

Session 4



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P H I L I P P I N E S

C-EDUC1 (3 units)

*Child and Adolescent Learners and
Learning Principles*

Fall Semester 2023

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Learning Theories: Piaget's Cognitive Development and Vygotsky's Cognitive Development on Socio-Cultural

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Learning Principles

Session OBJECTIVES:

- ✓ To explain each stage in Piaget's cognitive development.
- ✓ To enumerate different strategies in using Piaget's and Vygotsky's theories.
- ✓ To expound the meaning of proximal development and scaffolding in relation to teaching and learning.
- ✓ To compare the concepts of Piaget and Vygotsky on cognitive development.

Piaget' Cognitive Development



Jean Piaget's Cognitive Development

Figure 1: John Piaget Quick Facts. (Source: Shameem, T. 2018: Online)

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Sensori-motor
Stage
(0-2 years)

- Sensory contact understanding.
- The child explores the world surrounding them using it's senses
- Initially sucking/grasping reflex and moving onto reaching for objects out of reach.

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Object permanence...

- Initially the baby cannot understand an object that exists when not seen.
- As the baby reaches around 7/8 months a child will begin to understand the object/person still exists when out of sight.

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Pre-
Operational
stage
(2-7yrs old)

A toddler can understand the use of symbols and language. This is an example of ***symbolic thinking***.
pretend play.

Language can now be understood.

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Development
of . . .

Animism...child understands 'bad table', believes inanimate objects have feelings as they do.

Egocentrism...Can only see the world from their own point of view

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Development
of . . .

Centration . . . Child focuses on only one aspect of the environment that exclude other things/persons in the surroundings.

Irreversibility. Preoperative children are not yet able to reverse their thinking.

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Concrete
Operational
Stage
(7-11 years)

The children are now able to
conserve.

They understand that
although the appearance has
changed the thing it self does
not.

Piaget' Cognitive Development

Concrete
Operational
Stage
(7-11 years)

Reversibility. In the phase of concrete actions, the child can now observe that certain actions can also be done in reverse.

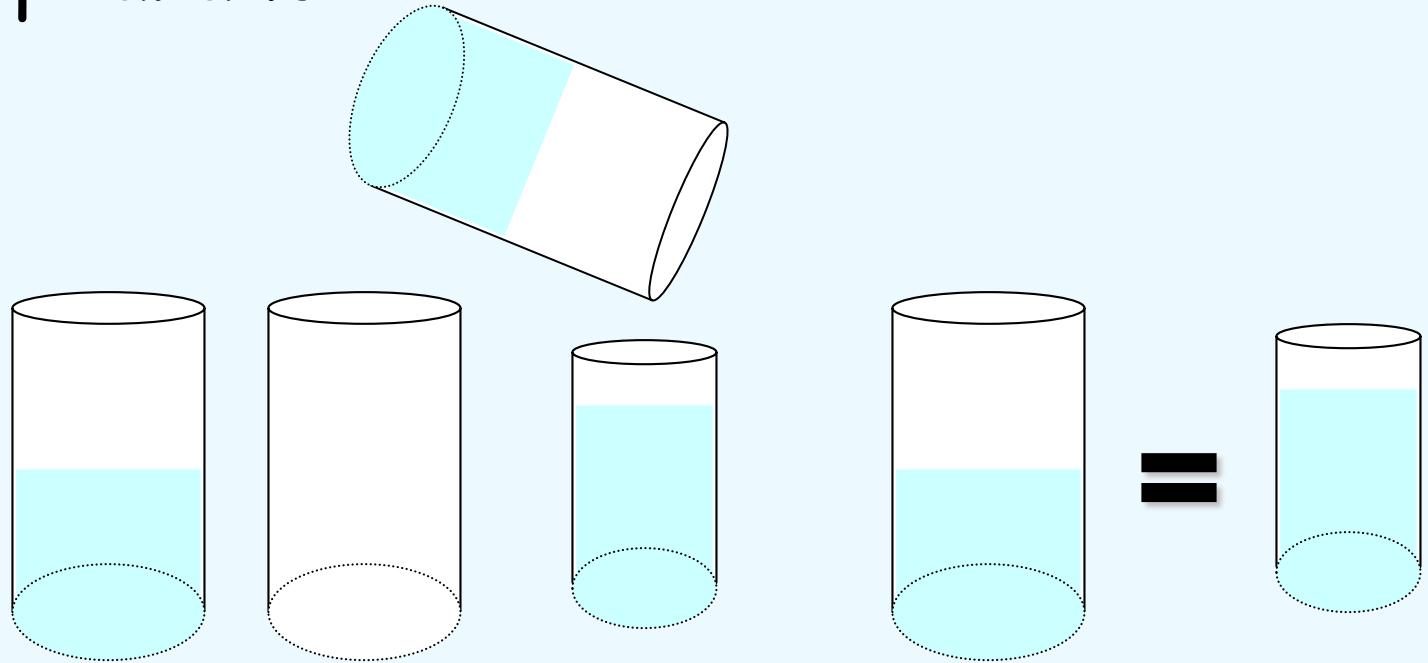
Seriation. It refers to the ability to order or arrange things in a series based on a single dimension, such as weight, volume, or size.

Piaget' Cognitive Development

What is

CONSERVATION?

"the awareness that a quantity remains the same despite a change in its appearance"



Piaget' Cognitive Development

Formal Operational
Stage
(11- 16 years)

Most of previous characteristics discussed have now developed.

The child shows logical thinking and is able to work through abstract problems and use logic without the presence of concrete manipulation.

E.g. If Steffy is taller than Jasmine and Susie is taller than Ruth who is the tallest?
This is an example of inferential reasoning.

Basic Concepts of Human Development



Lev Vygotsky's Cognitive Development on Socio-Cultural Theory

Figure 2: Vygotsky's Life and Theories. (Source: Kendra, C. 2023: Online)

Basic Concepts of Human Development

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO-CULTURAL THEORY



The key theme of Vygotsky's theory is that ***social interaction*** plays a very important role in ***cognitive development***.

He believed that individual development could not be understood without looking into the ***social and cultural context*** within which development occurs.

Comparative Theory of Piaget and Vygotsky

PIAGET

More **individual** in focus
Believed that there are
**universal stages of
cognitive development**

Did not give much
emphasis on language

VYGOTSKY

More **social** in focus
Did not propose stages
but emphasized on
**cultural factors in
cognitive development**

Stressed the role of
language in cognitive
development

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Factors in
Cognitive
Development



Social Interaction

Cultural Factors

Language

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Social Interaction



Effective learning happens through participation in social activities.

Parents, teachers, caretakers and other adults in the learner's environment are all contributors in this process.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Cultural Factors



The focus is on the variety of experiences that a culture would give to a child.

The higher mental functions of an individual developed through the interactions that is represented the shared knowledge of a culture. This process is known as **internalization**.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Language



It is use to know and understand the world and solve problems.

It helps the learner to regulate and reflect on his own thinking.

Children talk to themselves.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Language



Private Speech is a form of self-talk that guides the child's thinking and action.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Language



Example:

A preschooler holding guava leaves and you may hear, "Eto ang pera pambili ng pagkain sa palengke (referring to stones, flowers and other types of leaves)."

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Zone of Proximal Development



It is the difference between what a learner can do *without help* and what he or she can do *with help*.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Zone of Proximal Development



For example:

The child could not ride a bike on his own so he sought the help of his father. With the instruction and assistance of the father he was able to apply practical skills that is necessary in riding a bike efficiently in the future on his own.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

**More
Knowledgeable
Other (MKO)**



It refers to someone who has a better understanding or a higher ability level than the learner, with respect to a particular task, process, or concept.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

**More
Knowledgeable
Other (MKO)**



For example:

Who is more likely to know more about the prominent basketball players, how to fix a broken tire of a bicycle, or how spot a wrong doings - a child or their parents?

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Scaffolding



This the support or assistance that lets the child accomplish a task he cannot accomplish independently.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Scaffolding



For example:

If a pupil or student is having a hard time in learning math equation, and when the teacher exerted extra time and effort to help the child to learn the lesson, that is scaffolding.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Scaffolding Fade-away Technique



As learners become more proficient, able to complete tasks on their own that they could not initially do without assistance, the guidance can be withdrawn.

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

Take home message:

“Every student learn differently, but more importantly every student can learn...they just need the help of the ***teacher.***”

- *adopted*

VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

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VYGOTSKY'S SOCIO CULTURAL THEORY

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Photo Source:

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