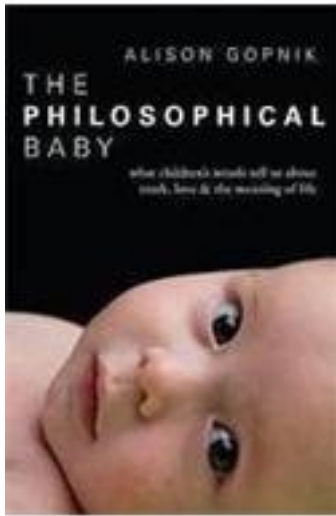


# The Philosophical Baby



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著者:Alison Gopnik

出版者:Picador

出版时间:2010-7-6

装帧:Paperback

isbn:9780312429843

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 "

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。

目录:

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标签

育儿

心理学

儿童教育

教育

脑与认知神经科学

Philosophy

Psychology

神经科学

## 评论

上一本书关于致幻剂，这一本关于儿童心理，而我想的都是自我意识的问题。小的时候总是想：为什么我是我？但同时又觉得奇怪：我究竟要问什么？是问我为什么是这样的吗？我为什么存在吗？好像都不对。听这两本书的时候突然明白了，我的问题，其实问的是自我意识——为什么我的自我意识有边界，而这个边界是我的身体，为什么我不能伸出触角越过其他人的边界？为什么这个“我”的体验是这样绝对而独立。现在意识到这并不是自我的唯一存在方式，在幼年，在药物的影响下，自我的边界是模糊的。此外，自我的建立，很大程度上依赖于把过去捆绑在一起，让它成为自我的整体，这样的神经功能在幼年不存在，过去、现在和未来的我是可以分离的。记得我关于自我的问题出现在小学一二年级，那时候大概刚脱离童年的自我蒙昧期，也许我觉得有什么不一样了，故有此问？

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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...

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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...

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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...

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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...

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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...

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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，...

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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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