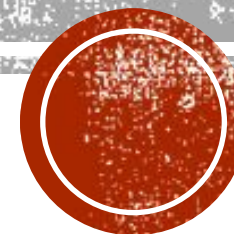


Psychology_4/06
by
Aleksandra Sibirko



PLAN

- Developmental psychology: what to study, how and why?

- Models and stages:
 - a) E.Eriksson (how to live one's life),
 - b) J.Piaget (how a child thinks),
 - c) L.Vygotsky (how to learn something new).



DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

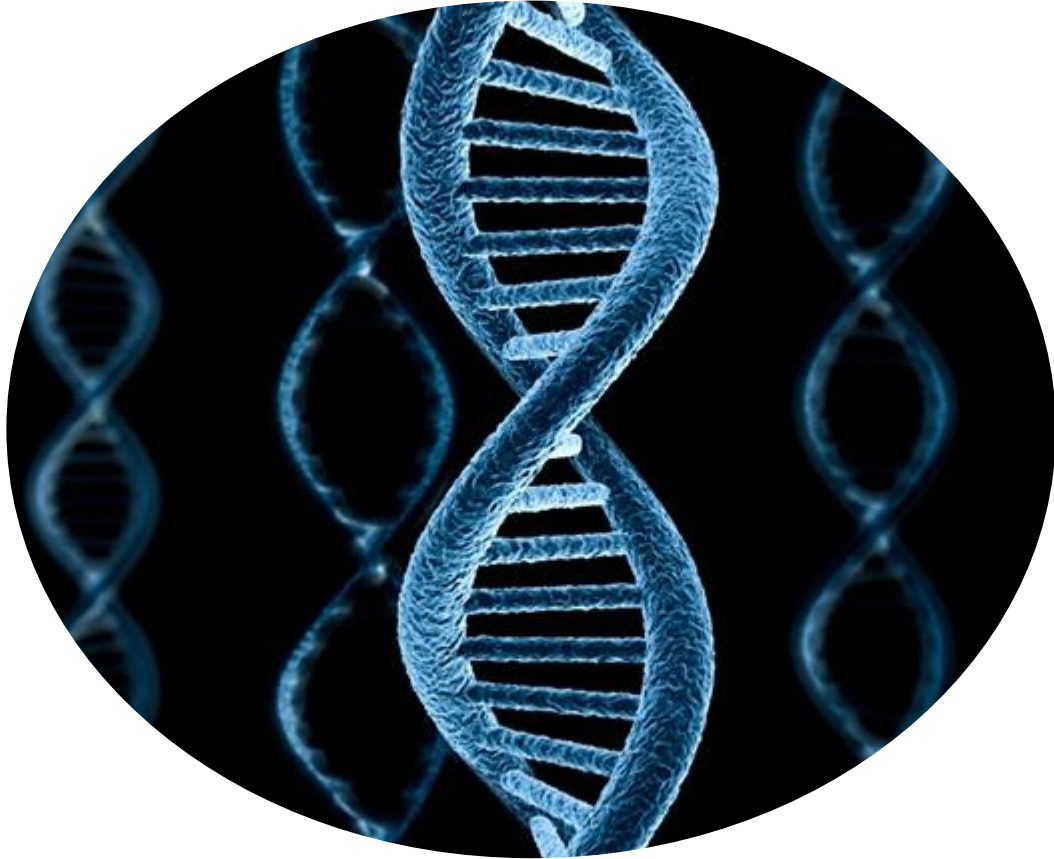
FAQ

It aims to explain how children and adults develop over lifetime using following methods:

- observation (including diaries),
- experiment,
- test,
- clinical interviewing.



3 UNSOLVABLE PROBLEMS



nature

VS



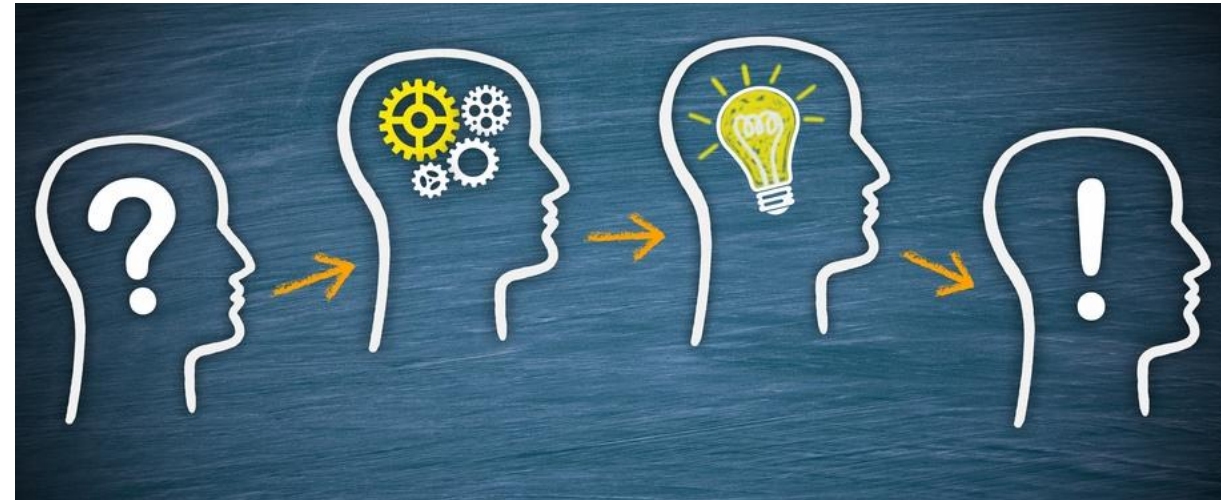
nurture



DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY: 3 UNSOLVABLE PROBLEMS



VS



teaching

development



DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY: 3 UNSOLVABLE PROBLEMS



Individual activity?



GENETIC APPROACH (NATURE)



G. Stanley Hall
(in the middle)

Was fond of C. Darwin and the theory of recapitulation.

Studied children's fears and games.

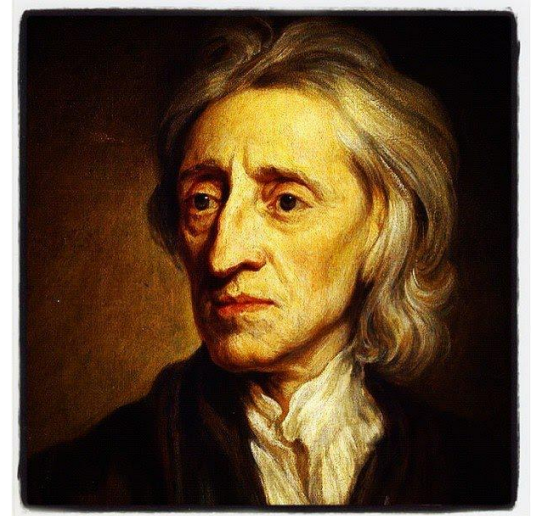
Child's development over a lifetime

=

human development as a species



APPROACH #2: TABULA RASA (NURTURE)



None of the psychological characteristics are innate →

An unlimited power to shape human behaviour.

- ❑ Associationism (philosophy)
- ❑ Behaviourism (B.F. Skinner)
- ❑ Social learning theory (A. Bandura)



TWO-FACTOR THEORIES



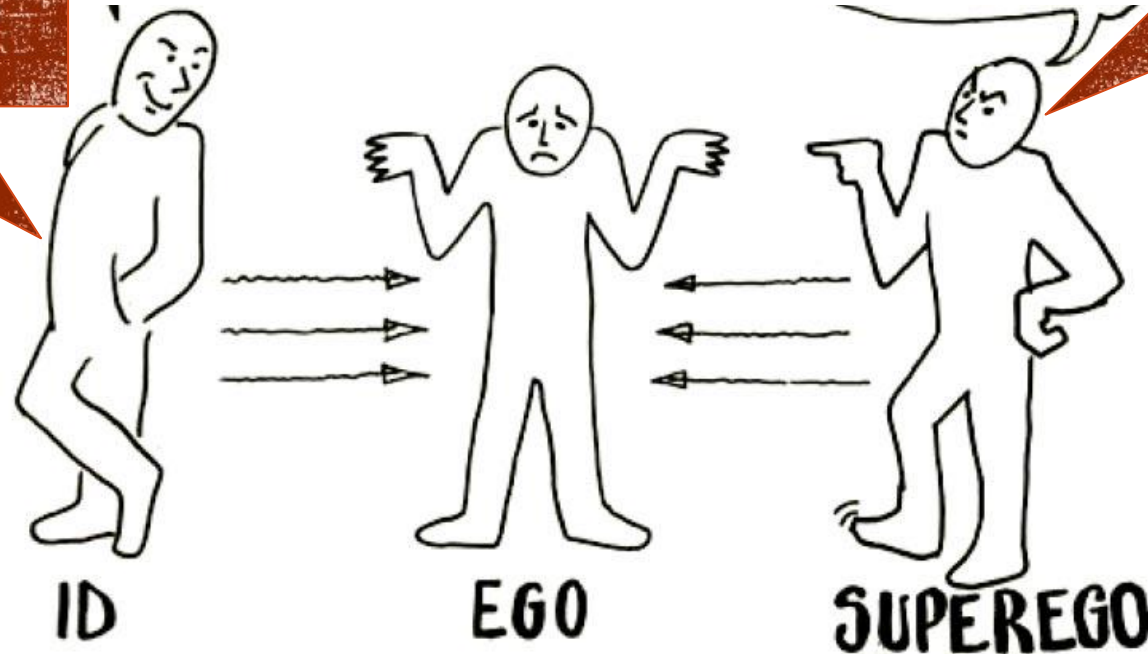
a) nature + nurture →
inclinations' development

b) nature VS nurture → conflict



ERIK ERIKSON: THEORY OF PSYCHOSOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

the need to be a part
of a group
+
the need to be
oneself



group
requirements



PIAGET'S STAGES OF COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT



Jean Piaget

Sensori-motor (birth-2 years)



Pre-operational (2-7 years)



Concrete operational (7-11 years)

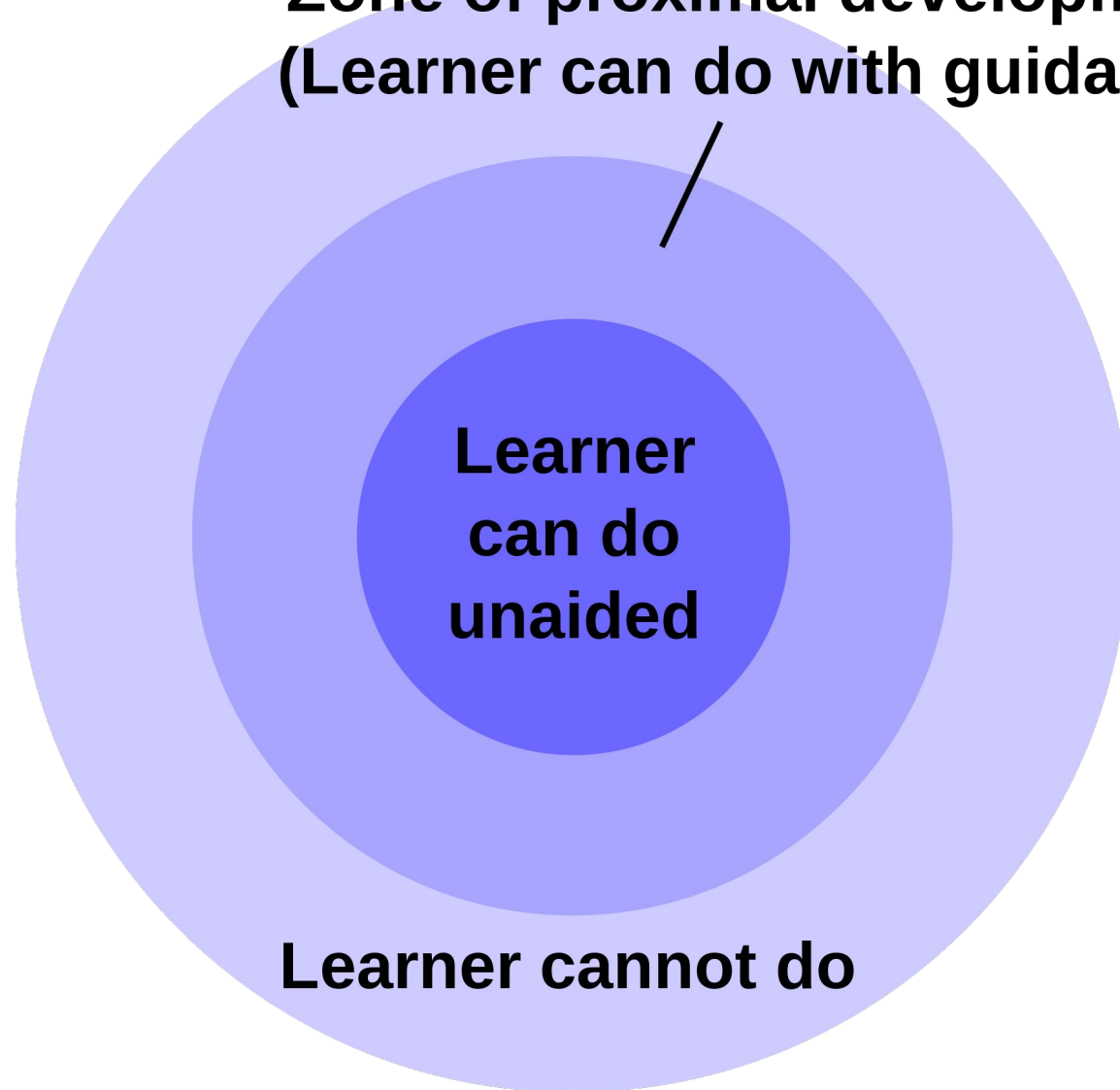


Formal operational (11 years and up)



VYGOTSKY'S ZONE OF PROXIMAL DEVELOPMENT

Zone of proximal development
(Learner can do with guidance)



Leo Vygotsky

