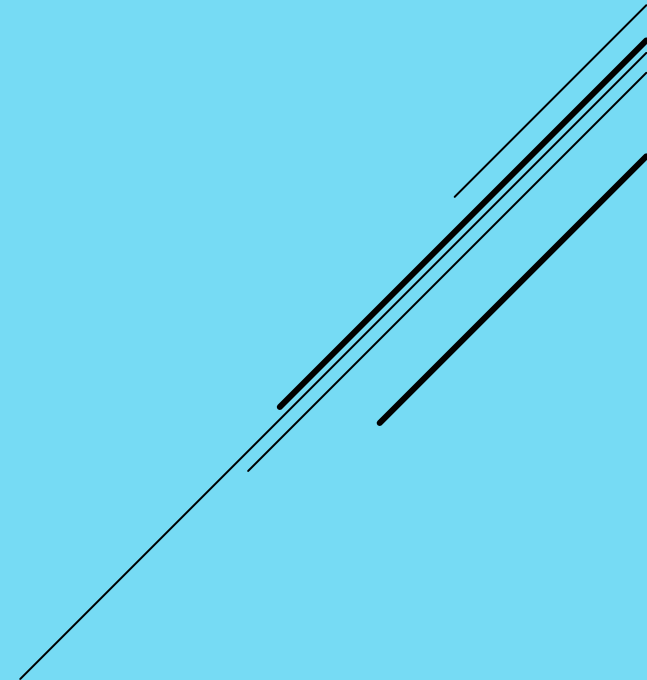


Understanding Isaac's Development Through Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

MODULE: PSYCHOLOGY IN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE (LCHS4010)
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AGENDA

1. Introduction to isaac's case study
2. Overview of piaget's cognitive development theory
3. Preoperational stage (2–7 years)
4. Why piaget's theory is relevant to isaac
5. Analysis of cognitive and language development
6. Nature and nurture influences
7. Practical support strategies
8. Additional interventions
9. Strengths of piaget's theory
10. Limitations and criticisms
11. Conclusion
12. References



INTRODUCTION TO ISAAC'S CASE STUDY

1. Isaac is a 4 year old boy at a London Children's Centre.
2. His mother suffers from post-natal depression and some limited support.
3. The family has recently moved to a new house.
4. Child Care Facilities have been affected.
5. Withdrawal and delayed language as well as separation distress and inability to participate in group activities were noted by staff.

Piaget's Cognitive Development Theory

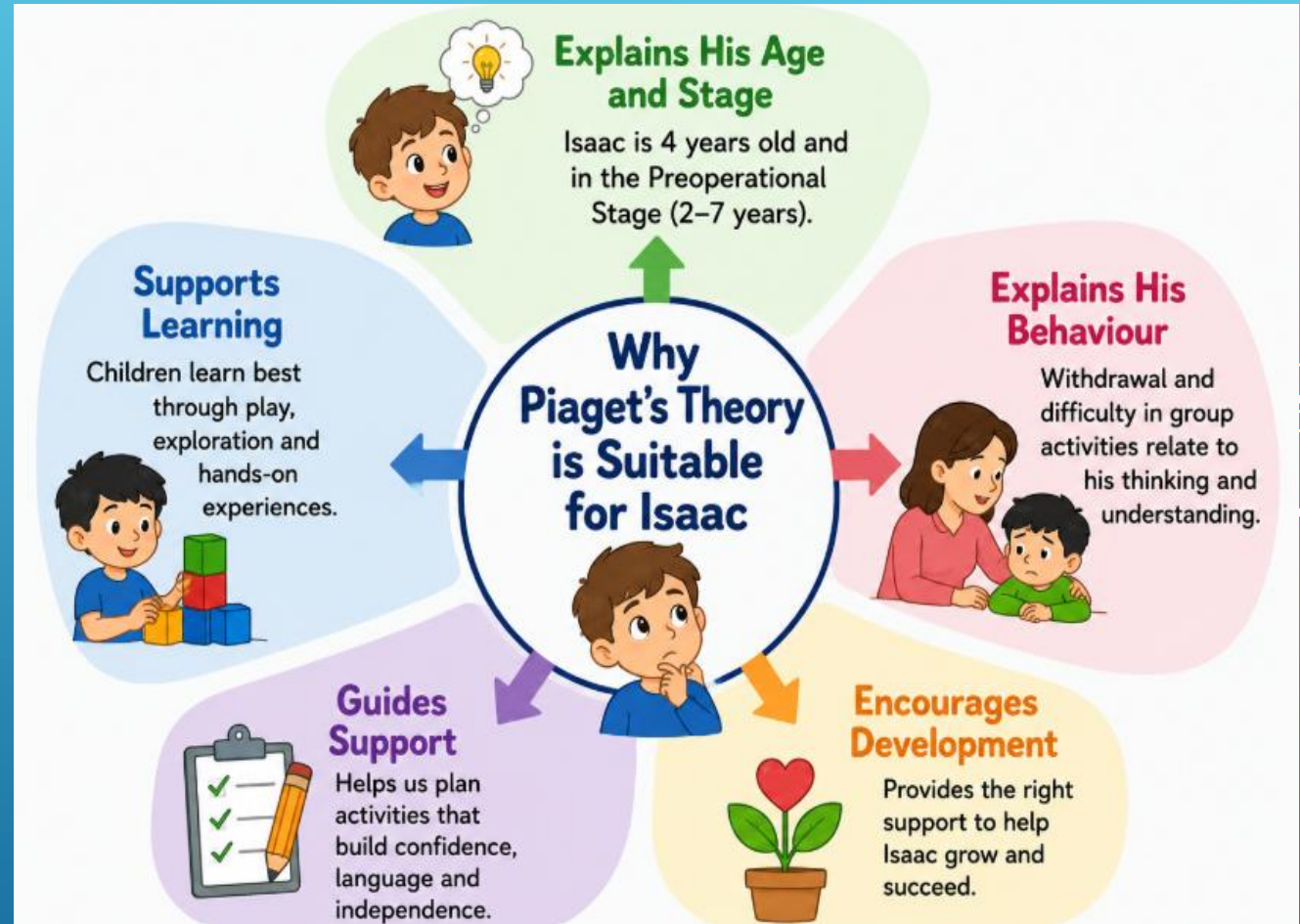
1. Cognitive development theory developed by Jean Piaget.
2. Children actively construct knowledge.
3. Learning is through interaction with the environment.
4. Key concepts: schemas, assimilation and accommodation

Relevant Stage For Isaac

1. Preoperational Stage (2–7 years)
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Why Piaget's Theory is Suitable for Isaac

1. Isaac is in the preoperational stage.
2. At this age, the focus is on language development.
3. Exploration and play contribute to children's thinking.
4. Disrupted experiences can impact on learning opportunities.
5. The theory provides an understanding of how the environment affects cognitive development.



Impact on Cognitive and Language Development

Cognitive Development:

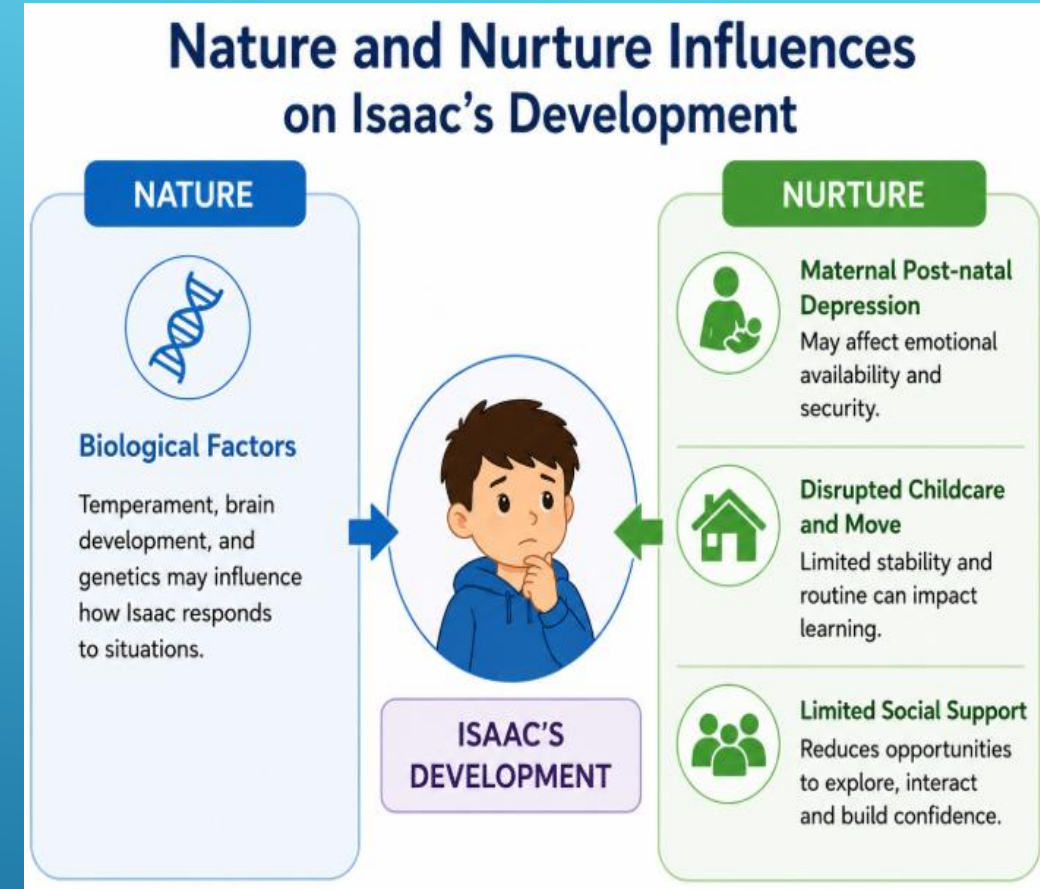
- Low level of confidence in exploration.
- Low level of opportunities for problem solving.
- Challenges to join in learning activities.

Language Development:

- Delayed communication skills
- Reduced vocabulary growth.
- Less involvement in discussions and group work.

NATURE AND NURTURE INFLUENCES

Emotional sensitivity	Social experiences and stability of child care
Temperament and personality	Maternal mental health
Brain maturation	Childcare disruption
Individual cognitive readiness	Social interaction opportunities / Learning experiences



PRACTICAL SUPPORT STRATEGIES

Language Rich Environment

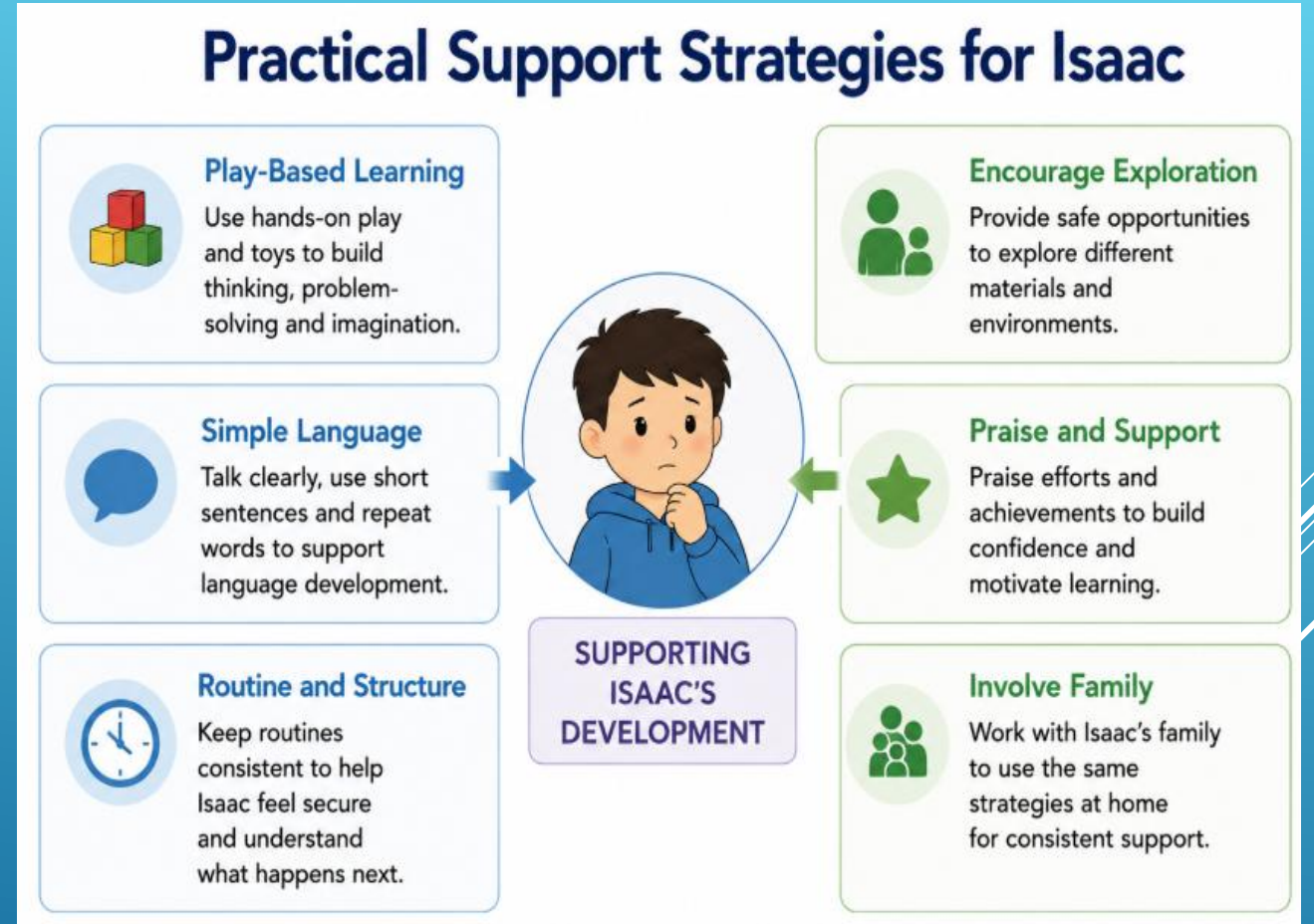
- ▶ Storytelling
- ▶ Shared reading
- ▶ Daily conversations

Play-Based Learning

- ▶ Role play and imaginative play.
- ▶ Build and solve games.

Scaffolding

- ▶ Adults giving support when doing tasks
- ▶ Little by little become self-reliant



ADDITIONAL EARLY YEARS INTERVENTIONS

Support for mother

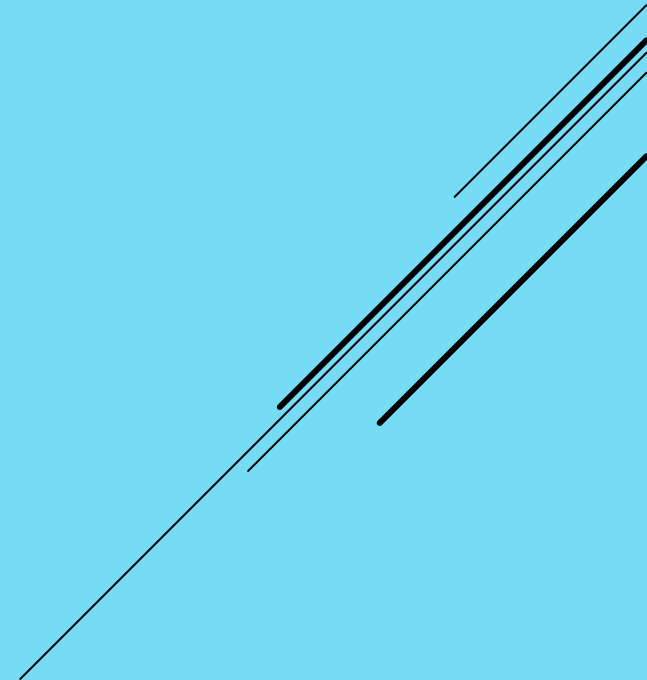
1. Parenting support programmes
2. The facilities offering mental health services.
3. Promote positive parent-child interactions

Multi-agency collaboration

1. Specialist speech & language therapist.
2. Early years practitioners
3. Family support services

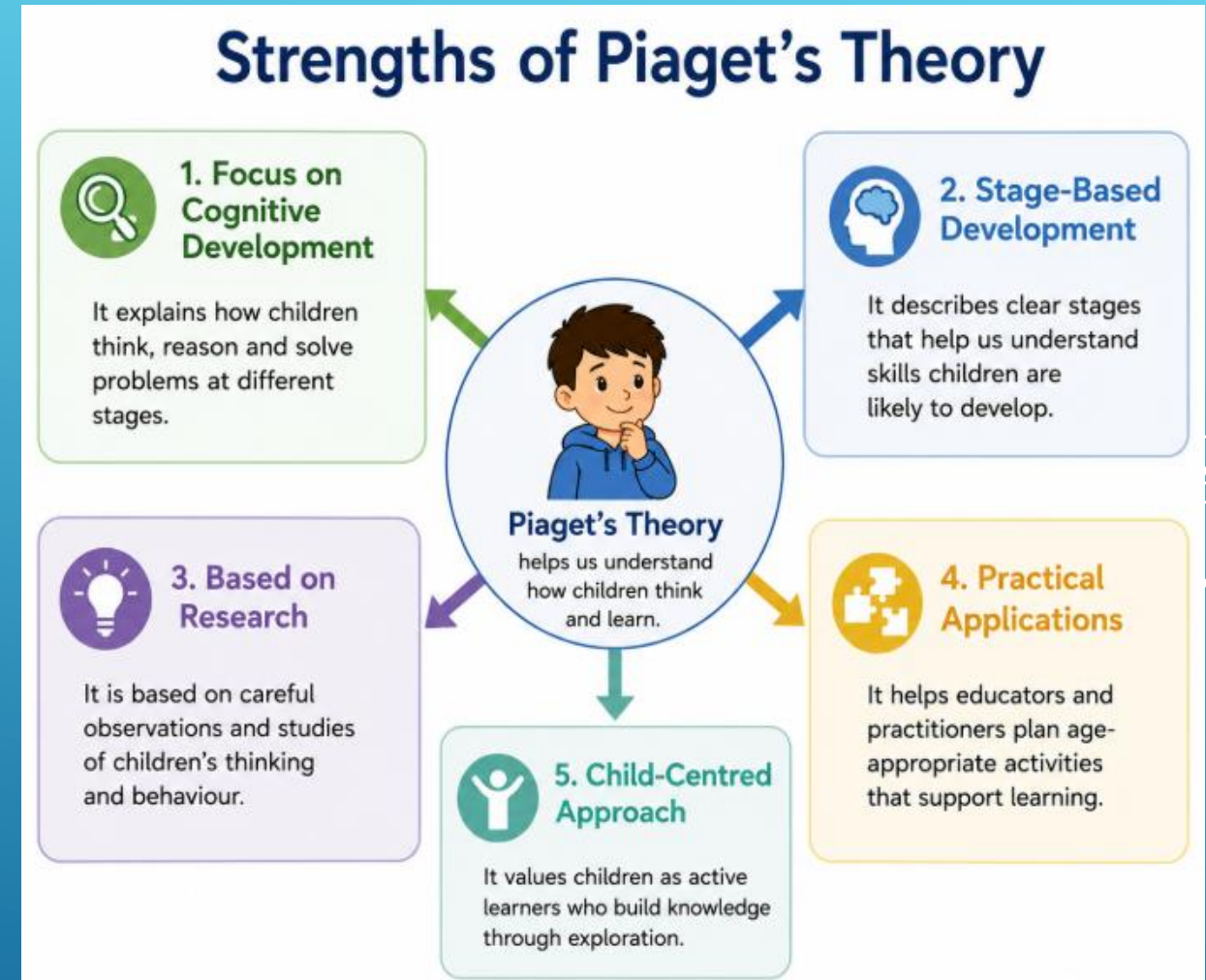
Language development support

1. Reading activities
2. Daily conversation opportunities
3. Language-focused play sessions



Strengths of Piaget's Theory

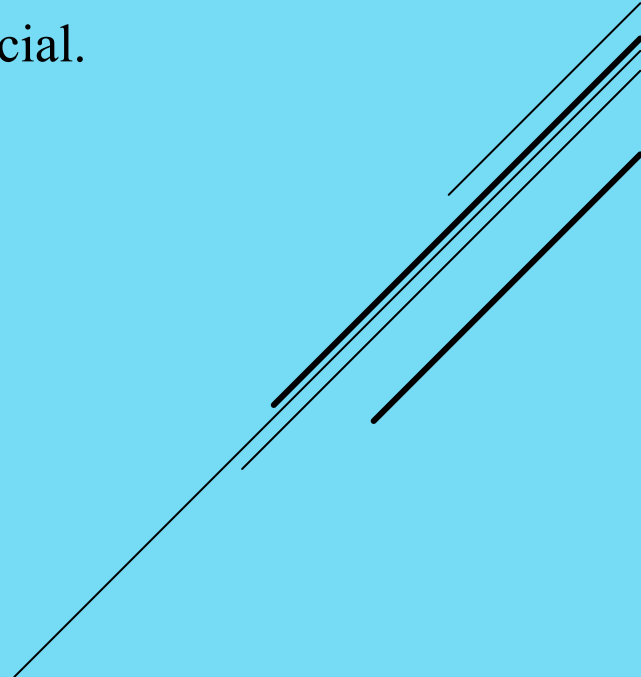
1. Describes the various phases of cognitive development.
2. Highlights active learning.
3. Supportful for learning and early years work.
4. Encourages child-centred learning.
5. Aids practitioners in comprehending developmental readiness.



Limitations and Criticisms

1. Stages are too prescriptive.
 2. Underestimates children's abilities.
 3. Lack of attention to social and cultural factors.
 4. Decreased adult supervision.
 5. Development may not be a linear process.
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CONCLUSION

1. Piaget's theory can be used to explain Isaac's cognitive and language development.
 2. Early experiences, social interaction and supportive learning environments are crucial.
 3. Specific interventions can foster school readiness and healthy growth.
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