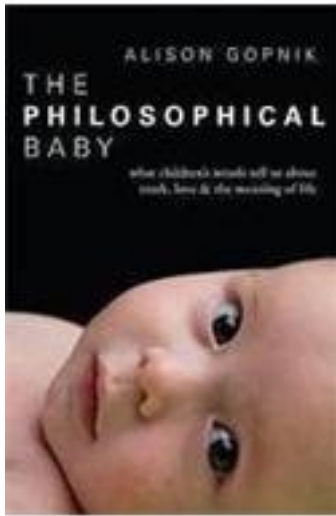


The Philosophical Baby



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著者:Alison Gopnik

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For most of us, having a baby is the most profound, intense, and fascinating experience of our lives. Now scientists and philosophers are starting to appreciate babies, too. The last decade has witnessed a revolution in our understanding of infants and young children. Scientists used to believe that babies were irrational, and that their thinking and experience were limited. Recently, they have discovered that babies learn more, create more, care more, and experience more than we could ever have imagined. And there is good reason to believe that babies are actually smarter, more thoughtful, and even more conscious than adults. This new science holds answers to some of the deepest and oldest questions about what it means to be human. A new baby's captivated gaze at her mother's face lays the foundations for love and morality. A toddler's unstoppable explorations of his playpen hold the key to scientific discovery. A three-year-old's wild make-believe explains how we can imagine the future, write novels, and invent new technologies. Alison Gopnik - a leading psychologist and philosopher, as well as a mother - explains the groundbreaking new psychological,

neuroscientific, and philosophical developments in our understanding of very young children, transforming our understanding of how babies see the world, and in turn promoting a deeper appreciation for the role of parents. Alison Gopnik, a professor of psychology at the University of California at Berkeley, is the author of "The Scientist in the Crib." For most of us, having a baby is the most profound, intense, and fascinating experience of our lives. Now scientists and philosophers are starting to appreciate babies, too. The last decade has witnessed a revolution in our understanding of infants and young children. Scientists used to believe that babies were irrational, and that their thinking and experience were limited. Recently, they have discovered that babies learn more, create more, care more, and experience more than we could ever have imagined. And there is good reason to believe that babies are actually smarter, more thoughtful, and even more conscious than adults. This new science holds answers to some of the deepest and oldest questions about what it means to be human. A new baby's captivated gaze at her mother's face lays the foundations for love and morality. A toddler's unstoppable explorations of his playpen hold the key to scientific discovery. A three-year-old's wild make-believe explains how we can imagine the future, write novels, and invent new technologies. Alison Gopnik--a leading psychologist and philosopher, as well as a mother--explains the groundbreaking new psychological, neuroscientific, and philosophical developments in our understanding of very young children, transforming our understanding of how babies see the world, and in turn promoting a deeper appreciation for the role of parents. "Gopnik's] account of what the science of recent decades has had to say about infants' minds tells a fascinating story of how we become the grown-ups that we are." --"The New York Times " "Gopnik's] account of what the science of recent decades has had to say about infants' minds tells a fascinating story of how we become the grown-ups that we are." --"The New York Times ""Gopnik is at her most persuasive when she turns her attention to the nature of infant consciousness . . . As a guide to the field of cognitive development, there can be few people better qualified than Gopnik. This eminent developmental scientist writes with wit, erudition and an admirable aversion to jargon, and her book provides an intriguing perspective on some philosophical questions."--Charles Fernyhough, "Financial Times" "I've often wondered, peering into those wide, unblinking eyes, just what it's like to be a baby. Now, thanks to Alison Gopnik's fascinating new book, "The Philosophical Baby: What Children's Minds Tell Us About Truth, Love, and the Meaning of Life," I have a pretty good idea . . . Gopnik] likens a baby's attention to a lantern, casting its light in all directions, illuminating the nooks and crannies of a strange, new world--perfect for learning a great deal in a short time . . . It's that lantern-like consciousness that allows a baby to construct a mental map of her world and how it works. Contrary to Sigmund Freud and Jean Piaget, who believed young children were limited to a 'here and now' existence, Gopnik's research proves that even 1-year-olds are capable of counterfactual thought--that 'coulda-woulda-shoulda' thinking that allows us to learn from experience, consider possibilities and change our future behavior accordingly. Humans have by far the longest childhood of any primate species. Gopnik presents compelling evidence that this period of extended helplessness is actually a key to our evolutionary success. Lantern consciousness, counterfactual thinking and imaginative play allow children to explore alternative worlds and scenarios. During this period of 'paradoxically useful uselessness,' children learn to see the world as it could be, and to make plans to create that world--skills that will be crucial in an ever-changing adult society. Play is indeed the work of childhood, and it has been since the dawn of Homo sapiens. Gopnik is a fine writer, and her wit enlivens a subject that could easily veer into the overly abstract. Her willingness to poke gentle fun at herself, her own parenting foibles and her hometown of Berkeley make for enjoyable reading. She is also passionate about her subject. "The Philosophical Baby" isn't simply a summary of recent research on young minds. Rather, Gopnik seeks to place early childhood in the context of 2,500

years of Western philosophy. Children, she writes, help provide answers to deep, meaning-of-life questions. They 'put us in touch with important, real and universal aspects of the human condition,' such as awe, magic, beauty and truth. Babies and children

作者介绍:

儿童学习和发展研究的领导者，首位从儿童意识的角度深刻剖析哲学问题的心理学家。

牛津大学心理学博士，加州大学伯克利分校心理学系教授及哲学系客座教授，曾荣获加州理工学院摩尔杰出学者奖学金。

心理理论创始人之一，第一位受邀在美国心理学会开设讲座的儿童心理学家。曾在美国科学促进会、美国心理协会、美国哲学学会及诸多儿童福利机构发表儿童心理理论的演讲。

代表作《摇篮里的科学家》（The Scientist in the Crib）以及《宝宝也是哲学家》广受好评，其中《宝宝也是哲学家》被迪士尼旗下BABBLE网站誉为“50本最佳育儿书籍”之一，她的文章和评论散见于《纽约时报》、《卫报》、《科学人》等各大媒体。

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标签

心理学

育儿

认知科学

哲学

美国

心理

教育

评论

婴儿大脑如r&d,
全部的任务是创新，自然不专注、低效。第五章解释了《狩猎》里失真的证词。baby
对自己的意识健忘，suggestible, 是因为大量学习causal maps时刻在更新 (multiple
paradigm shifts)
，过期的信息来源很快被丢弃。而前额皮层发育成熟后（可能直到二十多岁）人变专注
，不再轻易改变belief, 清晰的自传体记忆防备suggestibility. truth, imagination
(counterfactuals和事实同等重要), and love,
很多深刻的哲学问题解答在孩子，而哲学直到最近才开始研究他们。

每一个BB都是科学家~！

Know thyself.

比社会学少罗嗦一点 面试扯淡必用

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书评

当我们盼望着娃能快点学会翻身、走路、说话…的时候，也许娃正在探索除了这些动作之外的各种可能。我们每个成人在越来越熟练地使用操作各种工具之后，却忘了自己小时候才是真正能毫无偏见地接纳这些工具或者任意其它奇奇怪怪工具的时候。就好像我们总是惊叹于小娃娃们学会使...

看得见大猩猩的孩子 游伟

美国心理学丹尼尔·西蒙斯在1999年发表了一项著名的心理学实验。在这项实验中，丹尼尔组织志愿者观看一段打篮球的视频，并要求他们在规定时间内数出三名穿白衣服的运动员的传球次数，实验现场另有三名穿黑衣...

三岁以下,早教的意义很小。这里的“早教”指的是各种斑斓的一般开设在mall三四层的商业机构。

这个结论来自于加州大学伯克利分校儿童研究中心的认知心理学家艾莉森·高普尼克教授。她通过《孩子如何思考》《孩子如何学习》《园丁与木匠》《宝宝也是哲学家》等畅销书向大众介绍了...

被名字耽误了的书，误以为是水货畅销书，实则干货。

更新了皮亚杰的认知发展论，皮亚杰认为婴儿什么都不懂，阶段性发生质变。本书更新后的观点，婴儿是具有概率统计思维的。通过观察婴儿对新奇现象注视时间的变化，揣摩婴儿对“应该”这种反事实思维的运用，对婴儿观察再开一扇窗...

这本书不仅是讲孩子，而且是在讲我们每一个人。一种动物如果依赖过去几代前辈所积累的知识才能生存，他就需要一段时间来获取这些知识，一种动物如果依赖于想象而发展，那么也需要时间来将想象变为现实。童年正是我们所需要的这段时间。

作为一个妈妈，这本书让我最有感触的一点...

这是一本建立在科学基础上同时又超越了科学范畴的心理学著作，它的结论建立在实验基础上同时又包含了哲学、道德和宗教的观点。可以说，每一种基础学科都是在哲学指导下的科学研究，但能够并以哲学的视点将研究结果呈现出来的并不多，因此哲学思维可以看作是本书的一个创新点。...

婴儿的大脑更具可塑性，更易被改变，但效率低，很难迅速或有效的工作。有证据表明，较高的智商与晚熟和更具可塑性的大脑额叶相关。在一定程度上，保持思想开放的时间越长，人就越聪明。从宏观的进化视觉来看，玩耍这种看似无用的行为却可能大有裨益：孩子与成人之间存在某种劳...

孩子如何思考？[孩子如何思考]

我们每个人都曾经是个孩子，但我们对孩子如何思考却又充满了好奇和疑问，仿佛那段人生中非常特别的时期在我们记忆中留下的东西如此之少，这种好奇和疑问也推动着一代代心理发展学家不断地对童年进行多样的探索。就像其它两本书，高普尼克在这本...

同系列的这一本适合5岁以内的家长，很多实验的结果及理论和《由内而外的教养》那本相似。

童年的经验塑造了如今的自己，童年之后发生的事也会掩盖童年的影响，比如幸福的婚姻，热爱的职业或贴心知己都可以将我们从童年的痛苦经历中拯救出来。我们可以主动塑造自己的生命，摆脱...

曾经被书名里的“宝宝”和“哲学”两个字蒙蔽了，感觉像本鸡汤派的育儿书，于是迟迟没有打开，偶尔在实体书看完的间隙有个断档，翻开了这本书，一读之下简直欲罢不能，感慨实在是因为以貌取书错怪了它良久，真不好意思。作者高普尼克是个正经的心理学家，研究儿童学习与发展，...

初为人父，时常好奇宝宝的各种表情和动作。在我看来，小天使们整天除了吃就是睡，好不容易睡醒了还是张着嘴左右晃动咿呀咿呀呼喊，但当他们睡着后，表情却变得丰富起来，一会儿嘴角微扬，一会儿眉头紧缩，一会儿抓耳挠腮，这个问题也就应运而生：宝宝们到底在想些什么呢？《宝...

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