Basic information about the subject (independent of the cycle)

| Module name                               | Preschool and school child psychology (PSCP) 15CA  |
|---|--|
| Erasmus code                              |  |
| ISCED code                                |  |
| Language of instruction                   | English  |
| Website                                   |  |
| Prerequisites                             | Basic knowledge in developmental psychology  |
| ECTS points hour equivalents              | Contact hours (work with an academic teacher) 15   |
|   | Consultations with an academic teacher 15  |
|   | Total number of hours with an academic teacher 30  |
|   | Number of ECTS points with an academic teacher 1   |
|   | Non-contact hours (students' own work) 60  |
|   | Total number of non-contact hours 60   |
|   | Number of ECTS points for non-contact hours 2  |
|   | Total number of ECTS points for the module 3   |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | coursework: preschool and school child observation; specific guidelines will be provided during the course   |
| Description                               | The module covers knowledge on preschool and school child development, relevant from the teacher's perspective. During the course students find out about attachment styles, emotional and social functioning, cognitive development, language and communication on the child's level. The child development main theories and their implementation into school setting will be discussed. Student will be able to recognize preschool and school child general and specific needs. Functional behavioural assessment and dynamic diagnosis rules of mainstream students' educational progress will be analysed during the course. |
| Reading list                              | <ol> <li>Blackemore S-J., Frith U. (2005). The Learning Brain. Lessons for Education. London: Blackwell Publishing.</li> <li>Geake J. (2009). The Brain at School. Glasgow: Open University Press.</li> <li>Mareschal D., Butterworth B., Tolmie A. (eds.) (2013). Educational Neuroscience. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.</li> <li>Nunes T., Bryant P. (1996). Children doing mathematics. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.</li> <li>Shaffer D., Kipp K. (2009). Developmental psychology childhood and adolescence. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.</li> </ol>   |

| Educational outcomes | <ul> <li>KNOWLEDGE - student knows:</li> <li>1.the theoretical background of preschool and school child development</li> <li>2. what are the main attachment styles and the child's functioning levels in different areas</li> <li>SKILLS - student is able to:</li> <li>1. identify general and specific needs of the preschool child and primary education student</li> <li>2. implement knowledge on the child's potential into educational practice and his further development</li> <li>ATTITUDES - student:</li> <li>1. understands his/her need of self-development in gaining knowledge related to education</li> </ul> |
|----------------------|---|
| Practice             |   |

## Information about classes in the cycle

| Website                                   |  |
|---|--|
| Educational outcomes verification methods | coursework: preschool and school child observation; specific guidelines will be provided during the course   |
| Comments                                  | Contact:u.oszwa@umcs.pl  |
| Reading list                              | <ol> <li>Blackemore S-J., Frith U. (2005). The Learning Brain. Lessons for Education. London: Blackwell Publishing.</li> <li>Geake J. (2009). The Brain at School. Glasgow: Open University Press.</li> <li>Mareschal D., Butterworth B., Tolmie A. (eds.) (2013). Educational Neuroscience. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.</li> <li>Nunes T., Bryant P. (1996). Children doing mathematics. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.</li> <li>Shaffer D., Kipp K. (2009). Developmental psychology - childhood and adolescence. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.</li> </ol> |
| Educational outcomes                      | KNOWLEDGE - student knows:     1.the theoretical background of preschool and school child development     2. what are the main attachment styles and the child's functioning levels in different areas      SKILLS - student is able to:     1. identify general and specific needs of the preschool child and primary education student     2. implement knowledge on the child's potential into educational practice and his further development   |

|                    | ATTITUDES - student:   |
|--------------------|--|
|                    | understands his/her need of self-development in gaining knowledge related to education   |
| A list of topics   | <ol> <li>Preschool child psychology for the teachers - child achievements, abilities and competencies.</li> <li>Manipulation and motion skills.</li> <li>Types and role of child's play.</li> <li>Attachment styles and bond development - impact on the child's social and emotional functioning.</li> <li>Preschool child cognitive development - memory, attention, reasoning characteristics.</li> <li>Speech, language, communication on the preschool level. Potential risk factors and symptoms.</li> <li>Primary school child psychology - abilities, skills, cognitive, social and emotional potential.</li> <li>Child development theories and their implementation into school setting - Sigmund Freud's theory of psychosexual development, Eric Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, Robert Havighurst's developmental tasks theory, Jean Piaget's cognitive development theory.</li> <li>School child general and specific needs.</li> <li>Functional behavioural assessment (FBA) and dynamic diagnosis of mainstream students' educational progress and their current needs.</li> </ol> |
| Teaching methods   | seminar, group discussion, project, interactive lecture, explanation   |
| Assessment methods | coursework: preschool and school child observation; specific guidelines will be provided during the course   |