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PSY101: General Psychology: OA
14 Feb 2023

Short Answer Unit 2

1. What are clear definitions of inductive and deductive reasoning? Give examples.
Inductive reasoning is a method of reasoning that finds common ground in individual facts or phenomena and derives general principles on the premise of it.
Deductive reasoning takes a general statement as the basis for reaching a particular conclusion.

4. What is the difference between a hypothesis and a theory? Give examples
A hypothesis is an unverified proposition that explains the relationship between two or more variables or phenomena, which plays a decisive role in providing the direction of the investigation and determining what data is needed.
Ex) People value the future.

A theory is an empirically verifiable, systematically related set of statements, including generalizations such as laws.
Ex) If you smoke, you get lung cancer.

8. What is experimenter bias, and what is a strategy that experimenters can use to minimize this effect?
Experimenter bias is generally used in the context of research to explain how the presence of researchers can affect the behavior of study participants.

16. What is a debriefing? Why is it important?
Debriefing is talking about the results after the experiment.
Debriefing is important because it can express the respect of the other person.

18. What are the advantages and disadvantages of case studies?
Provides a lot of insight into the case.
It's hard to generalize the experimental results to more people.

30. What is the difference between genotype and phenotype? Give examples.
It refers to the genetic makeup of a gene that determines the properties exposed to the outside of a cell and a living body.
It refers to the observable characteristic appearance or nature of life.

34. What are glial cells? Why are they important? What are the functions of glial cells?
It is a non-nervous cell that supports neurons structurally and functionally and provides nutrients to neurons.

Unlike most neurons, it maintains the ability to divide throughout an animal's life, replacing damaged neuroglial tissue or dead cells, because losing this ability to divide tissue causes brain tumors.
It physically supports neurons and helps maintain the ion concentration of intercellular fluid.

38. What is the corpus callosum? What is its function? Explain
It is a set of nerves located between the left and right brains of humans and connects them.

43. Describe two differences between the effects of neurotransmitters and those of hormones.

44. In what way are agonists and antagonists similar? Different?
Both agonist and anagonist are the same in that they have affinity for the target receptor.
The agonist binds to the receptor and produces an effect.
There is a difference in how an anagonist binds to a receptor but does not produce an effect.