

Abuse, Neglect, Divorce and Bereavement



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Define neglect, abuse, divorce and bereavement

SHOULD – Identify the effects of all four

COULD - Answer a case study style exam question



Neglect is when someone receives a lack of care or attention. This could be through lack of food, comfort, social interaction or lack of hygiene.



Physically

- May become dirty/hygiene problems
- May not be fed properly (poor diet, feel hungry)
- May feel pain
- More vulnerable to illness (risk of infections)

Intellectually

- May become bored/lack stimulation
- Lack motivation at school/work
- Refusing to attend school (if bullied)
- Low achievement e.g. poor number skills
- Slow to develop speech/learn language

Emotionally

- May feel sad
- Loss of self esteem
- Loss in confidence
- Become depressed
- Loss of dignity/respect

Socially

- Lonely/ isolated
- Loss of social skills
- May become socially withdrawn
- Being rejected by peers (maybe for being smelly or dirty)



Divorce is when two people legally end their marriage.



Divorce

Negative Effects	Positive Effects
May feel unhappy/sad/down/depressed	May feel relieved
May lose some self confidence	Opportunity to find new partner/ fresh start
May lower self esteem/ self concept/ feel worthless	May feel good
May feel lonely or unsupported	May have been abused
May feel lonely/ unsupported	
May feel vulnerable/ anxious/ worry	



Bereavement is a period of mourning or sadness after the death of a relative/ friend.



How can someone be helped through bereavement

Talking to them

Spending time with them

Taking them out – socialising

Listening to them

Helping with funeral arrangements

Checking that they are eating

Shopping/ household tasks

Advise them



Adolescence

Physical & Intellectual Development



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Identify what a physical and intellectual development is

SHOULD – Give examples of physical and intellectual developments

COULD – Explain why developments occur in adolescence



What are Physical Developments?

Physical development refers to growth, the development of motor skills and how and when people develop motor skills and movement patterns.



What are Intellectual Developments?

Intellectual development is the changes in someone's ability to think, understand the world around them and process information and problems.



Physical Developments

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN GIRLS	PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT IN BOYS
▪ Develop breasts	▪ Penis & testes grow larger
▪ Grow pubic hair	▪ Grow pubic, facial & underarm hair
▪ Hips widen	▪ Muscles develop, chest & shoulders broaden
▪ Start to menstruate (have periods)	▪ May have wet dreams, which shows they can ejaculate sperm
▪ Ovaries start to produce eggs	▪ Larynx (voice box) grows, voice breaks & becomes deeper
Exam Help: you may be asked to explain what causes physical changes in adolescence. You need to talk about sex hormone levels rising. <u>Oestrogen</u> and <u>progesterone</u> for girls and <u>testosterone</u> for boys.	



Intellectual developments in adolescence

- Can solve hypothetical problems e.g. algebra
- Increased concentration span
- Understand abstract concepts e.g. God and death
- Can give long answers to questions either through speech or writing
- Increase in language skills
- Have a fast and understandable style of writing
- May lose curiosity or desire to learn
- Use strategies for memorizing learning
- Use their imagination to solve problems



Q1: List a physical development for an adolescent boy?



Q2: Which of these is not an intellectual development?
a.) can solve hypothetical problems
b.) increase in language skills
c.) brain size increases
d.) may lose desire to learn



Q3: List a physical development for an adolescent girl?



Q4: Which of these is not a physical development for girls?
a.) hips widen b.) growth stops
c.) ovaries start to produce eggs
d.) start to grow pubic hair



Q5: List an intellectual development for adolescents?



Q1: Check sheet from earlier

Q2: C.) brain size increases

Q3: Check sheet from earlier

Q4: C.) growth stops

Q5: Check sheet from earlier



Adulthood

Emotional & Social Development



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Identify what a emotional and social development is

SHOULD – Give examples of emotional and social developments in adulthood

COULD – Explain why developments occur in adulthood



What are Emotional Developments?

Emotional developments refers to the expression, understanding and regulation of emotions and how these emotions occur.



What are Social Developments?

Social developments are a person's ability to interact with others around them and the bonds they form with peers and family members.



Emotional Developments

- **New roles to come to terms with e.g. partner, parent.**
- **Children may leave home**
- **Increased self confidence**
- **More emotionally stable**
- **Self concept includes family, work and achievements**



Social developments in adulthood

- **Bond with partner**
- **Might get a new set of friends**
- **Socialising as a couple**
- **Close bond with own children (parent-infant bonding)**
- **Have long term partnerships**
- **Develop work relationships**
- **Develop skills such as leadership**



Q1: List an emotional development for a adult?



Q2: Which of these is not a social development?

- a.) may develop leadership skills
- b.) socialising as a couple
- c.) will lose childhood friends
- d.) close bond with partner



Q3: List a social development for an adult?



Q4: Which of these is not an emotional development for adults?

- a.) Increased self confidence
- b.) adapting to new roles
- c.) mood swings
- d.) new areas for self concept



Q5: List another social development for adults?



Q1: Check sheet from earlier

Q2: C.) will lose childhood friends

Q3: Check sheet from earlier

Q4: C.) mood swings

Q5: Check sheet from earlier



Adulthood

PIES



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Identify what a emotional and social development is

SHOULD – Give examples of emotional and social developments in adulthood

COULD – Explain why developments occur in adulthood



What are Emotional Developments?

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Physical Developments

- **Peak of strength and stamina**
- **Some time weight gain in 20s due to more sedentary lifestyle**
- **Women – menopause 40s- 50s**
- **Men – sperm count decreases after 50, baldness**
- **Eye sight might become poorer**



Intellectual Developments

- Learn new skills (often due to career or more money for hobbies)
- Reduced curiosity
- Increased knowledge form experiences



Emotional Developments

- **New roles to come to terms with e.g. partner, parent.**
- **Children may leave home**
- **Increased self confidence**
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Social developments in adulthood

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The menopause is the end of a women's ability to produce a child – usually occurs around age 50.

The menopause happens when a women's ovaries stop producing eggs, so she stops ovulating, and becomes infertile.

Women also produce less hormones (*oestrogen and progesterone*) – this may require them to need hormone replacement therapy (HRT) as levels of sex hormones have reduced.



<u>Physical effects of menopause</u>
Headaches
Hot flushes and night sweats
Ovaries stop producing eggs
Periods stop
May gain weight
May have difficulty sleeping

These physical effects are caused by lower levels of the sex hormones oestrogen and progesterone.



Emotional effects of menopause

Mood swings caused by change in hormones

May cause anxiety because she can't have children anymore

May become tearful and upset due to not being able to have children anymore or hormone levels

May have difficulty concentrating

May experience some aggression

May become irritable



Lynne is 46 years old, explain the physical developments she is likely to go through over the next 10 years. (6 marks)



Lynne is 46 years old, explain the emotional developments she is likely to go through over the next 10 years. (6 marks)



Divorce and Bereavement



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Define divorce and bereavement

SHOULD – Identify the positive effects of divorce

COULD - Identify the negative effects of divorce and bereavement



Divorce is when two people legally end their marriage.



Divorce

Negative Effects	Positive Effects
May feel unhappy/sad/down/depressed	May feel relieved
May lose some self confidence	Opportunity to find new partner/ fresh start
May lower self esteem/ self concept/ feel worthless	May feel good
May feel lonely or unsupported	May have been abused
May feel lonely/ unsupported	
May feel vulnerable/ anxious/ worry	



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Advise them



Q1: Jake has just gone through a divorce. List 2 positive effects that he may experience



Q2: Alice's husband has just died. List one thing a friend could do to help her through her bereavement.



**Q3: Jane has just got divorced.
List 2 negative effects that she
may experience?**



Q4: True or false? Divorce is when you have an argument with your partner.



Q5: True or false? Bereavement is when a loved one has died and you are feeling very sad.



Q1: Check sheet from earlier

Q2: Check sheet from earlier

Q3: Check sheet from earlier

Q4: False

Q5: True



Life Stages



Learning Outcomes

MUST - Classify the 5 life stages

SHOULD - Recall the age range of the 5 life stages

COULD - Identify the life stage of different examples





Infancy

0-3 years





Childhood

4-10 years

**Health and Social Care
Exam Revision Life Stages**





Adolescence

11-18 years





Adulthood

19-65 years





Later Adulthood

65+ years



Q1: Jake is 19 years old, which life stage is he in?



Q2: What is the age range for the life stage childhood?



Q3: Linda is 68 years old, which life stage is she in?



Q4: What is the age range for the life stage adolescence?



Q5: Ben is 3 years old, which life stage is he in?



Q1: Adulthood

Q2: 4-10 years

Q3: Later Adulthood

Q4: 11-18 years

Q5: Infancy



Menopause



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Define what the menopause is

SHOULD – List some emotional and physical effects of menopause

COULD – Describe what causes the menopause effects



The menopause is the end of a women's ability to produce a child – usually occurs around age 50.

The menopause happens when a women's ovaries stop producing eggs, so she stops ovulating, and becomes infertile.

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<u>Physical effects of menopause</u>
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Emotional effects of menopause

Mood swings caused by change in hormones

May cause anxiety because she can't have children anymore

May become tearful and upset due to not being able to have children anymore or hormone levels

May have difficulty concentrating

May experience some aggression

May become irritable



Q1:



Q2:



Q3:



Q4:



Q5:



Relationships



Learning Outcomes

MUST – Identify what a relationship is

SHOULD – Give examples different types of relationships

COULD – Apply the effects of relationships to different case studies.



What is a relationship?

A relationship is the nature in which two or more people are connected. This could be as friends, family, peers etc.



Different types of relationships:

- Family relationships (with parents, siblings and as parents, for example.)
- Friendships (friendships with peers)
- Intimate personal and sexual relationships (typically between partners, boyfriend and girlfriend)
- Working relationships (including teacher/student, employer/employee, boss/worker, peers,)



You need to know how relationships can have a positive or negative effect on someone's development. What you will write for this will depend on the specific case study given but some of the ideas below may help. You need to base your answer around PIES

Effects of positive relationships

- Develops social skills – like co-operating
- Emotionally feels good/happy
- Gains self confidence
- High self esteem
- Feels supported
- Someone to talk to
- Can help each other
- Feel valued

Effects of negative relationships

- Work affected (poor concentration)
- Emotional effects eg feeling upset/angry
- Feeling stressed
- Feeling isolated
- May cause anxiety



Q1: Wayne is married to Lynne.
What is their relationship?



Q2: Leanne and Troy are care assistants in a residential home.



Q3: Maya and Connor are health visitors who get on well together. Identify one way on which their personal development could be affected by them getting on well together.



Q4: Kiera likes to spend time with her neighbour, Ellie. What type of relationship do they have?



Q5: Diana and Earl are social workers in a mental health team who often argue with each other, list one way in which this could affect their personal development.



Q1: An intimate personal and sexual relationship

Q2: A peer relationship

Q3: help them feel good, enjoy job, develop confidence, feel supported, able to share, able to learn from one another, problem solve together, work better

Q4: A friendship

Q5: may feel upset or angry or unhappy, making them feel down – depressed- sad, may become anxious – worried, lose self-confidence, may affect their relationships with others, quality of work affected/ unable to concentrate

