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PSY 101: General Psychology

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Chapter 6

Question 1: While many people think that reflexes and instincts are the same, they are different things used for different scenarios. Each event has differences between the two. One of those differences is that reflexes are simpler than instincts since they rely on the body and its parts. Another difference is that instincts are about behavior rather than reaction. This difference is the key to separating the two.

Question 10: Latent learning is when you learned without you need it until you need to do it. This sounds confusing, but let me give you an example. An example of latent learning is when you look ahead at a guide for a video game and you see a level that you aren't near yet. You have zero use for the information until you enter that level. Then you know what to do.

Question 17: Negative punishment and positive punishment may sound unnecessary, but these terms show us how punishments can be. An example of a negative punishment is if you mess up the house and you are grounded and can't attend the party you have been waiting to go to for the whole week. An example of positive punishment is when you spank your child for acting badly at the supermarket. This shows us that all punishments aren't the same.

Question 23: Observational learning is something that we have all done. You may think that you haven't, but have you ever tried to find out your dad's computer password by looking at where he pressed it? This is observational learning. Another example is when you look at your mom

cooking your favorite food, this also could be observational learning. Seeing how much salt she puts or what spices she uses can be used for observational learning.

Question 24: As a Christian, I don't have a reaction to this chapter except for one part. This chapter says that punishment always decreases a behavior. Christians are known to punish their children with spanking. This chapter showed me how to think about punishment for my children. It is a strange thing to think about, but this chapter gave me a good moment for me to think about punishment for children.

Chapter 7

Question 31: The field of cognitive psychology is a simple yet complex field in psychology. It is used to study how people think. This field tries to show us how and why we think and feel the way we do. This can be achieved by studying our thinking, emotions, mental state, and much more.

Question 33: We use problem-solving strategies in our daily lives. There are three popular problem-solving strategies: Trial and Error, Algorithm, and Heuristic. Each has its purpose. Trial and error are when you try to solve a problem by trying multiple solutions until you see the result. Thomas Edison used this method to make the lightbulb. An algorithm is going through a step-by-step process to fix the problem. It is like when you call a help desk to tell you the steps to

set up your tv. Heuristic is when you use mental shortcuts to make decisions. This can lead to fast decisions, but they aren't always rational. You sometimes use this with multiple-choice tests.

Question 35: An IQ means intelligence quotient and your IQ shows how intelligent you are. You take a test to find out your IQ. After you do the test, you get a score and that is your IQ. It is important to know your IQ, but it isn't truly necessary.

Question 37: Prototypes are important and necessary for many things. Prototypes are used to show the representation of a concept. A prototype could be for the PS6 or the iPhone 16. These devices will have prototypes to see how their concepts work in practice.

Question 40: While dogs do not speak a language, dogs can still commutate with humans and other dogs. Dogs can whine to us. An example of this is when you get home and your dog is whining so you can give it attention. Another example is when your dog barks. This can tell us many things. An example of this is when your dog barks when someone is at the door. His barking tells you that someone is here.