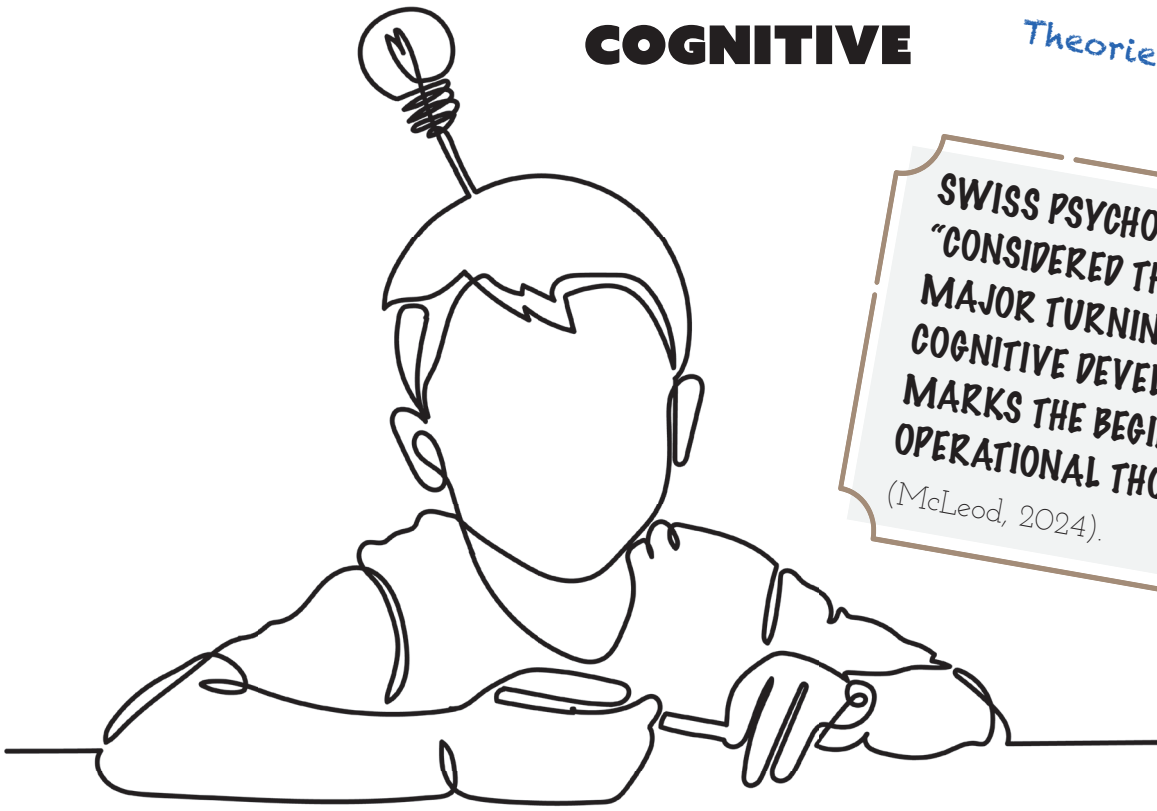
Active
Develop larger bones
Begin growth spurts

COGNITIVE

Theories of Development



SWISS PSYCHOLOGIST JEAN PIAGET
"CONSIDERED THE CONCRETE STAGE A
MAJOR TURNING POINT IN THE CHILD'S
COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT BECAUSE IT
MARKS THE BEGINNING OF LOGICAL OR
OPERATIONAL THOUGHT."
(McLeod, 2024).



CHARACTERISTICS

- Mentally reverse actions performed in the environment
- Move beyond the stage of perceptual appearances
- Understand relations between two states of an object
- **Industrious**
- **Curious**
- **Trouble understanding abstraction**
- **Exploring bigger world of ideas**
- **Manage multiple concepts**
- **Reading to learn**
- **More attention to detail**
- **Think through problems**
- **Begin to understand "gray area"**
- **Multiple ways to look at info**
- **Increased attention span**
- **Mastery of more complex math problems**
- **Able to visualize objects in space**

(Forman, 1997, p91-92).

(Wood, 2017, p101).

(Morin, 2021).



SOCIAL EMOTIONAL



CHARACTERISTICS

Age 9

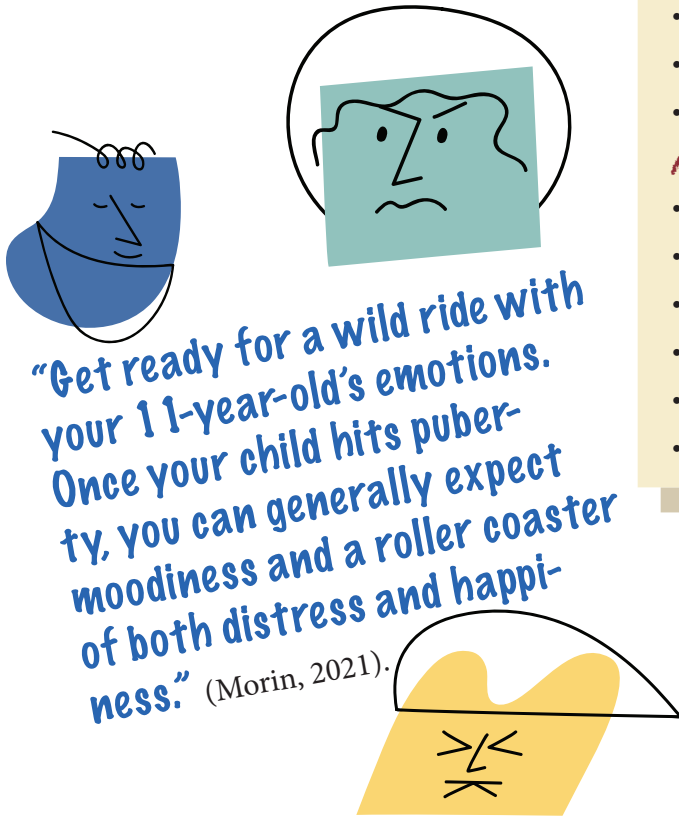
- More independent
- Interested in fashion/grooming
- Need adult encouragement to not give up
- Not patient
- Easily bored
- Anxious

Age 10

- Sensitive
- Gracious
- Easily angered
- Cooperative
- Flexible
- Excitement
- Embarrassment

Age 11

- Increase in social media use
- Impulsive
- Moody
- Self-absorbed
- Some risk-taking
- Sensitive



"Get ready for a wild ride with your 11-year-old's emotions. Once your child hits puberty, you can generally expect moodiness and a roller coaster of both distress and happiness." (Morin, 2021).



LANGUAGE



CHARACTERISTICS

- Baby talk mostly gone
- Grammatical patterns similar to adults
- Able to verbalize feelings & emotions
- Encountering more difficult vocabulary words
- Formulating well-organized thoughts
- Able to express thoughts on current events
- Enjoying lengthier books
- Write persuasive essays
- More non-fiction reading

FUN FACT!

According to developmental molecular biologist John Medina, "fiction readers showed terrific improvement in mentalizing scores. Those who read nonfiction (or nothing) showed no improvement at all." (Medina, 2018, p115-116).

MORAL REASONING

CHARACTERISTICS

Age 9

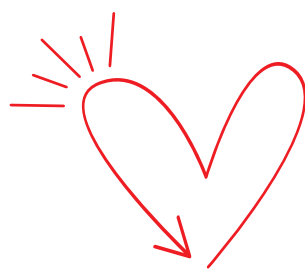
- More independent
- Interested in fashion/grooming
- Need adult encouragement to not give up
- Not patient
- Easily bored
- Anxious

Age 10

- Greater sense of moral empathy
- Developing sense of right & wrong

Age 11

- Competitive spark may emerge
- Not "too cool" to engage with family
- Test boundaries/push back on rules
- Begin to learn that choices can have long-term effects



CHILDHOOD ART-MAKING

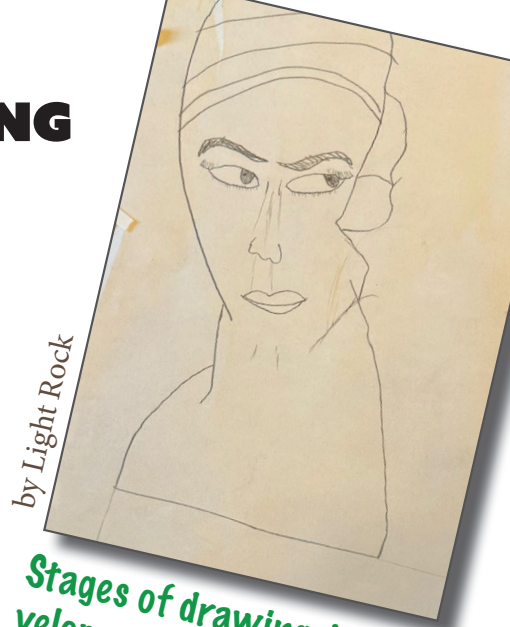
CHARACTERISTICS

- Pre-realism stage (Gang)
- Symbol-making stage
- Cautious
- Inquisitive & creative
- Sensitive to peer opinion
- Interested in pop culture
- Schemas become more complicated
- Attempts at perspective
- Typically, cannot shade



by Arise Rock

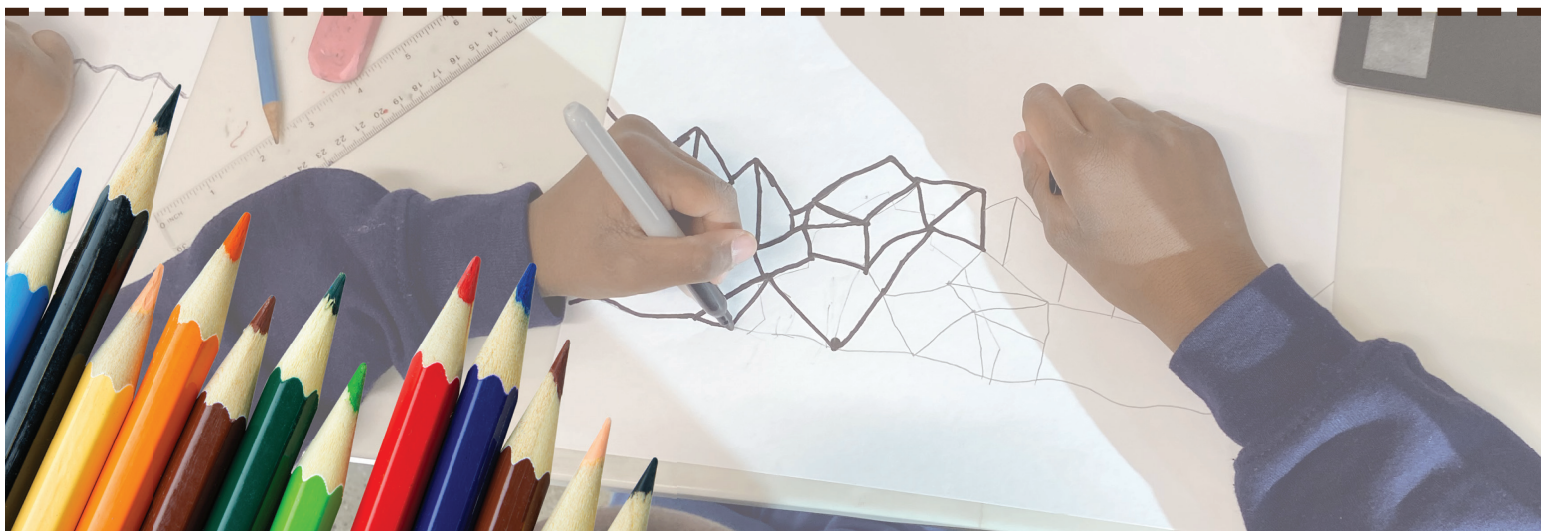
"It is during these years [10-13] that most children cease to be significantly involved in making art." (Hurwitz, 2001, p. 63.)



by Light Rock

Stages of drawing development were defined by Dr. Viktor Lowenfeld in his 1949 work, "Creative and Mental Growth." (Gayo, n.d.)

Psychologists attest that children's drawings become more realistic and detailed as they grow older. Philosophers, theorists, teachers and others often note that children's art is some of the purest and most innocent forms of creative expression. Through the various stages, one can witness the maturation of the mind and physical transformation resulting from the development of finer motor skills. "As children depict people and scenes within their environment, their drawings offer insights into their growing, social consciousness and understanding of the larger world.... Children's aesthetic growth develops naturally and can be seen in the way they organize the elements and ideas in their drawings" (Goodman, 2018, p.28).



ISSUES

CHARACTERISTICS

- Children between 9 and 11 are beginning to experience the emotional ups and downs of preadolescence yet don't always know how to deal with these changes!
- Though they show improvement in problem-solving, they are critical of mistakes they make.
- May fall behind in cognitive and physical development

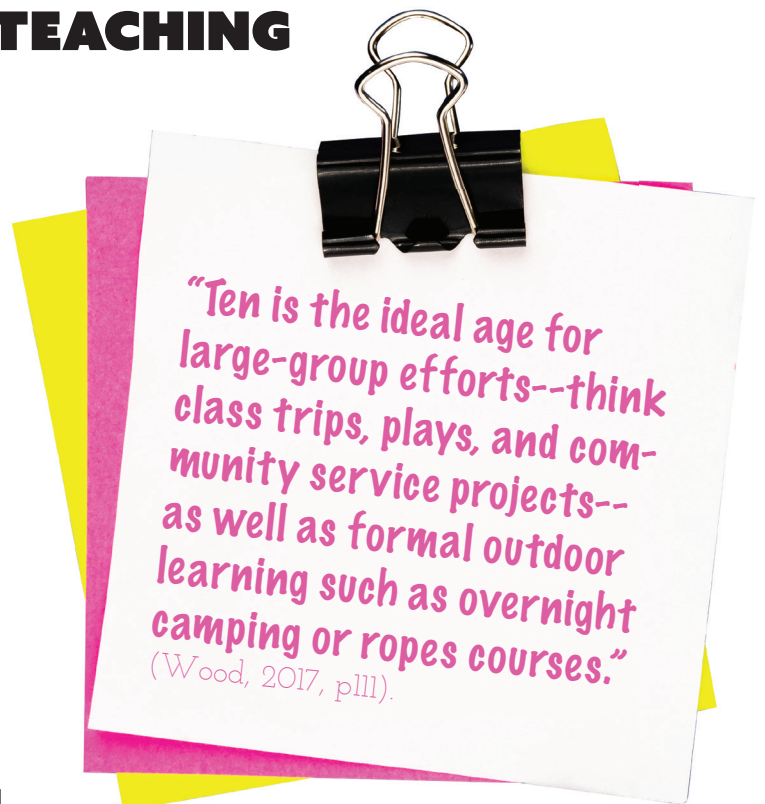


CHARACTERISTICS

- Have trouble comprehending abstract concepts such as time and space (closer to age 9)
- Since they are quick to anger, children in this age-range can be unpredictable in how they relate to teachers and classmates
- While growing in their fine motor skills, they can also be critical which may lead them to give up

TIPS FOR TEACHING

- Encourage developmentally appropriate activities
- Read aloud
- Organize social service projects for your class
- Help parents find resources if student has developmental delays
- Know your student - especially those that are at-risk, seem socially isolated, and are struggling academically
- Be patient and explain assignments clearly, but leave room for interpretation
- Take advantage of their curiosity and introduce cross-curricular lessons to keep them engaged and excited about learning



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