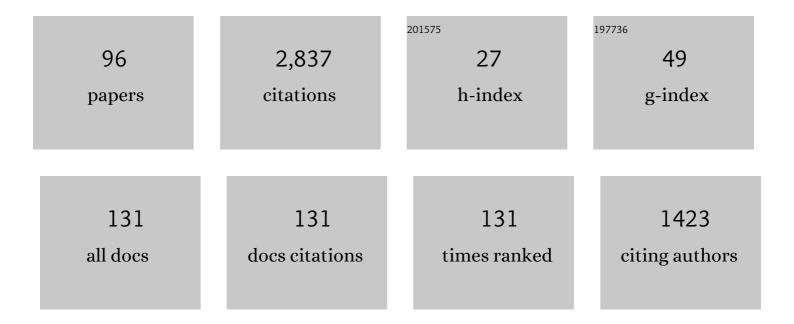
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Core mechanisms in â€~theory of mind'. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2004, 8, 528-533.	4.0	604
2	Determining who owns what: Do children infer ownership from first possession?. Cognition, 2008, 107, 829-849.	1.1	180
3	The folk conception of knowledge. Cognition, 2012, 124, 272-283.	1.1	105
4	The conceptual underpinnings of pretense: Pretending is not â€~behaving-as-if'. Cognition, 2007, 105, 103-124.	1.1	102
5	Recognition of pretend and real actions in play by 1- and 2-year-olds: Early success and why they fail. Cognitive Development, 2006, 21, 3-10.	0.7	80
6	Preschoolers infer ownership from "control of permission―. Developmental Psychology, 2009, 45, 873-876.	1.2	77
7	First possession: An assumption guiding inferences about who owns what. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2008, 15, 290-295.	1.4	73
8	Theory of mind and the right cerebral hemisphere: Refining the scope of impairment. Laterality, 2006, 11, 195-225.	0.5	69
9	Just pretending can be really learning: Children use pretend play as a source for acquiring generic knowledge Developmental Psychology, 2013, 49, 1660-1668.	1.2	67
10	ls young children's recognition of pretense metarepresentational or merely behavioral? Evidence from 2- and 3-year-olds' understanding of pretend sounds and speech. Cognition, 2010, 115, 314-319.	1.1	59
11	Knowledge Central: A Central Role for Knowledge Attributions in Social Evaluations. Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology, 2017, 70, 504-515.	0.6	59
12	Mechanisms of Belief-Desire Reasoning. Psychological Science, 2004, 15, 547-552.	1.8	55
13	First Possession, History, and Young Children's Ownership Judgments. Child Development, 2013, 84, 1519-1525.	1.7	50
14	Is Probabilistic Evidence a Source of Knowledge?. Cognitive Science, 2015, 39, 1062-1080.	0.8	50
15	Young Children's Understanding of Ownership. Child Development Perspectives, 2013, 7, 243-247.	2.1	47
16	Young Children Give Priority to Ownership When Judging Who Should Use an Object. Child Development, 2014, 85, 326-337.	1.7	46
17	Ownership Matters: People Possess a NaÃ ⁻ ve Theory of Ownership. Trends in Cognitive Sciences, 2019, 23, 102-113.	4.0	43
18	Necessary for Possession: How People Reason About the Acquisition of Ownership. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin, 2010, 36, 1161-1169.	1.9	37

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19	Knowledge before belief. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2021, 44, e140.	0.4	36
20	Processing demands in belief-desire reasoning: inhibition or general difficulty?. Developmental Science, 2005, 8, 218-225.	1.3	35
21	Ownership and object history. New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, 2011, 2011, 79-89.	1.3	35
22	Taking â€~know' for an answer: A reply to Nagel, San Juan, and Mar. Cognition, 2013, 129, 662-665.	1.1	35
23	Where are you from? Preschoolers infer background from accent. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2016, 143, 171-178.	0.7	34
24	Toddlers Assert and Acknowledge Ownership Rights. Social Development, 2015, 24, 341-356.	0.8	33
25	Preschoolers Acquire General Knowledge by Sharing in Pretense. Child Development, 2012, 83, 1064-1071.	1.7	32
26	Creation in judgments about the establishment of ownership. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2015, 60, 103-109.	1.3	32
27	Preschoolers Selectively Infer History When Explaining Outcomes: Evidence From Explanations of Ownership, Liking, and Use. Child Development, 2014, 85, 1236-1247.	1.7	30
28	Artifacts and natural kinds: Children's judgments about whether objects are owned Developmental Psychology, 2012, 48, 149-158.	1.2	29
29	A developmental shift in processes underlying successful belief-desire reasoning. Cognitive Science, 2004, 28, 963-977.	0.8	28
30	Acquiring ownership and the attribution of responsibility. Cognition, 2012, 124, 201-208.	1.1	28
31	Theory of mind ability in high socially anxious individuals. Anxiety, Stress and Coping, 2018, 31, 487-499.	1.7	25
32	Preschoolers and toddlers use ownership to predict basic emotions Emotion, 2015, 15, 104-108.	1.5	24
33	Young children infer preferences from a single action, but not if it is constrained. Cognition, 2016, 155, 168-175.	1.1	24
34	The development of territory-based inferences of ownership. Cognition, 2018, 177, 142-149.	1.1	23
35	Twenty-one reasons to care about the psychological basis of ownership. New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, 2011, 2011, 1-8.	1.3	22
36	Parallels in Preschoolers' and Adults' Judgments About Ownership Rights and Bodily Rights. Cognitive Science, 2015, 39, 184-198.	0.8	22

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37	The Opposites Task: Using General Rules to Test Cognitive Flexibility in Preschoolers. Journal of Cognition and Development, 2010, 11, 240-254.	0.6	21
38	Children and Adults Use Gender and Age Stereotypes in Ownership Judgments. Journal of Cognition and Development, 2014, 15, 123-135.	0.6	21
39	Mine, yours, no one's: Children's understanding of how ownership affects object use Developmental Psychology, 2014, 50, 1845-1853.	1.2	21
40	"Because It's Hers― When Preschoolers Use Ownership in Their Explanations. Cognitive Science, 2017, 41, 827-843.	0.8	20
41	Young children protest and correct pretense that contradicts their general knowledge. Cognitive Development, 2017, 43, 182-189.	0.7	19
42	For the greater goods? Ownership rights and utilitarian moral judgment. Cognition, 2014, 133, 79-84.	1.1	18
43	If I am free, you can't own me: Autonomy makes entities less ownable. Cognition, 2016, 148, 145-153.	1.1	18
44	Identical but not interchangeable: Preschoolers view owned objects as non-fungible. Cognition, 2016, 146, 16-21.	1.1	18
45	Fitting the Message to the Listener: Children Selectively Mention General and Specific Facts. Child Development, 2018, 89, 461-475.	1.7	18
46	Problems with the Seeing = Knowing Rule. Developmental Science, 2003, 6, 505-513.	1.3	17
47	Children do not follow the rule "ignorance means getting it wrong― Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2009, 102, 114-121.	0.7	17
48	Young children's understanding of the limits and benefits of group ownership Developmental Psychology, 2017, 53, 686-697.	1.2	17
49	She bought the unicorn from the pet store: Six- to seven-year-olds are strongly inclined to generate natural explanations Developmental Psychology, 2017, 53, 1079-1087.	1.2	17
50	Children's judgments about ownership rights and body rights: Evidence for a common basis. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2017, 155, 1-11.	0.7	16
51	Using versus liking: Young children use ownership to predict actions but not to infer preferences. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2018, 169, 19-29.	0.7	14
52	Young Children Use Probability to Infer Happiness and the Quality of Outcomes. Psychological Science, 2020, 31, 149-159.	1.8	14
53	Accent, Language, and Race: 4–6‥earâ€Old Children's Inferences Differ by Speaker Cue. Child Development, 2018, 89, 1613-1624.	1.7	13
54	Distant lands make for distant possibilities: Children view improbable events as more possible in far-away locations Developmental Psychology, 2019, 55, 722-728.	1.2	12

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55	Expert or Esoteric? Philosophers Attribute Knowledge Differently Than All Other Academics. Cognitive Science, 2020, 44, e12850.	0.8	11
56	Preschoolers use emotional reactions to infer relations: The case of ownership. Cognitive Development, 2016, 40, 60-67.	0.7	10
57	Give and take: Ownership affects how 2- and 3-year-olds allocate resources. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2019, 185, 214-223.	0.7	10
58	Sunk Cost Bias and Withdrawal Aversion. American Journal of Bioethics, 2019, 19, 57-59.	0.5	10
59	Beyond belief: The probability-based notion of surprise in children Emotion, 2018, 18, 1163-1173.	1.5	10
60	Children value objects with distinctive histories Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 2019, 148, 2120-2128.	1.5	10
61	Preschoolers are sensitive to accent distance. Journal of Child Language, 2019, 46, 1058-1072.	0.8	9
62	Children's Beliefs About Possibility Differ Across Dreams, Stories, and Reality. Child Development, 2020, 91, 1843-1853.	1.7	9
63	Young children use supply and demand to infer desirability Developmental Psychology, 2019, 55, 2483-2490.	1.2	9
64	The Origin of Children's Appreciation of Ownership Rights. , 2013, , 356-360.		8
65	Legal Ownership Is Psychological: Evidence from Young Children. , 2018, , 19-31.		8
66	Preschoolers can infer general rules governing fantastical events in fiction Developmental Psychology, 2014, 50, 1594-1599.	1.2	7
67	How Do Children Represent Pretend Play?. , 2013, , .		6
68	Young children infer psychological ownership from stewardship Developmental Psychology, 2022, 58, 671-679.	1.2	6
69	Ownership and Value in Childhood. Annual Review of Developmental Psychology, 2022, 4, 161-183.	1.4	6
70	Young children infer feelings of ownership from habitual use Emotion, 2021, 21, 607-616.	1.5	5
71	An advantage for ownership over preferences in children's future thinking Developmental Psychology, 2019, 55, 1702-1708.	1.2	5
72	Causal knowledge and children's possibility judgments. Child Development, 2022, 93, 794-803.	1.7	5

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73	Children show reduced trust in confident advisors who are partially informed. Cognitive Development, 2019, 50, 49-55.	0.7	4
74	Unsolicited but acceptable: Non-owners can access property if the owner benefits Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 2021, 150, 135-144.	1.5	4
75	A Similarity Heuristic in Children's Possibility Judgments. Child Development, 2021, 92, 662-671.	1.7	4
76	Children hold owners responsible when property causes harm Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 2018, 147, 1191-1199.	1.5	4
77	Children's generic interpretation of pretense. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2016, 150, 99-111.	0.7	3
78	Children's accent-based inferences depend on geographic background. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2018, 175, 108-116.	0.7	3
79	Likely stories: Young children favor typical over atypical story events. Cognitive Development, 2020, 56, 100950.	0.7	3
80	Disgust and Moral Judgment: Distinguishing Between Elicitors and Feelings Matters. Social Psychological and Personality Science, 2021, 12, 304-313.	2.4	3
81	Oh … so close! Children's close counterfactual reasoning and emotion inferences Developmental Psychology, 2021, 57, 678-688.	1.2	3
82	Blind to Bias? Young Children Do Not Anticipate that Sunk Costs Lead to Irrational Choices. Cognitive Science, 2021, 45, e13063.	0.8	3
83	Rule-based category use in preschool children. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2015, 131, 1-18.	0.7	2
84	Working memory develops at a similar rate across diverse stimuli. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2020, 191, 104735.	0.7	2
85	Varieties of value: Children differentiate caring from liking. Cognitive Development, 2021, 59, 101069.	0.7	2
86	Easy or difficult? Children's understanding of how supply and demand affect goal completion. Child Development, 2022, 93, .	1.7	2
87	The signature of inhibition in theory of mind: children's predictions of behavior based on avoidance desire. Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, 2011, 18, 199-203.	1.4	1
88	Children have difficulty using object location to recognize when natural objects are owned. Cognitive Development, 2015, 35, 50-64.	0.7	1
89	Toddlers and Preschoolers Understand That Some Preferences Are More Subjective Than Others. Child Development, 2021, 92, 853-861.	1.7	1
90	Attributing ownership to hold others accountable. Cognition, 2022, 225, 105106.	1.1	1

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91	Non-interpretative metacognition for true beliefs. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2009, 32, 146-147.	0.4	0
92	Questions and Potential Answers About Ways Ownership and Art Matter for One Another. Empirical Studies of the Arts, 2020, 38, 119-127.	0.9	0
93	Butt-dialing the devil: Evil agents are expected to disregard intentions behind requests. Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, 2021, 96, 104188.	1.3	Ο
94	Spoiled for choice: Identifying the building blocks of folk-economic beliefs. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2018, 41, e183.	0.4	0
95	Future-oriented objects. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2019, 42, e252.	0.4	0
96	Actual knowledge. Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 2021, 44, e177.	0.4	0