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Dep :Human & Social Sciences Stream :Councelling& Guidance

Level : 2nd year

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Lesson One

Learning

Read the journal article. Then answer the questions.

Dr.Harris's work focused on **learning**.As an undergraduate ,she searched learning through repetition.This included **conditioning** and **habituation**.The results encouraged her to further explore **associative learning** in adults.She also wrote a paper on **memorization**.

As a graduate student,Harris began to specialize. Her particular area of interest as play. She observed how play helps children with **enculturation**.

Today,Dr.Harris continues to study children's play. Her current project focuses on **psychomotor** learning. It examines the **cognitive** development needed for physical skills. Her next project will address play and emotional development. It will be a targeted study of **affective** learning.

Questions :

A-Choose the correct answer.

1- What is the article mainly about ?

- A- a review of a psychologist's speech.
- B- a summary of a psychologist's projects.
- C- an announcement of a psychologist's award.
- D- a course that a psychologist teaches.

2- Which is NOT part of a psychologist's study of children ?

- A- Associative learning.
- B- Enculturation.
- C- Psychomotor learning.
- D- Cognitive development.

3- What does the psychologist plan to study next ?

- A- conditioning
- B- enculturation
- C- affective learning.
- D- psychomotor leaning.

B-Match the words (1-6) with definitions (A-F).

- 1- play 2- affective 3- learning 4- conditioning 5- memorization
6- habituation

- A a process in which an individual becomes familiar with a stimulus
- B a process in witch an individual gains knowledge
- C a process in which an individual makes an association between a stimulus and a response
- D behavior that is mainly for fun,but also aids for learning
- E related to mood or emotion
- F a form of learning in which an individual can recall something perfectly

Words	1	2	3	4	5	6
definitions						

C- Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

- a-Assossiative learning b- enculturation c-cognitive
d-psychomotor

- 1 Learning how to ride a bicycle is a form of ----- learning.
- 2 The process of -----teaches children the rules of society.
- 3 A(n) ----- prcess is someting that takes a place in the mind,like thinking or reasoning.
- 4 Making a concious connection between two stimuli is an example of-----
-----.

sentences	1	2	3	4
Answers				

LESSON TWO : Theories of development

Cognitive development is the process in which someone learns to perform mental processes. Examples of these mental processes include logical reasoning, perception, etc.

Piaget's four stages of development As part of his theory of how thinking develops, called the 'theory of **cognitive** development', Jean Piaget suggested that we go through distinct stages of development. Each stage is fairly long and our thinking abilities do not change much during these stages. A change in thinking indicates when the next stage is reached. During the transition from one stage to another, features of both stages are sometimes there in a child, and sometimes not. During each stage there is consolidation of developing abilities in preparation for the next stage.

According to Piaget, there are four stages of cognitive development: (1) the sensorimotor stage, (2) the preoperational stage, (3) the concrete operations stage, and (4) the formal operations stage.

Sensorimotor stage (birth to 2 years)

Infants use their senses and movements to get information about their world. At first they live in the present rather than understanding time and space around them. They learn by linking what they see, hear, touch, taste or smell to objects they are using, for example by grasping and sucking objects. They begin with reflex actions and then learn to control their movements. At around 6 months, they develop **object permanence**, which means they learn that objects exist even when they cannot see them. By the end of this stage, the child has a sense of themselves as existing separately from the world around them. An interesting part of this stage occurs from around 4 months old, when children repeat actions, such as dropping something deliberately that they first dropped by chance.

Pre-operational stage (2 to 7 years)

The **preoperational stage** is associated with toddlerhood and the preschool age. During this stage the child forms concepts and communicates verbally though he has not yet grasped the concept of cause and effect.

The main feature of this stage is that children are egocentric. **Egocentrism** is a tendency to perceive oneself as existing at the center of the universe. Everything

revolves around the self. Children under 7 years tend to view the world only from their own perspective

Concrete operational stage (7 to 12 years)

The child at this stage can think in terms of cause and effect. However, most of the thinking is “concrete,” meaning that cognitive processes at this stage deal well with what can be seen or otherwise experienced, not with abstractions. children are able to use logical schemas, but their understanding is limited to concrete objects or problems.

Formal operational stage (12+ years)

The formal operations stage is characterized by the ability to think in abstract terms. There is control over thoughts themselves. Formal operational thought makes it possible to use both inductive and deductive logic. Young people can reflect, analyze, and rethink ideas and viewpoints. This kind of thought opens up avenues of mental flexibility not available to children.

According to Piaget, a person’s development through these four stages depends on both the maturation of his or her nervous system and on the kinds of experiences he or she has had. Everyone goes through the stages in the same order, but not necessarily at the same age.

Lev Vygotsky’s **Cultural-Historical theory** differed from Piaget’s theory. Instead of emphasizing the child’s age, Vygotsky’s theory focused on the child’s environment.

The Ecological Systems theory also focuses on how child’s environment affects development. According to this theory, there are four types of environments ; **microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, and macrosystems.**

Microsystems include direct influences, and mesosystems are the relationships between them.

Ecosystems include indirect influences, and macrosystems include cultural influences.

Attachment theory focuses heavily on the relationship between children and parents, it emphasizes the role of a caregiver in developing healthy relationships.

Questions :

True or false?

Here are some sentences theories of development. Indicate whether you think each one is true or false.

- 1-Piaget believed there are five stages of cognitive development-----.
- 2-Children all over the world pass through the stages in the same order-----.
- 3-Object permanence develops in the formal operational stage-----.
- 4- Egocentric thinking is closely associated with the formal operational stage-----.
- 5- In the concrete operational stage, children can think logically about objects that are not present-----.
- 6- Mesosystem is made up of multiple microsystems-----.

Match the words or phrases (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- 1- exosystem
- 2- mesosystem
- 3- preoperational stage
- 4- cognitive development
- 5- Cultural-Historical Theory
- 6- concrete operational stage
- 7- Ecological System Theory

A a theory that highlights society's effect on a child's development

B a theory in which four environments affect a child's development

C a collection of factors that indirectly affect a child's development

D the process in which a person learns how to perform mental tasks

E the relationships between a child's different microsystems

F the stage in which a child learns to communicate verbally

words	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
definitions							

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases from the word bank.

- 1 Attachment theory 2 inductive 3 macrosystem 4 microsystem
5 Piagetian stage 6 abstractions

- (a) An infant-----is usually limited to just immediate family.
- (b) The relationship between infants and parents is the main focus of -----
- (c) The sensorimotor stage is the first ----- that a child goes through.
- (d) Cultural attitude about gender and race are part of child-----.
- (e) Cognitive processes associated with the concrete operations stage deal well with what can be seen or otherwise experienced, not with----- .
- (f) Formal operational thought makes it possible to use both----- and deductive logic.