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Pysch 101/ Professor

Unit 2 Questions

1. A simple method of valid reasoning is deductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning begins with a general assertion or theory and discusses the implications for a particular, rational inference to be drawn. For example if a basketball team is good then they should win games and if they win games then it should lead them to the playoffs. The opposite to deductive reasoning is inductive reasoning. Through individual findings, inductive inference makes large generalizations. Basically, there is information, so assumptions are drawn from the information. For example if a woman is pregnant some people may make the foolish thought that they are fat.
2. Animals values must be respected as said by the IACUC, animals can feel pain and there interests should be thought of and pain should be minimal to none , The facilities must be viewed and researched extensively. The way we treat the animals reflects how we respect ourselves. I agree that all of these standards should be upheld when testing on animals. I think the way we treat animals does reflect the type of person you are because of there ability to feel pain.
3. There is a relationship between multivitamin intake and recreational substance consumption, and the frequency of both factors increases together. It may be the case that the use of multivitamins causes an increase in the use of medications, that the use of medications causes an increase in the use of multivitamins, or that there may be a third component that underlies all effects. Many cause and effect relationships are also conceivable, but this correlational analysis indicates none.

4. If our idea is right, a hypothesis is a testable inference of how the future will work. A theory is a well-developed collection of ideas that provides an understanding of the phenomenon observed. Testing multiple theories can then lead to a hypothesis that describes larger phenomena than a single experiment 's findings.

16. An significant technique for learning from faults and increasing performance is debriefing. Debriefing is described as a conversation among two or more individuals; its purposes are to discuss the actions and thought patterns involved in a specific circumstance of patient care, facilitate focus on certain actions and thought processes, and implement development into future results. The task of debriefing is to remember elements of team success that went well, or those that did not. At the individual , team, and system stage, the conversation then focuses on identifying opportunities for progress.

Chapter 3

31. Natural selection is the process that Darwin described for evolution. Since resources are scarce in nature, species that promote longevity and reproduction with traits would continue to produce more offspring than their peers, allowing the characteristics to rise in abundance through time. Yes I agree with darwin's theory that people ,place, and things all change over time for the betterment. I believe that all things change sometimes for the better some for the worse and only the strongest people , places and things survive time.

33. Genes are deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) pieces that carry a key for a particular protein that operates in one or maybe more cells in the body. Chromosomes are networks inside cells that produce the genes of a human.

34. Glia, commonly known glial cells, neuroglia, is non-neuronal cells that do not contain electrical signals in the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system. They preserve homeostasis, build myelin, and provide neurons with reinforcement and defense. The cells are important because they insulate the brain's axons allowing signals from the neuron to move faster.

43. Neurotransmitters are expressed through the synaptic gap, while hormones are distributed through the blood. Although neurotransmitters are produced by neurons, hormones are generated by endocrine glands. ... Hormones are capable of controlling their target functions, while the postsynaptic membranes are activated by neurotransmitters.

44. An agonist attaches to a neuron and within the cell causes a reaction. An antagonist can connect to the same receptor, but it does not respond, but rather blocks the receptor from a natural agonist.