# Name\_\_\_\_Location\_\_\_ Chapter 4

# The Developing Child: Video notes

http://www.learner.org/discoveringpsychology/05/e05expand.html

The video explores examples of perceptual, cognitive and behavioral development in young children.

Questions for understanding: answer as you watch.

## Part I. The competency of the newborn

- 1. Which statement about early views on baby competence is FALSE?
- a. psychologist William James said the infant is totally confused and helpless
- b. Behaviorist John Watson said a baby was a lively bit of flesh
- c. a 1964 medical text noted the excellent visual skills of babies
- **2. Which food item do babies dislike?** (circle) vanilla bananas shrimp

#### Hearing

- 3. Which voices do babies prefer? Male or female
- 4. T or F Babies recognize no particular voice

#### Vision

- 5. T or F Babies are born legally blind.
- 6. T or F Only by the sixth month do babies recognize facial expressions.
- 7. A decrease in responding with repeated stimulation is known as
- a. accommodation b. habituation c. deindividuation
- 8. How do researchers determine if a baby likes something?
  - a. the amount of time looking at something
  - b. sucking or crying behavior rates
  - c. changes in heart rate
  - d. all of these

### Cognitive development and Swiss Psychologist Jean Piaget

See pages 147-154

The boy with the two glasses of liquid. Just because there's a change doesn't mean the amount has changed.

Six year olds say the tall glass has more liquid.

Seven year olds are uncertain.

- 9. Eight year olds recognize the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ b. conservation of volume c. deindividuation a. habituation
- 10. A criticism of Piaget was that:

- a. he underestimated the age at which skills development
- b. he confuses mental ability with the physical ability to make the response
- c. both of these are correct.

At the University of Illinois Rene Baillargeon studies object permanence.

# 11. Object permanence is the idea that:

- a. objects continue to exist when hidden
- b. babies lose interest in an object when continually viewing it

Babies at 3 ½ months recognize object permanence.

# 12. Baillargeon concludes that:

- a. babies reasoning is less complex than we thought
- b. babies reasoning is more sophisticated than we thought

**Judy DeLoache studies symbolic reasoning**: The cognitive ability to relate one concept to another that represents it in some way

## **13.** According to DeLoache who thinks more: a two year old or you?

The visual cliff: developed in 1960 by Gibson and Walk (see page 245) a beginning crawler will cross. After 8 ½ months, they will not.

The visual cliff is used to study the development of depth perception and the emotion of fear.

#### 14. What behavior influences the baby's change in thinking?

a. habituation b. motivation c. babbling d. crawling

Jerome Kagan studies child temperament.

10-15 % of children are either out going or slight bias to be fearful and cautious.

# 15. What does Zimbardo conclude about temperament?

- a. biology is destiny
- b. later experiences can lead to overcoming shyness

# 16. Steven Suomi studies monkeys. Which statement is FALSE?

- a. Shyness is inherited
- b. You can modify behavior in humans that is inherited
- c. You cannot modify behavior in monkeys that is inherited.

#### 17. Zimbardo concludes by saying what about nature v. nurture?

- a. nature is more important in determining who you are
- b. nurture is more important in determining your personality
- c. biology begins the process and environment helps shape who you are