

Name _____

Date _____

Class _____

Playing

Demos: ① Object permanence (go outside door) ② Representational Thought ③ Conservation

KEY

- paper water in beaker cylinders

challenged vs. bored



Guided Reading Activity

3-2

Cognitive and Emotional Development

For use with textbook pages 70-77

Directions: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions.

- What two factors are involved in intellectual development? ① Quantitative changes (amount of information) ② Qualitative changes (differences in the manner of thinking)
- When an object or event does not fit into our preexisting schemas, what two options do we have? assimilation (fit it in) accommodation (change)
- How do infants treat objects that they cannot see? treat as though they do not exist
- When does this treatment change? late 1st year = object permanence (objects and people exist independently of the child)
- How are object permanence and representational thought related? representational thought = ability to picture things in one's mind representational thought can not precede object permanence
- At what age do children begin to understand the principle of conservation? 5 to 7 years
- What are the four stages of cognitive development identified by Jean Piaget?
 - Sensorimotor - (birth - 1 1/2) - simple motor responses to stimuli (no object perm.)
 - Preoperational - (1 1/2 - 7) - lacks operations, egocentric thought, lacks conservation, u
 - Concrete Operations - (7 - 11) - understands conservation, little abstract thought, classification
 - Formal Operations - (11 - on) - understands abstract thought, logical, deductive thinking
- Who discovered that some animals become attached to their mothers by a process called imprinting? Konrad Lorenz
- Why is attachment important? survival mechanism critical to development / bond forms that allows for teaching life skills and emotional security
- What did Harry Harlow conclude from his study of monkeys? need for attachment is a need for contact comfort more than need for food
- What two types of anxiety are common to infants during the attachment period? separation anxiety / stranger anxiety

under 5 egocentric - see world from their dist of view only

Piaget's temper tantrums

quantity doesn't change when appearance changes

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Monkey Love Experiments

1) Monkey feed on

2) Monkey feed on

psychotic

3) Monkey feed on

Childhood : Cognitive Development

Jean Piaget's Stages Of Cognitive Development

Sensorimotor Stage (Birth – 2 Years)

- simple motor responses to stimuli
- no object permanence
- little language usage initially
- egocentric thinking (views world from own perspective)

Preoperational Stage (2 Years – 7 Years)

- lacks operations (reversible mental processes)
- no concept of conservation
- egocentric thinking
- uses symbols (language) to discover, store, and manipulate patterns
- exhibits animism (reacts to objects as though they were alive)

Concrete Operational Stage (7 Years – 11 Years)

- understands concept of conservation
- abstract thought is difficult
- classification abilities improve
- very hands-on oriented (best learning style)

Formal Operational Stage (11 Years – Onward)

- understands abstract thoughts and hypothetical situations
- inductive thought (reasoning from past to future)
- deductive thought (discovering conclusions hidden in known facts)
- excessive faith in own ideas

Mary Ainsworth's Patterns Of Attachment

Secure Attachment (70%)

- exhibit balance of needing to explore and need to be close
- accept comfort during times of stress from adults

Avoidant Attachment (15%)

- exhibit a passive, timid demeanor
- avoid or ignore adults when in need of nurturing

Resistant Attachment (15%)

- exhibit a defensive manner of behavior
- rejects adult nurturing (easily upset, never satisfied)

Disorganized Attachment (not determined by Ainsworth)

- exhibit inconsistent behavior
- seem confused and act in contradictory ways