What Piaget is saying is that when we are born, we are born with some very general processes – default rules/reflexes that we apply to the world.

- However, “innate propensities/tendencies” does not imply” that it is behaviourism
  - No, because there is an interaction driven by the infant – and the infant gain knowledge and learn by interacting with the world

- Piaget also argues that development is more domain-general rather than domain-specific processes
  - (Domain-specific= something targeted, a special part of the brain dedicated to process a specific thing)
  - Domain-generality: Piaget argues that there is something that occurs across the brain/board and there is no such thing as targeted processes – such as face processing, reading, language etc.
    - Piaget argues that all these skills are just general cognitive abilities – not specific processes
    - So when Piaget argues that when a child moves from one stage to the other, it is not just one particular skill that develops, but the child’s general cognitive abilities develop – representational change occurs across the board.
  - When it is domain general implies that changes take place, they occur across the board
    - For example (look at handout, page 6) the child has internal mental representations of the various objects – using one objects to represent another objects
    - At 18 months infants’ vocabulary explodes and they develop object representations rapidly

Modularity of the mind:

- In 1983 the philosopher Fodor published a book called “Modularity of mind”
- Fodor asks whether there is something about faculty psychology that should again be taken into account – in particular he argues that there are various modules within the mind – the idea of modularity
- What is a module?
  - It is a dedicated, automatic, all-or-nothing black box system