

The origin of symbolic numerical knowledge in preschool children – a longitudinal study (research plan)



Introduction

Cardinality principle (CP) -
 ability to determine the total
 number of items [2].



~3-4 y.o.

Subset-knower → CP-knower

Research question: what
 brain changes are associated
 with this transition?
 We suggest:

interaction

Parietal area? ← interaction → Frontal area?
 Left – number word
 processing [4] General support
 [3]
 Right – non-symbolic
 processing [1]

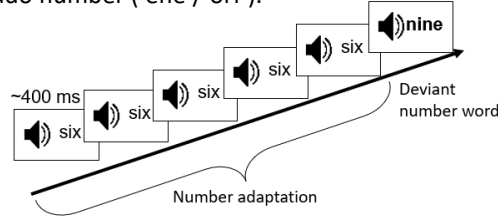
Hypotheses:

CP-knowers > subset-knowers in:

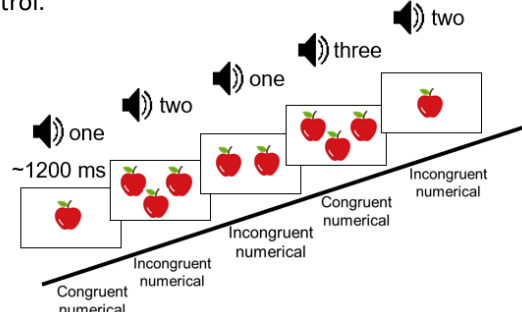
- bilateral frontoparietal activation (left parietal and bilateral frontal regions)
- functional connectivity (between left and right parietal regions and bilateral frontal regions)

Methods – 2 fNIRS-based tasks

Number adaptation (Vogel et al., 2017) – 10 minutes
 Block design, in which continuous audio stream of number
 word ‘six’ is interspersed by either ‘four’, ‘nine’ or a
 pseudo number (‘ene’/’orf’).



Numerical incongruency – approx. 6 minutes
 Block design, in which children have to tell whether audial
 signal matches the picture shown. Semantical
 (in)congruence (e.g. apple vs. banana) will be presented as
 a control.



Participants

Measurement every year (3 years)

Year I: 150 children, 3 - 3.5 years old

40 CP-knowers + 110 subset-knowers

Year II: 30 subset-knowers, 4 - 4.5 years old

Year III: 10 subset-knowers, 5 – 5.5 years old

Design:

2 (group: CP-knower vs. subset-knower) by 2
 (laterality: left vs. right) by 2 (direction:
 anterior vs. posterior) mixed design.

Expected Results & Discussion

- higher left parietal and bilateral frontal activation in CP-knowers than in subset-knowers – ability to discern number words is better in CP-knowers
- higher frontoparietal functional connectivity in CP-knowers than in subset-knowers – frontoparietal network is at the core of establishing a link between each number word and its quantity.

See the references:

