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This research is based on the sociopsychological concept of intellectual development theorized by A.N. Perret-Clermont and colleagues, following the works of J. Piaget and L.Vygotsky on the role of social cooperation in children's intellectual development

The main goal of the research is to reveal the conditions which facilitate children's abilities to work out meaningful hypotheses about the structure and operation of live organisms.

Three levels of hypotheses

(by Egorova)

- "Autustic" hypotheses (the main basis for this hypotheses is fantasy)
- "Egocentric" hypotheses (not considering all situation as a whole, aligned on one of conditions which depends on subjective preferences and last experience)
- "Meaningful" hypotheses (the main basis is objective criteria combined among themselves)

The hypotheses of the research is that group discussions are the condition to permit children to move from low level (autistic) ability in making hypotheses to high level (objective).

- We organized the group of children (4-6 people). In this group we conduct discussion. (named "The child labaratory")
- Participants are children of 1-st and 2-nd year of education in primary school (6-8 years old).
- Children involved in this research are recruted at the Center of Psycho-Pedagogical Rehabilitation and Correction.
- The main topic of discussion structure and operation of live organisms.
- This topic of discussion is part of scholl curriculum on education in "biology" or "surrounding world".

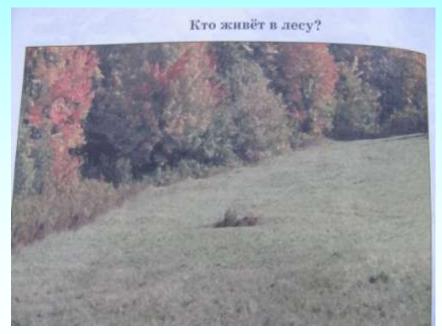
Procedure for collecting data.

- Video recording
- Observation
- Analysis the argumentation in group discussion

Example of the task

Who lives in a forest?

Who lives on a farm?

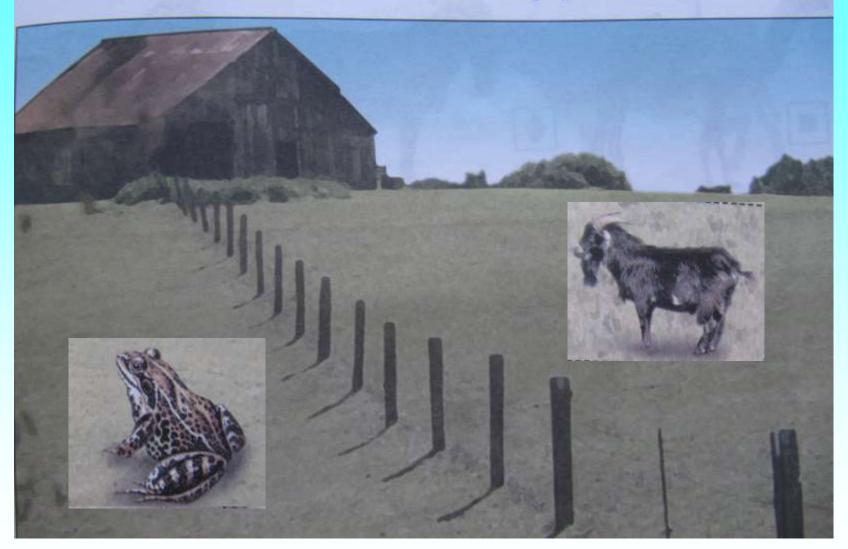








Кто живёт на ферме?





Thank you for your attention!