

Chapter 4 **Name** _____ **Location** _____

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 _____.

- 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 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