

## Human Development Unit

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### The Developing Child: Video notes

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

This program introduces examples of cognitive, perceptual, and behavioral development in children, and children's incremental understanding of such phenomena as object permanence, symbolic reasoning, and perception of visual depth.

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?**

- psychologist William James said the infant is totally confused and helpless
- Behaviorist John Watson said a baby was a lively bit of flesh
- 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?**

- the amount of time looking at something
- sucking or crying behavior rates
- changes in heart rate
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. habituation    b. conservation of volume    c. deindividuation*

**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 babies 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