















Karen Wynn and Paul Bloom



A



B

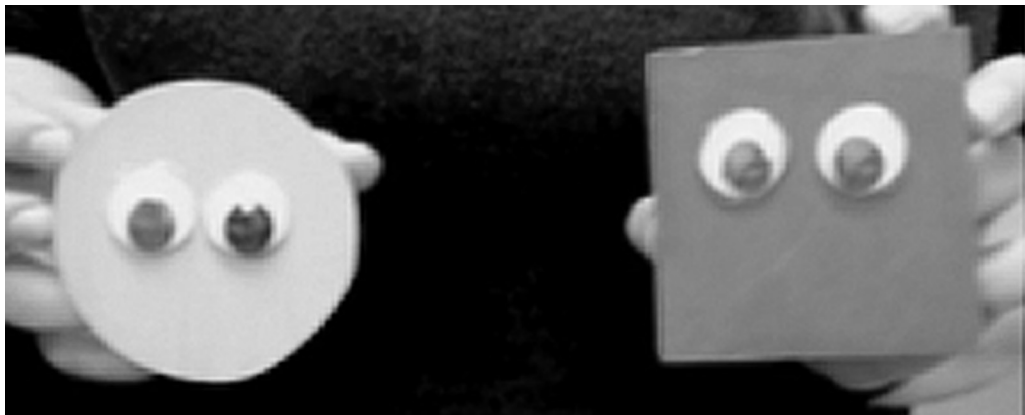
*Figure 20.4* A. Kitty on left helps puppy open box. B. Kitty on right jumps on box, closing it.

*Credit (for A and B):* "Box" events from Hamlin & Wynn (2011). Puppy attempts to open the box but cannot fully lift the lid. One kitty helps the puppy open the box; the other slams the lid shut.

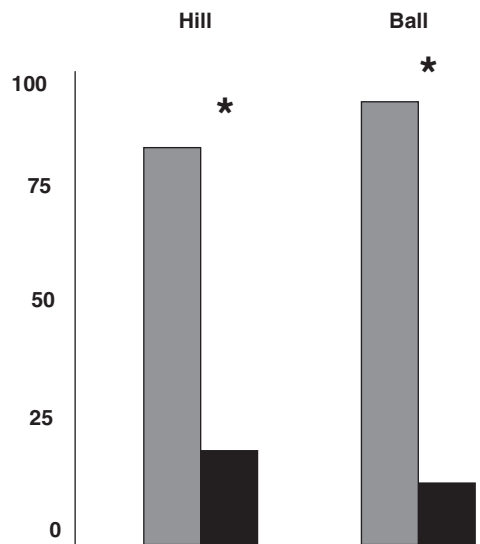




What about very young babies? Just how early does the capacity to make judgments on the basis of behavior emerge? To explore this, we tested 3-month olds by showing them our “hill” and “ball” scenarios. Being so young, they were unable to reach for one of the actors to indicate their preference, and so we assessed their preference by showing them both characters simultaneously in a preferential looking paradigm and noting which one they were more drawn to visually (see Figure 20.6A). This method exploits



A



B

*Figure 20.6* (A): Test display (from Hill scenario) in 3-month old preferential-looking task of Hamlin, Wynn, & Bloom (2010). Infants were shown the prosocial and antisocial characters simultaneously for 20 seconds; looking time to each was measured during this period. Procedure was the same for Ball scenario in Hamlin & Wynn (2011; test display not shown). (B): Percentage of 3-month olds who oriented more to prosocial (light bar) and to antisocial (dark bar) characters, for Hill (Hamlin, Wynn, & Bloom 2010) and Ball (Hamlin & Wynn, 2011) scenarios. Three-month olds oriented significantly toward the prosocial individual in preference to the antisocial individual, both  $p$ 's < 0.05.



















