



Psychology\_4/06  
by  
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# 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

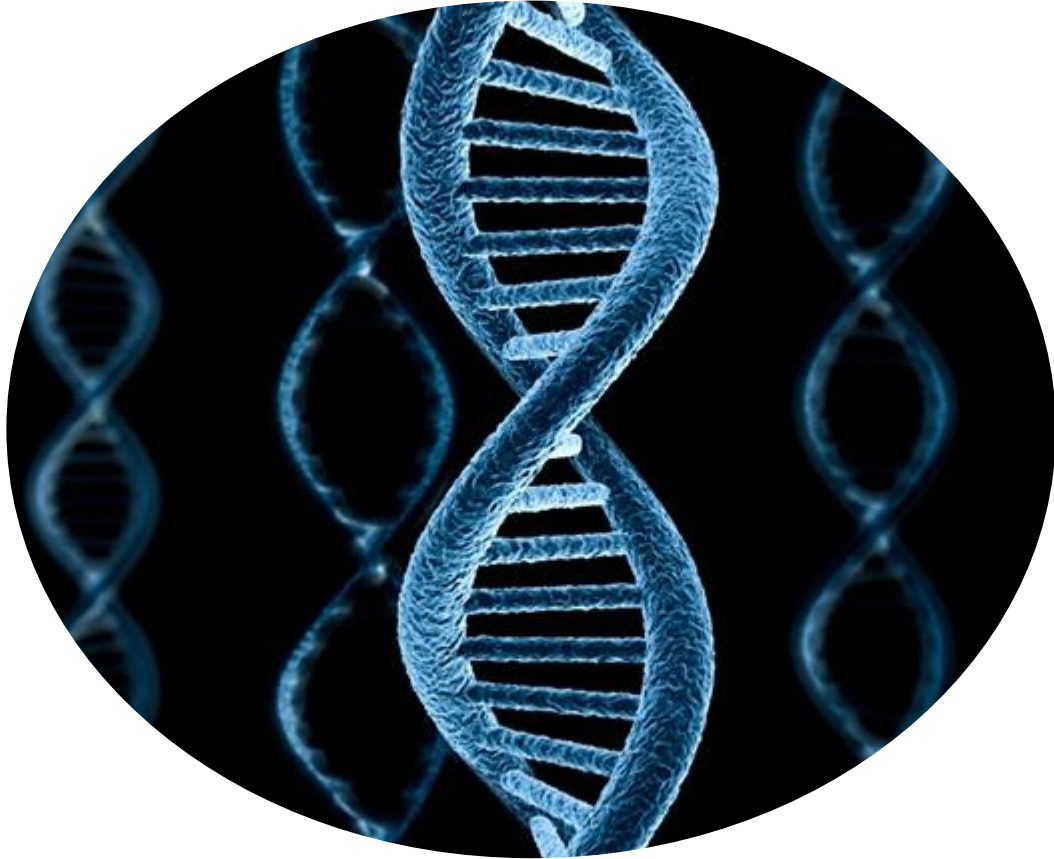
It aims to explain how children and adults develop over lifetime using following methods:

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





# 3 UNSOLVABLE PROBLEMS



nature

VS



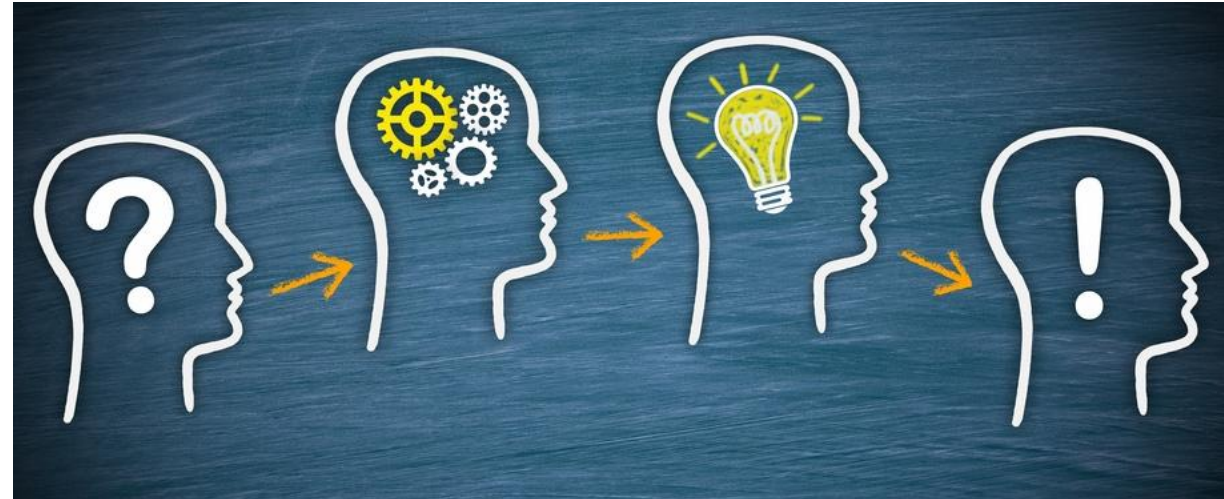
nurture



# 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.

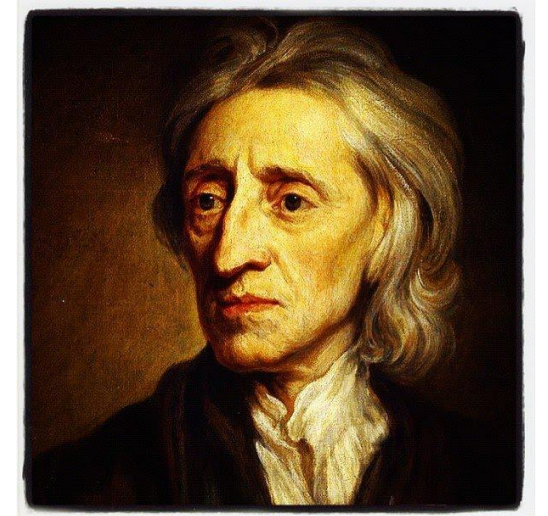
*Child's development over a lifetime*

=

*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



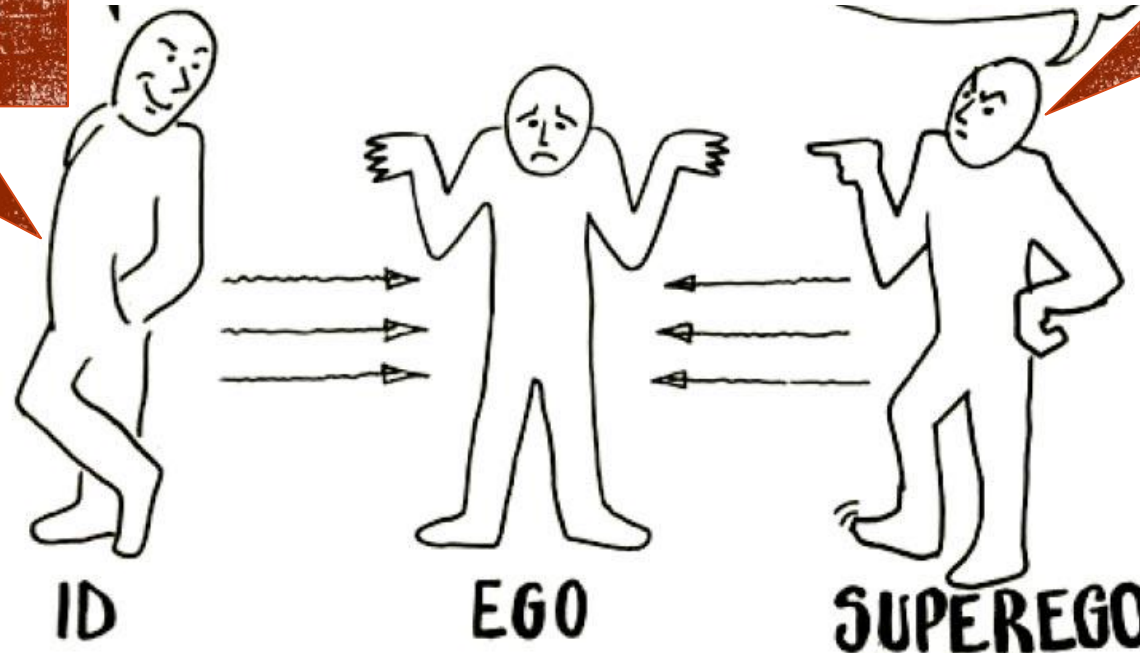
a) nature + nurture →  
inclinations' development

a) 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)



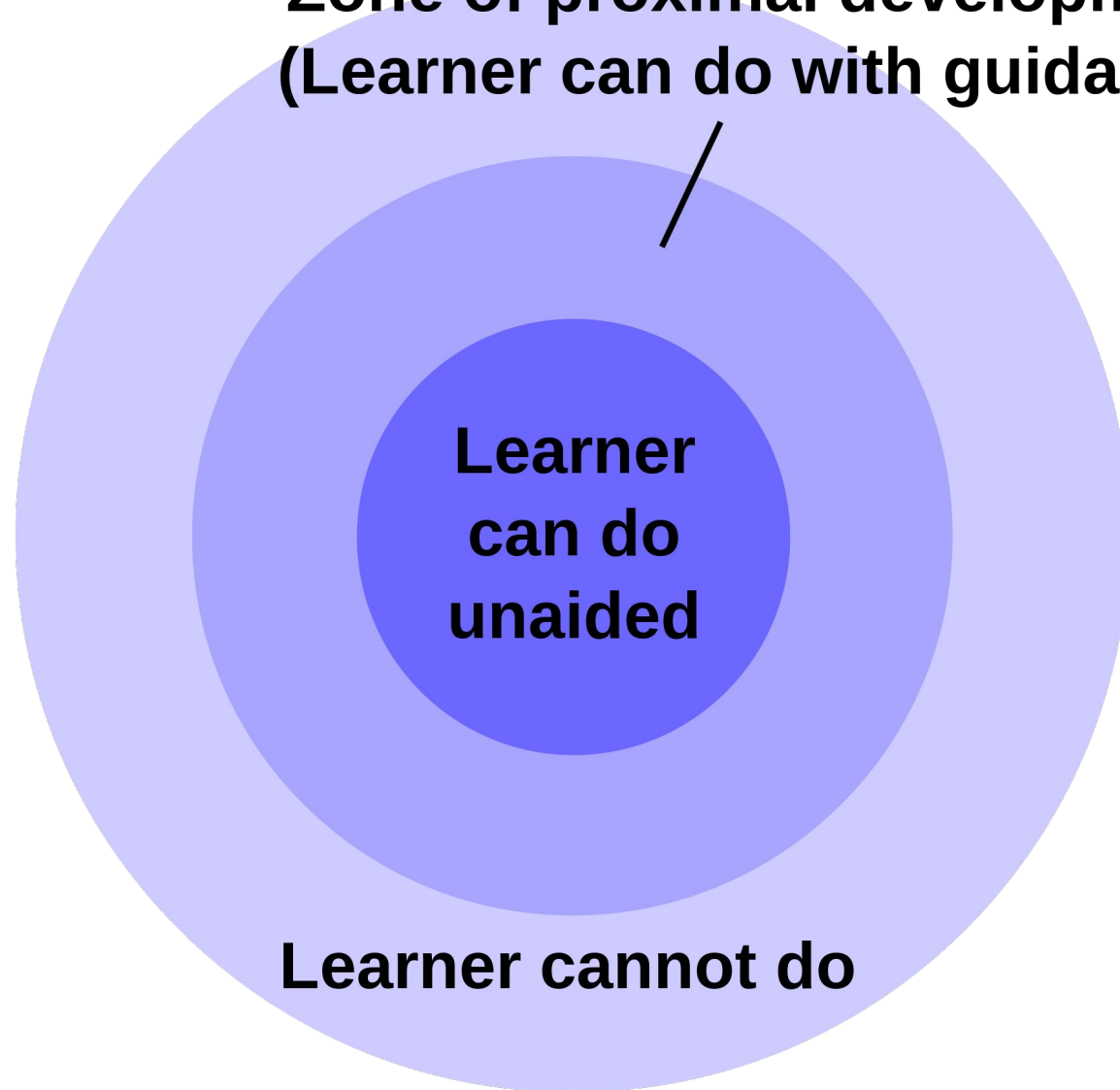
**Formal operational** (11 years and up)





# VYGOTSKY'S ZONE OF PROXIMAL DEVELOPMENT

Zone of proximal development  
(Learner can do with guidance)



*Leo Vygotsky*

