

Angel Rodriguez

Short Answer Unit 1

3. Noam Chomsky is an American Linguist, who is responsible for Chomsky's theory of language. The theory of language argues that every single person has the ability to learn or speak any language that they want. Believing that humans or children in particular are already born with the ability or structure to be able to attain information in regards to different languages. What I take away from that is, we naturally have it in us, almost like a skill and over time as we grow older that skill gets even better and adapts to new behaviors and environment. Noah Chomsky also played a huge role in the cognitive revolution movement. He thought that the study of psychology never focused enough on human behavior. Therefore the cognitive revolution was made and reintegrated into having "mental functioning" reinvigorated into the field of psychology to fully understand the effects of behavior on psychology. The cognitive revolution was also about more than just behavior, the addition of language, memory, ability to problem solve and the ability to learn new things. Noah even has an important mural honoring him in the heart of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

4. Ivan Pavlov was an experimental psychologist from Russia and he was born in the year 1849. Ivan was mostly known for his discovery of conditioned reflex which was an experiment that was done on animals specifically on dogs and humans. From my understanding the conditioned reflex was tested to the response of different stimuli, for example such as food like what Ivan experiments consisted of. He mainly focused on one reflex stimuli, which was salivation reflex. A reflex that picks up on the presence of food. Something that I found interesting about the salivation reflex was that the reflex in itself could have a reaction to something else other than

food. Meaning it had an alternative or a second stimulus which is by sound. I think the fact that he did the experiments on dogs makes me feel a little iffy about him in general, it might be because of the love I have for mine and I can only be with them in the summers because they are all the way in Texas and imagining tubes and all types of stuff done tested on them makes me sad. But I do find it interesting how many different things he was able to experiment and actually find answers to such as learning the fact that dogs begin to salivate at first glance of food, the smell, and taste of it causing a reflexive reaction which is what salivation is.

10. Forensic Psychology in my opinion is one of the most interesting fields to study, and courses to take either in high or college. It is a field that deals with the science and the study of psychology about issues that usually involve investigating a criminal from a psychological standpoint in regards to the justice system. They want to know why a criminal did a certain act, how they did it, what provoked it and so fourth. You must have a clinical background to go into forensics when working for the legal system, because in cases where they are needed you must appear in court, crime scene investigations, at times are asked to make proposals during criminal trials, parole hearings, and appear as the expert in the court case. I think this is such an extensive career choice that allows you to work in many different ways that allows a forensic psychologist to put all their skills to the test against and/or mostly in favor of the legal system because at the end of the day they do work for the justice system and alongside of them. Another fact is they can even act as a so-called “regular” or “normal” psychologist in court by simply providing psychological treatment to a person in relation to the court case.

18. I think this question has been getting thrown around over the past few years a lot. The reason I say thrown around is because nowadays everyone goes or has gone to a psychologist, not literally everyone but it has definitely had an increase over the years. I can't even imagine what the actual number/data would look like especially if they recorded data right after the Covid-19 pandemic. In reality I thought people were going crazy and including myself at the time. Many people struggled mentally to such an extent that they've never experienced before and most people couldn't handle it or even understand what was going on with them. So maybe they reached out to a psychologist because their friend or a family member recommended that they see someone so that they can find a solution to their problems. I believe that a psychologist can make a huge difference in someone's life. I'm not against it at all. I've seen and heard many instances where they were the solution to a certain problem. But I've also had friends that get help and it starts to work for them, but they eventually rely on the psychologist for everything, such as happiness, fulfillment, and comfort. That's why I personally haven't gone to one because my psychologist is my lord and savior and that is who I go to for happiness, fulfillment, and comfort. I hope I can write about this, I just thought it would be more interesting to write about then just textbook facts.

1. Just like I spoke about my dogs in the topic of "salivation reflex" I still feel the same way and I can't even imagine my dogs who I treat like family members being experimented on. But I think that there are some really good facts and important ones to say the least because of those experiments we learned a lot. They mainly used animals and dogs specifically because they believed that they could eventually learn human behaviors to a much deeper level through the use of the animals. Naturalistic observation is one method that scientists and psychologists used

to go out on the field in the environments of the animals to an extent of course because they would not want to interfere with any kind of natural behavior. These experiments consisted more of monkeys or chimpanzees, for example Jane Goodall who was a primatologist and an anthropologist. Who studied the behavior and living environment of chimpanzees for over five decades in Africa. For whatever reason she was given bad press for naming the chimpanzees that she had experimented with instead of numbering them like a “casual” would do. I personally think it was silly for people or other scientists to talk down on that idea. What if she found it easier if she did that to be able to make a stronger connection with another to fully understand and learn new behaviors of the closest living animal to human.