

Name _____ Period _____

Intellectual Development PowerPoint Notes

1. Explain Assimilation

Children form general concepts in their minds

Example: These are both red so they must be apples (referring to apples and tomatoes)

2. Explain Accommodation

Refining those categories and concepts. For example, learning the difference between a bird and a plane

3. List Piaget's Stages

	<u>Age range</u>
1. Sensorimotor	birth to $\frac{1}{2}$ years
2. Preoperational	2-7 years
3. Concrete Operations	7-11 years
4. Formal	11- adulthood

Sensorimotor stage

4. In this stage children learn about the world through their senses and body movements

5. Define Object Permanence

That objects continue to exist even when they are out of sight.

Preoperational Stage

6. Basic Mental operations start replacing sensorimotor activities as the primary way to learn.

7. Children learn mostly by language and mental images

8. List some characteristics of children in the preoperational stage

- They like make believe
- They are egocentric
- They have problems with reversibility
- They use feelings to solve problems
- Multiple classification—the ability to understand that an object may fit into more than one category.
- Seriation—the ability to order groups of things by size, weight, or any common property
- Can't understand conservation
- Children may not be aware of what is real and make believe.

Concrete Operational Stage

9. They learn to solve more complex problems using basic knowledge.

10. They cannot think in abstract ways
11. What skills are perfected in this stage?
 - Conservation
 - Reversibility

Formal Operations Stage

12. They can think through complex problems, find several solutions, and choose the most logical one
 13. They can think in abstract ways
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14. What do we learn from Piaget in general?
 1. Children learn to master one skill before another.
 2. Children learn in their own ways.
 3. Children do not learn as adults do!