

1. Deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning are two totally opposite methods of getting to a conclusion or argument. In terms of using the deductive method, it is usually used to determine a specific theory or conclusion. The way this method is used is by first having some sort of idea or a specific observation that follows a specific theory. Ideas are tested in the empirical world, meaning that it uses empirical evidence in order for the observation to be proven. An example of deductive reasoning can be as used in the text, “All living things require energy to survive” which turns into a hypothesis and “ducks are living things that require energy to survive and there that is your conclusion. Inductive reasoning is when conclusions are drawn from observations that develop into theories. But since the way science works, in order to fully transform the theory into a hypothesis, deductive reasoning must be tested on the hypothesis because they work together with one another. An example of inductive, all dogs bark. I’ve been making an observation on dogs barking and therefore all dogs bark.

4. A hypothesis is a certain or specific prediction that has been tested or can be tested, measured, and put to the test against real life issues or outcomes. Hypotheses don’t always have to be right, a lot of times a scientist or whoever is making a prediction on anything can be totally wrong on their predictions. A theory usually explains what happens and the reason behind something happening. Usually it is known as the best way to understand and to widely explain all the natural reasons or questions of this world. In a scientific method both the hypothesis and theories work together with one another at times. For example, in order for a theory to be used properly in a scientific method, we

must unite all of the facts and hypotheses. An example of a hypothesis can be, drinking more milk on a daily basis can make your bones stronger within a week. This hypothesis can be a stepping stone to proving any theory about milk and its correlation to bone health. An example for theory is a theory of education. Therefore you are supposed to learn what is being taught.

2. So first of all I love animals. Specifically dogs, I have two of them named Popo and Duke. I am not a fan of any kind of experimenting on animals whatsoever for whatever reason the experiments are conducted for. I know that animals in the past have helped us understand and learn about certain behaviors, and reactions to certain things in a way that humans have reactions and behaviors to the same things. So for that reason alone I understand and appreciate many of the things we wouldn't have ever known about if it wasn't for experimenting on animals or dogs to be specific. For example, when learning about Pavlov's experiment of the saliva of animals and the correlation that they had to humans in the way that stimulus and salivation impacted them before seeing or having a meal. Three safeguards that can be used to ensure that animal research is conducted ethically are to make sure that the animal being experimented on is fully healthy with absolutely no illnesses, give them proper treatment making sure that they are given humane treatment, and to make sure to have multiple animals to be experimented, to not overuse or be able to give the animal a chance to rest properly.

7. I think that a positive and negative correlation are pretty explanatory. In terms of variables when one thing increases that causes something else to increase it means a positive correlation has occurred. When something has a negative correlation it means that as one variable increases then the other variable decreases. Meaning that they aren't working with another to positively affect the outcome. There's also such a thing as "no correlation", what that means is that neither one of the variables have increased or decreased therefore never having a relationship with another in a negative nor positive way. An example of a positive correlation can be, the amount of hours studying as an increasing variable causes your overall gpa to rise. An example of negative correlation can be having an increasing amount of soda for a whole week, causing you to be less hydrated because all you've been drinking is soda.

18. Case studies are useful studies used to determine in depth experiments or even can be considered investigations at times. Case studies are known to be very specific to a certain subject, a certain person, or certain group. They are otherwise known as clinical studies that can go on for a scientist's entire career. I believe that these types of studies can be very beneficial to fully understand what you're trying to study, investigate, or have questions about. Usually these are very detailed and in depth observations that may require a lot of time due to the complexity of the subject, person, or certain group being experimented on.

Chapter 3:

34. The nervous system is made up of cells and organs that help the body function properly. One of these cells is glial cells or otherwise known as “glia”. Glial cells are one of the basic cells that make up the nervous system along with neurons. The way Glial cells work in the nervous system is by creating a structure, a structure that helps align neurons physically and metabolically. Since Glial cells transcend neurons in a ten to one favor/ratio the glial cells help neurons align closely together in order for them to allow neuronal communication, that allows the transport of insulation, nutrients, waste products, and mediate immune responses. I think that glial cells are very important to our nervous system and they don't get talked about enough because not everyone knows that they really help preserve nerve cells or neurons to function properly. By supplying oxygen and nutrients to be able to insulate nerve cells and that destroys and removes any dead or toxic cells.

38. The corpus callosum is located in the brain, specifically in the cerebrum. The corpus callosum is made up of a thick band of neural fibers that separates the two hemispheres. It is made up of two million axons and two hemispheres that are made up of two different sides of the brain that allows for inter transmitted communication being processed from one side of the brain to another. The corpus callosum is made up of a thick band of neural fibers that separates the two hemispheres. The two hemispheres that the corpus callosum separates are the left brain and right brain (left side of the brain and right side of brain).

One of the functions of the corpus callosum is controlling the risk and spreading of seizures as shown on (Figure 3.16) of the textbook. What a doctor would do with cases of severe epilepsy is disconnect or cut off the corpus callosum to attempt to control and alleviate the seizures.

44. An agonist is made up of chemicals that resemble a neurotransmitter at the receptor site. Which is located on a cell inside of the brain, a position in which can give the use of a particular drug more power and cause different or stronger effects. An antagonist is almost the opposite but very similar in a way because they have a completely different function or reaction but at the same time they both can be prescribed drugs given by a doctor. Antagonists are designed to reject and impede the normal activity of a neurotransmitter at the receptor. Any hallucinatory or psychoactive drug can act as both an agonist and antagonist. In simpler terms an agonist is a drug that can one self to become addicted and completely reliant on for daily functions, such as heroin, morphine, opium etc. An antagonist would usually block any kind of opioid receptors such as the drugs described in the agonist category.

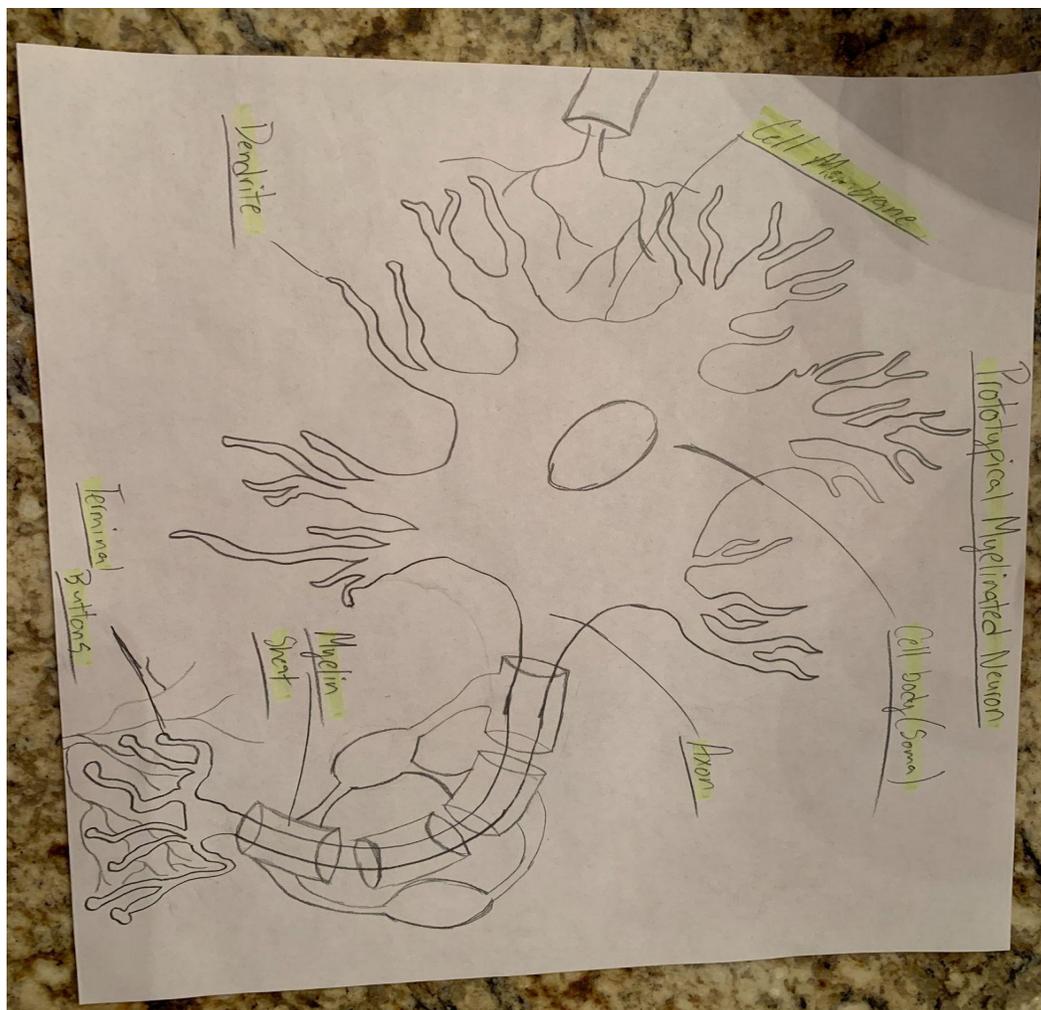
30. A genotype is the genetic makeup of a living organism or individual. A person's genotype is usually described as the genetics inherited through your mom and dad. It's more properly known as Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). For example, something related to one's DNA is blood type. Blood type is in the category of a genotype because it is inherited through your parents and it is inside your body since the day you were born. On the other hand phenotypes are described physical inherited traits that are made up of a

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compound of genetic and environmental influences. Usually this means that a person has inherited something that you can be physically observable , like one's hair color, skin color, height and overall build. For example my and my dad are both below average in height, therefore I inherited a physical trait of theirs and that is called a phenotype.

40.



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