

Chapter 1 Questions

Noam Chomsky is American theoretical linguist whose work from the 1950s revolutionized the field of Linguistics by treating language as a uniquely human, biologically based cognitive capacity. Through his contributions to linguistics and related fields, include cognitive psychology and the philosophies of mind and language, Chomsky helped initiate and sustain what came to be known as the “cognitive revolution. Chomsky also gained a worldwide following as a political dissident for his analyses of the pernicious influence of economic elites on U.S domestic politics, foreign policy, and intellectual culture. One of the most cited scholars alive, Chomsky has influenced a broad array of academic fields. He is widely recognized as having helped to spark the cognitive revolution in the human sciences, contributing to the development of a new cognitivist framework for the study of language and the mind.

In the famous experiments that Ivan Pavlov conducted with his dogs, Pavlov found that objects or events could trigger a conditioned response. The experiments began with Pavlov demonstrating how the presence of a bowl of dog food (stimulus) would trigger an unconditioned response (salivation). But Pavlov noticed that the dogs started to associate his lab assistant with food, creating a learned and conditioned response. This was an important scientific discovery. Pavlov then designed an experiment using a bell as a neutral stimulus. As he gave food to the dogs, he rang the bell. Then, after repeating this procedure, he tried ringing the bell without providing food to the dogs. On its own, an increase in salivation occurred. The result of the experiment was a new conditioned response in the dogs. Pavlov’s theory later developed into classical conditioning, which refers to learning that associates an unconditioned stimulus that already results in a response (such as a reflex) with a new, conditioned stimulus. As a result, the new stimulus brings about the same response.

Humanism and behaviorism are important schools in the field of psychology, as such, knowing the difference between humanism and behaviorism is essential for anyone interested in psychology. Psychology, the scientific study of the human mental processes and behavior, has several approaches that are also considered as schools of psychology. These have been essential for the development of the field of psychology. Two such schools are humanism and behaviorism. Each approach presents a unique way of understanding the human mind and behavior. Simply defined, behaviorism pays

attention to the external behavior of humans and ignores the mental processes which are unobservable. Humanism, on the other hand, looks at the individual.

Chapter 3 Questions

A genotype refers to the genetic characteristics of an organism. A phenotype refers to the physical characteristics. Example of phenotypes include height, wing length, and hair color. Phenotype also include observable characteristics that can be measured in the laboratory, such as levels of hormones or blood cells. Example of genotype, The brown allele is dominant, and the blue allele is recessive. If the child inherits two different alleles (heterozygous) then they will have brown eyes. For the child to have blue eyes, they must be homozygous for the blue eye allele.