**Study Guide: Lecture 7**

**Cognitive Development (Chapter 5): Thinking**

1. What two types of thinking does Labouvie-Vief’ s theory contrast? How does dealing with everyday life affect our thinking?

2. What is Perry’s *adaptive cognition*? He says that we transition from dualism to relativism in college? Does he imply that relativism is a “higher order” thought process? What are two other explanations for why this might happen in college?

According to Schaie, how do the purposes of our thinking change during life?

3. What are the characteristics of Formal Operational Thought, and what systems does it underpin? Is it modern or postmodern? How is postmodern thought in opposition to this? Why might Piaget object to the whole concept of postformal thought? Which one is traditionally more characteristic of Western thinking? Which one is the basis for science and theistic religions?

4. Describe “postformal thought”? Is it part of Piaget’s theory? Is it related to postmodern thought? What is the difference between dualism and relativism?

5. What were the Premodern assumptions about God and the supernatural, human beings, the physical world and truth? Where does the meaning of life come from?

6. In the transition from Premodern to Modern, what happened to assumptions about the supernatural? What replaced religion and the sovereignty of God? What is deism?

7. What is materialism? What is utilitarian morality?

8. How did relativism grow out of existentialism? NOT IN TEXTBOOK.

9. What is reality in postmodernism? Describe order.

10. Who was Vygotsky? What did he say was the primary way in which children learn? According to his theory, might we teach children how to think as well as what to think?

11. What is a *Zone of Proximal Development* and what is *scaffolding*? What did Vygotsky believe about private speech? What did Vygotsky stress for education? How does this compare and contrast to Piaget’s advice?