Childhood amnesia is about adults are not able to recall things that happened when they are small. There are several explanations for this theory.

The first theory is that children do form memories but forget them when they get older, while the other theory is that children less than 3 are not able to store their memories. This explanation tied the theory mentioned by Piaget with language development.

Researchers found out that children less than 2 do form memories, even if they are not able to form languages. Researchers used steps of building toys to prove that children can recall steps.

Theory of mind is people realized that people can have different beliefs, which requires people’s ability to recognize other people‘s motivation and also predict what they will do in certain situations. The professor then claims that animals also have a theory of mind, and gives an example of monkeys in the same group. However, she then mentions that this may not be true as the monkey in the example did something that exposed its intent, so it may not behave because of its theory of mind.

T-cells

列出来一共几个问题，对应问题标出来分层，提交笔记和做题记录。1) Beginning of the lecture: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Still minutes left, any more questions?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2) 1st Question: Why call these T-cells?

Called because they are developed in the Thymus

3) 2nd Question: The what? T-H-Y-M-U-S

4) 3rd Question: Why Naïve?

After the cell encountered another cell at once, it became memorized T-cell, so it was called naïve at first.5) 4th Question: Caloric? Like calories in the food we eat? Sugars etc.

6) 5th Question: Does that experiment just goes for mice? No. Other results also came from other animals.

7) 6th Question: What’s the connection between these experiments and the immune system?

Less caloric = more naïve T-cells in the future8) 7th Question: Are the results the same for humans?

Still unsure