

1. Behaviorists commonly used animals in their experiments because they believed that the principles of learning and behavior that they discovered in animals could also be applied to humans. They believed that the behavior of animals and humans was governed by the same basic laws, and that by studying animals, they could gain insight into human behavior.

Additionally, using animals in experiments allowed behaviorists to control the environment and manipulate variables in ways that would be difficult or impossible with humans. It also allowed them to avoid some of the ethical issues that can arise when conducting research on humans. The use of animals in research also provided a way for behaviorists to study complex behaviors and learning processes in a controlled environment that would be hard to replicate in human subjects.

3. Noam Chomsky was very influential in the early days of the cognitive revolution movement. He was an American linguist who was dissatisfied with the influence that behaviorism had on psychology. Chomsky believes that despite their diversity in socio-cultural, all human languages have a similar underlying linguistic structure. In this way, it is a rejection of the idea put out by John Locke and other famous thinkers that the human mind is a "blank slate" at birth. His hypothesis contends that languages are innate and that the variations we observe are only the result of parameters formed over time in our brains, explaining why infants are better equipped to acquire new languages than adults. The Chomsky Hierarchy, a categorization of grammar into groups that move up or down in their expressive powers, is one of his most well-known contributions to linguistics. Chomsky is not just a renowned professor with numerous citations. He has also developed a reputation for having strong opinions on a wide range of topics, including geopolitics.

4. Pavlov's classical conditioning experiment is one of the most famous experiments in the field of psychology. It was conducted by Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, in the late 19th century. The goal of the experiment was to investigate the process of classical conditioning, which is a form of learning in which an organism learns to associate two previously unrelated stimuli. Pavlov used dogs as the subjects in his experiment. He began by ringing a bell before every time he fed the dogs. After a while, the dogs began to associate the sound of the bell with the presence of food, and they began to salivate at the sound of the bell alone, even when no food was present. This is an example of classical conditioning, as the dogs had learned to associate the sound of the bell with the presence of food. In the experiment, the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) was the food, which naturally evokes salivating (unconditioned response, UCR) in the dog. The conditioned stimulus (CS) was the bell, which originally did not evoke any response in the dog. After repeated pairings of the bell and food, the bell alone starts to evoke salivating (conditioned response, CR) in the dog, because it has learned to associate the bell with the food. Pavlov's experiment demonstrated that animals (and humans) can learn to associate two previously unrelated stimuli, and that this type of learning is a fundamental aspect of behavior. It also provided the foundation for further research on classical conditioning, which is still an important area of study in psychology today.

7. Behaviorists and humanists are two different perspectives in psychology that have different views on how people behave and what motivates them.

Behaviorists believe that behavior is primarily shaped by environmental factors, such as rewards and punishments. They focus on observable and measurable behaviors, and they believe that people can be conditioned to respond in certain ways through the use of operant and classical

conditioning. Humanists, on the other hand, believe that behavior is motivated by a person's inner experiences, such as their thoughts and feelings. They believe that people have a natural inclination towards self-actualization, or the realization of their full potential, and that this motivates their behavior. They also focus on the uniqueness of the individual, and the personal growth and self-actualization as the primary goal of therapy. Behaviorists focus on the external factors that shape behavior, while humanists focus on the internal factors, such as thoughts and feelings.

**10.** Forensic psychology is the application of psychological principles and techniques to legal issues and to the criminal justice system. Forensic psychologists work within the legal system to help understand and evaluate human behavior as it relates to criminal and civil matters. They may work with both defendants and victims, and they may conduct assessments, offer expert testimony, and provide therapy to clients.

Some examples of the work of forensic psychologists include:

1. Criminal responsibility evaluations: Forensic psychologists may evaluate defendants to determine their mental state at the time of an alleged crime, and to assess whether they are fit to stand trial.
2. Sentencing recommendations: Forensic psychologists may provide recommendations to a judge or jury about an appropriate sentence for a convicted offender, taking into account factors such as the offender's mental health, risk of recidivism, and potential for rehabilitation.

3. Eyewitness testimony: Forensic psychologists may evaluate the reliability of eyewitness testimony, and they may provide expert testimony about factors that can influence the accuracy of eyewitness identification.
4. Criminal profiling: Forensic psychologists may use psychological principles to help law enforcement agencies understand the behavior of criminal offenders, and to develop profiles of unknown offenders.
5. Offender treatment: Forensic psychologists may provide therapy to offenders in order to help them address the underlying issues that contributed to their criminal behavior.

12. Structuralism and functionalism are both theoretical perspectives in the social sciences and humanities that emerged in the early 20th century. Structuralism is a perspective that emphasizes the underlying structure of society and culture, and the ways in which different elements of society are interconnected. Structuralists believe that social phenomena can be understood by analyzing the underlying structures and patterns that shape them. Functionalism, on the other hand, is a perspective that emphasizes the function or purpose of social institutions, such as the family, the economy, and the government. Functionalists believe that social institutions exist because they serve a necessary function in society, and that these institutions can be understood by analyzing their role in maintaining social stability and order. In summary, Structuralism is more focused on the underlying structure of society and culture while Functionalism is more focused on the function or purpose of social institutions.

17. As a psychology major, I aspire to be a sports psychologist. I would like to work at a big university so I can work with the sports teams on campus. Growing up I've always been into

sports, so when the time came to choose what I wanted to do, I wanted to choose something that still kept me close to what I love while also helping others. Working at a university can ensure stability and a stable salary. At the same time I would have access to resources such as funding, lab equipment, and specialized facilities. On the other hand, working outside an academic setting can limit my ability to conduct research. The choice between working at a university or outside an academic setting depends on the individual's career goals, interests and values. If someone is interested in conducting research and contributing to the advancement of knowledge in the field of psychology, a university setting may be a good fit. On the other hand, if someone is looking for more direct application of psychological principles to real-world problems and wants to specialize in a specific area of psychology, working outside an academic setting may be more suitable.

**18.** Psychologists make a significant difference in people's lives by helping them understand and improve their mental health and well-being. They use scientific research and evidence-based practices to help individuals and groups understand and change their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Psychologists also work with individuals and groups to improve their overall well-being and quality of life. They help people develop better coping strategies, improve their relationships, and increase their self-awareness and self-esteem. They also work with organizations and businesses to improve the mental health and well-being of their employees and to create more supportive and productive work environments. I have personally seen a psychologist for my own personal matters, and I can say that going to one has made a tremendous impact on my life in a positive way. There are certain things that they help you cope with and they make you feel heard and valued as well.

**19.** Majoring in psychology can offer several advantages:

1. Understanding of human behavior: Psychology majors learn about the complexities of human behavior, which can be useful in many fields, including business, law, education, and healthcare.
2. Career opportunities: There are a wide variety of career opportunities available for psychology majors, such as working in mental health, research, or academia.
3. Personal growth: Studying psychology can also help students to understand themselves and others better, and to develop the ability to think critically about human behavior.
4. Flexibility: A psychology degree can be applied to many different fields, which can be beneficial for students who are unsure about what career path they want to pursue.

However, majoring in psychology also has its disadvantages:

1. Competition: The field of psychology is highly competitive, and job opportunities can be limited.
2. Job prospects: Some psychology majors may find it difficult to find a job in their field of study, especially if they don't have additional qualifications or experience.
3. Cost: College tuition and the cost of a degree in psychology can be expensive.
4. Time-consuming: Psychology majors may have to spend a lot of time studying and completing coursework, which can be challenging.

**22.** Psychology's historical timeline began with early Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle because they played a major role in the development of principles, methods, and philosophical issues. They served the basis for what psychology became as a future psychologist. The scientific study of psychology and comprehension of some psychosomatic illnesses, such as depression,

was partially pioneered by the Ancient Greeks. Each successive field of psychology has developed as a reaction against its predecessor. For example, structuralism, which was the first school of psychology, focused on breaking down mental processes into their smallest components. Functionalism, which followed structuralism, instead focused on how mental processes functioned to help the organism adapt to its environment. The current trends in psychology today include an increased focus on neuroscience and the integration of different perspectives, such as cognitive-behavioral and psychodynamic approaches. Positive psychology, which focuses on the study of human strengths and well-being, is also becoming increasingly popular. Currently, the field of psychology that is defining the current period is cognitive-neuroscience, which is an interdisciplinary field that combines knowledge from cognitive psychology, neuroscience, and biology, to understand the neural mechanisms underlying mental processes and behavior.