

Language, thought and communication

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|  | Notes made in my book (Yes or No) | Covered it in class but need some help | I understand this | I can talk/write about this without notes | I have revision notes for this, and I am exam ready! |
| Piaget’s theory: Language depends on thought. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: Thinking depends on language. |  |  |  |  |  |
| The effect of language and thought on our view of the world - Variation in recall of events and recognition of colours. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Differences between human and animal communication - Von Frisch’s bee study |  |  |  |  |  |
| Differences between human and animal communication - Limited functions and properties of human communication not found in animal communication. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-verbal communication - Functions of eye contact including regulating flow of conversation, signalling attraction and expressing emotion. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-verbal communication - Body language including open and closed posture, postural echo and touch. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-verbal communication - Personal space including cultural, status and gender differences |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explanations of non-verbal behaviour - Darwin’s evolutionary theory of non-verbal communication as evolved and adaptive. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explanations of non-verbal behaviour - Evidence that non-verbal behaviour is innate, eg in neonates and the sensory deprived. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explanations of non-verbal behaviour - Evidence that non-verbal behaviour is learned. Yuki’s study of emoticons. |  |  |  |  |  |