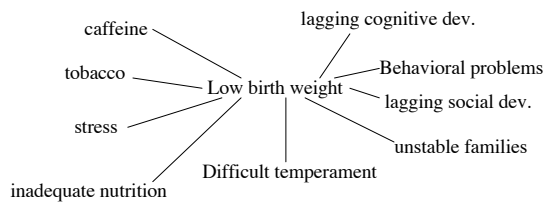
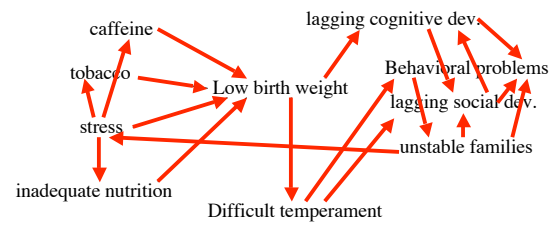


Causes are consequences;
consequences, causes.



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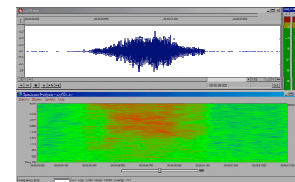


Smiling

- **Endogenous smiles** - before one month, response to inner stimulation.
- **Exogenous smiles** - between 1-3 months, response to external stimuli, same for objects or people.
- **Social smiles** - after 3 months, response to people's facial expressions.

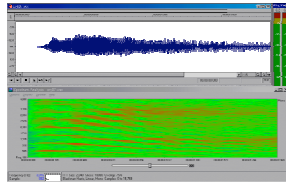
Crying

- **Birth Cry** 



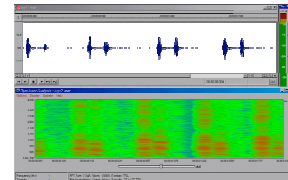
Crying

- Birth Cry
- Pain Cry - sudden and loud, high-pitched followed by a long pause



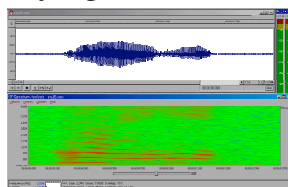
Crying

- Birth Cry
- Pain Cry
- Hunger Cry - short and low-pitched, rise and fall



Crying

- Birth Cry
- Pain Cry
- Hunger Cry
- Pleasure Cry - cooing



A baby's first smiles are not social -- they seem to be caused more by internal than by external stimulation. However, by their third month, babies show genuine social smiles in response to the facial expressions of other people.

1. (1.5 pt) Think about what smiles mean to humans. What is the **adaptive significance** of the human smile? Why would it be advantageous for a human baby to "smile" even **before** they can do so in response to social stimuli?
2. (1.5 pt) Think about a parent's response to their baby's smiling. **Think about causes as consequences; consequences as causes.** How could the **parent's response change smiling** from an action caused by internal stimulation to one caused by external stimulation? How would this development be different if the parent were **depressed** and not responding normally to smiles?
3. (1.5 pt) Some babies are born **without sight**, and therefore they will never see another person smile. How do you think this could change the course of their social and emotional development? How could this change the style of parenting?

In class we listened to the different kinds of cries of a newborn. (You can hear them [here](#))

1. (1.5 pt) The **hunger cry** is slower and lower in pitch than the pain cry. After a few weeks, many babies settle on a cough-like cry that doesn't turn into a wail to signal hunger. Speculate about how parent's responses to their baby's cries could **lead to this change**
2. (1.5 pt) Drug-addicted babies have **high-pitched cries** that parents find particularly distressing. How might this affect parental response in a **loving stable situation?** in a **stressed, unstable family?**

(2.5 pt) Thinking about both smiling and crying as the beginning of infant-parent communication, discuss a) the active role of the child in changing his/her environment and b) the role of parental response in changing the baby's behavior.