**North East School Division**

**Psychology 30.7 - Outcome**

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| **Unpacking the Outcome**  |
| Examine --> cognition (lifespan development) |
| **Outcome**(circle the verb and underline the qualifiers)  |
| Examine cognition as it applies to lifespan development.  |
| **KNOW**  | **UNDERSTAND**  | **BE ABLE TO DO**  |
| Vocabulary: Cognitive Development Theories: * Vygotsky, Piaget (\*1)

Learning Styles Examples: * visual/spatial, logical/mathematical, kinesthetic (\*2)

Elements of Cognition: * learning, memory, imagination, judgement, decision-making (\*3)
 | That * There are various historical, traditional Indigenous and current cognitive development theories.
* Developmental changes in cognition from childhood through adulthood involve concepts such as adolescent egocentrism, memory, dementia, Alzheimer’s, muscle memory, psychomotor, concrete learning, abstract, etc.
* There are many different learning styles and theories, each with their own pros and cons.
 | 1. Examine various historical and current cognitive development theories \*1 and traditional Indigenous views of cognitive development.
2. Investigate the development of the nervous system and the brain from birth to five years.
3. Examine developmental changes in cognition from childhood through adolescence.
4. Investigate what is meant by “adolescent egocentrism" and its effects on one’s life.
5. Examine connections between cognition and memory (e.g., memory tools, dementia, Alzheimer’s, muscle memory).
6. Distinguish differences among learning styles theories \*2 and examine their roles in learning and surrounding controversies.
7. Create a representation (e.g., mind map, cluster diagram, 3D model, mobile, game, song) depicting one’s learning style strengths.
8. Investigate explanations for elements of cognition \*3 shared through oral storytelling.
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| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**  |
|  What are some of the theories of cognitive development, include Indigenous worldviews or ways of knowing?How does adolescent egocentrism affect adolescent behavior (teenage brain)?What are some key developmental changes in cognition from childhood to adulthood? |