



TRABAJO PRÁCTICO N° 2

Alumno:..... D.N.I:.....Fecha.....

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THE PIONEER OF CONSTRUCTIVISM

(§1) Jean Piaget's theory states that infants are in a sensorimotor stage of cognitive development, wherein they get information through their senses, engage in motor activities, and receive feedback from the environment about the effects of their motor actions. He formed these ideas by watching his own children, and those of his university professor colleagues, as they learned about their surroundings through trial and error and discovery.

(§2) Piaget called his second stage the preoperational stage, from around ages 2-7 years. Children are acquiring motor skills at this time. Their thought is characterized by egocentrism, thinking everything revolves around them with an inability to assume others' viewpoints. Animism—attributing human characteristics and behaviors to inanimate objects—and magical thinking—the belief that their thoughts or actions cause unrelated external events—are typical. Children are not yet capable of thinking logically or of conservation, the ability to retain mentally such properties as amount, number, or volume despite changes in shape, appearance, or arrangement.

(§3) In the following stage of concrete operations which lasts until around age 11, children begin to think logically and perform what Piaget termed mental operations; but they can only do these relative to concrete objects they can see, touch, and manipulate. They can thus learn simple arithmetic and science. They no longer think egocentrically. They can solve conservation problems involving concrete materials, first realizing that quantities of solids or liquids are the same even when their shapes or the shapes of their containers are changed; and that the number of objects remains constant even when they are arranged differently. However, they are not yet capable of thinking abstractly or performing entirely mental operations.

(§4) In Piaget's stage of formal operations, which begins just before puberty and continues into adolescence and adulthood, youngsters develop the ability to perform wholly mental operations and to consider logical arguments and philosophical ideas. They understand abstract concepts such as justice, democracy, truth, and beauty, and can consider moral issues. In fact, Piaget also developed a theory of moral development accompanying his theory of cognitive development. This influenced later developmental psychologists like Lawrence Kohlberg, who used it as a basis for his own developmental theory of moral reasoning, which expanded on the foundations that Piaget had provided.



A. Encuentre la palabra o expresión en el texto que tenga este significado y escríbala en inglés en el espacio:

- 1 the conditions, scenery, etc., around a person, place, or thing; environment (n) (§1)
- 2 a stage in a child's development characterized by lack of awareness that other
people's points of view differ from his own (n) (§2)
- 3 confidence in the truth or existence of something not immediately susceptible to
rigorous proof (n) (§2)
- 4 to handle, manage, or use, especially with skill, in some process of treatment or
performance (v) (§3)
- 5 having power and ability; efficient; competent (adj) (§3)
- 6 a single step or degree in a process (n) (§4)
- 7 a person who is fully grown or developed or of age. (n) (§4)
- 8 a verified or indisputable fact, proposition, principle, or the like (n) (§4)
- 9 to perceive the meaning of; grasp the idea of; comprehend (v) (§4)
- 10 the basis or groundwork of anything (n) (§4)

B. Elija el tipo de palabra que corresponde:

DEVELOPMENT

Sustantivo común

Sustantivo derivado

Sustantivo compuesto

HOWEVER

Conjunción

Artículo

Sustantivo compuesto

TIME

Sustantivo común

Sustantivo derivado

Sustantivo compuesto



THEIR

Artículo

Pronombre

Conjunción

MENTAL OPERATION

Sustantivo plural

Sustantivo común

Sustantivo compuesto

CAN

Artículo

Verbo auxiliar

Pronombre

C. Escriba la familia de palabras de estas que son extraídas del texto. Búsquelas en el diccionario o aplique lo aprendido en el curso.

SUSTANTIVO	ADJETIVO	VERBO
operation		
		change
	developmental	

D. Elija la mejor opción de traducción de las siguientes frases nominales:

1. his university professor colleagues

2. others' viewpoints

3. his own developmental theory





4. later developmental psychologists like Lawrence Kohlberg

D. Lea el artículo y elija la respuesta correcta de las opciones.

1. Who did Piaget observe for his investigations?

2. Which age is in Piaget's preoperational stage of cognitive development?

3. If a child believes that his disobedience caused a thunderstorm, this is most specifically an example of what Piaget termed:

4. What is conservation?

5. Which of these is correct about the stage of concrete operations, according to this passage?

6. In a classic Piagetian experiment, a researcher pours liquid into a tall, narrow beaker, and transfers it to a short, wide beaker in front of a student, asking the student which beaker holds more liquid. The student



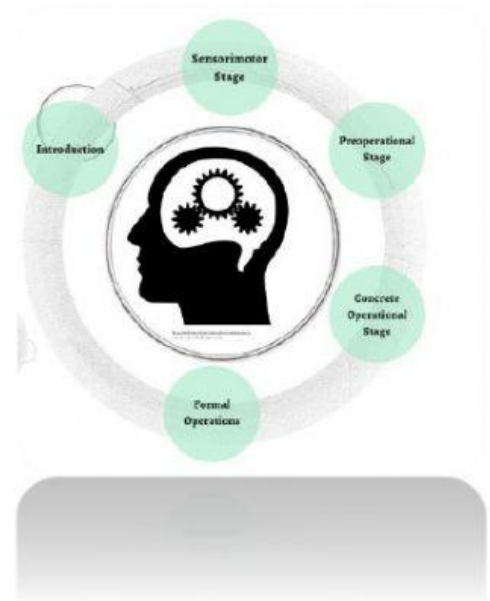
says the amount of liquid is the same regardless of which beaker holds it. Of Piaget's stages, which is the earliest one in which this student is likely to be?

7. Does Piaget's stage of formal operations begin just before puberty?

8. Which of these is correct about the stage of formal operations, according to this passage?

9. Did Piaget develop any other theory accompanying this one?

10. According to the passage, which is true regarding Lawrence Kohlberg's theory?



E. Conteste en español, de su opinión

1. Do you agree with Piaget's theory of cognitive development? Is it true nowadays? Explain.