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3. Noam Chomsky was well known for being an example. He influenced many when the cognitive revolution began to explode. He was an American linguist who didn't agree with the ideals that were arising during this time period. He much rather believed that psychology did not have enough ideals and missed out the mental functions. He is big on the cognitive side of psychology. He is important because he was a part of the beginning of the cognitive revolution.

4. Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment was based on the behaviors of an animal or human. Classical conditioning is a technic in which he believed in behaviorism training. With his experiment we see the different outcomes he had. There is a conditioned stimulus and response as well as unconditioned stimulus and responses in which a behavior is being learned.

7. Humanism is a perspective within psychology that makes an emphasis on the potential for good that is innate to all humans. There is a level of needs that is essential in everyone's life and we see the visual representation in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. This is what humanists' main focus is. Behaviorists however learn behavior and the interactions organisms have, and it is mostly used on animals. Both are similar because there is a level of understanding one can get to which involves everyday needs as well as the learned behaviors when interacting with one another. Both beliefs can potentially coincide with one another.

10. Forensic Psychology is one of the many branches of psychology. This specific section deals with the justice system as questions begin to arise in the court. They examine ones state of health before going into trial, the can also act like a consultant to those in child custody cases, as well as give their opinion or experience with either side of the trial.