

Chapter 6

1. Instinct is different from reflexes. Due to instinct uses the physical body and the environment and how one may interact within this setting. Instinct is different types of behavior that involves using the brain that triggers different types of events that may affect the individual.

5. In classical conditioning you have the **unconditioned stimulus** that use an inadvertent response. An **unconditioned response** is a more spontaneous unaffected reaction to the given stimulus. Then you have a **condition stimulus** that brings out a response after continuously being connected with unconditioned stimulus. The effect of the conditioned stimulus is what considered the **conditioned response** based on anticipation.

12. The little Albert experiment indicated that human response can be conditioned based off the individual's emotions and experience. With the little Albert experience and constantly being frightened when playing with the white rat that toddler started to associate being frightened to the white rat itself. This then gave the notions that phobias can be created by the individual.

17. A real-world example of a **negative punishment** is when you're continuously late for work and your employer decides to dock your pay for the time that you are late. A real-world example of **positive punishment** is when you're given a ticket

for speeding, which will help you in the future to gauge how fast you're driving to avoid a possible accident.

20. Edward C. Tolman contribution to the field of learning use rats in a maze to show how the rats navigated themselves to an exit using a cognitive map. With this cognitive map there was possible reinforcements like food to help the rats navigate through the maze and a quicker manner. He also presented latent learning where until needed to be presented observable behaviors can exist in children or animals.