Cognitive development

Jean Piaget

- Most influential developmental psychologist
- Piaget interpretations has been challenged
- Results reliable, what do they mean in terms of childrens thinking develops
- BNA – IQ tests
- Piaget researcher for BNA – IQ responses children getting certain ones difficult at certain age. Similar wrong answers
- Different in way of thinking compared to adults
- Fundamentals of cognitive development

Cognition

Perception, attention, memory, language and reasoning

Development

Long last, age-related changes in behaviour
- Typical changes in everyone’s life span

Development better:
- Successful adaption
- Biological aging and experiences
- Construtivist construct own understanding of the world as we go on, reconstruct knowledge to become better adapted to the environment
- Similar to evolution

Schema: internal representation of the world (schemata meaningful relevant ideas), networks of interrelated ideas

Assimilations: existing mental structures handle new information

Accommodation: new information, existing mental structure changes

Equilibrium: cognitive system aims to achieve balance and always maintain balance to main understanding of the world

Distennance: challenges view, after reject, takes a lot of info to change cognitive structures

Developmental stages

Sensimotor: birth – 2 years
Preoperational: 2-7 years
Concrete: 7-11 years
Formal: 11- adulthood
Universal