

14.1 Developmental theories and milestones: evidence and transfer

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 8 marks

KEY WORDS object permanence • theory of mind

Objective

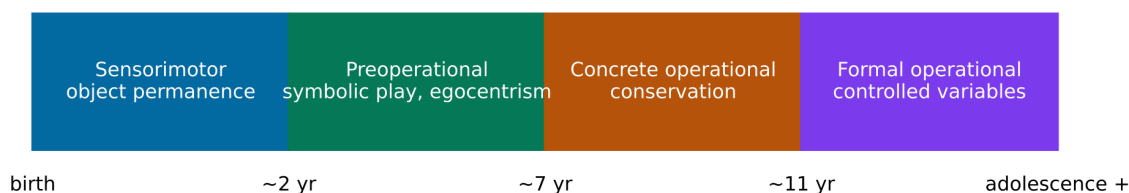
Order the major stage theories and their defining tasks; Match cognitive milestones to Piaget's stages; Distinguish attachment patterns and theory-of-mind evidence. Original practice and authored marking guidance.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

object permanence : Knowing that objects continue to exist when out of sight, gained in the sensorimotor stage. **theory of mind** : Understanding that others hold beliefs, including beliefs that are false.

Assimilation uses an existing scheme; accommodation changes the scheme when it does not fit. Conservation tasks examine whether a transformation changes a quantity, not merely whether children use an adult word. In a supported-learning account, distinguish a prompt that organizes a child's reasoning from a prompt that supplies the answer. Attachment observations concern relationship-specific behaviour under a protocol, not an adult personality diagnosis.

Piaget: stages defined by the child's reasoning (bars not to scale)



Worked case. A child calls every four-legged animal a dog, then creates a separate category for cats after contrasting examples. Explain the two processes.

Using the existing dog category for a cat illustrates assimilation. Revising categories

to distinguish cats illustrates accommodation. The example concerns changing classification, not proof of a particular stage or the child's general intelligence. Ask for the child's reasoning and test new examples.

2 Practice

2.1 A participant solves the pendulum problem by holding factor X constant while varying factor Y, then reversing. According to Piaget, this is: [1]

A. sensorimotor B. preoperational C. concrete operational D. formal operational E. conventional

2.2 In the strange situation, an infant who clings to the caregiver yet is not comforted at reunion shows which pattern? [1]

A. secure B. avoidant C. resistant (ambivalent) D. disorganised E. detached

2.3 Revisit the worked case. State one conclusion its evidence supports and one stronger conclusion it does not support. Explain the difference. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A child predicts that a taller narrow cup has more water after a transfer. Design a question that tests reasoning rather than giving away the answer. Give the interpretation, supporting reasoning, a relevant alternative or limitation, and an appropriate check. [4]
