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PSY101: General Psychology\_ Unit 4

Professor:

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## **Chapter 6:**

1. Instincts are more complex than reflexes and involve more complex behaviors. Instincts are innate behaviors that are inherited from an organism's parents and are often more flexible than reflexes. In contrast, reflexes are simple, automatic responses to stimuli that are not learned and are typically inflexible.
  
2. **The four reinforcement schedules in operant conditioning are:**

### **Fixed Ration (FR) schedule:**

Reinforcement is delivered after a fixed number of responses. For example, a rat may receive food after pressing a lever 10 times.

### **Variable Ration (VR) Schedule:**

Reinforcement is delivered after a variable number of responses. For example, a slot machine pays out after an unpredictable number of lever pulls.

### **Fixed Interval (FI) Schedule:**

Reinforcement is delivered after a fixed amount of time has passed since the last reinforcement. For example, a dog may receive a treat every 10 minutes,

**Variable Interval (VI) Schedule:**

Reinforcement is delivered after a variable amount of time has passed since the last reinforcement. For example, a boss may give an employee a raise after an unpredictable amount of time has passed.

**3. The steps of the modeling process in order are:**

**Attention:** The observer pays attention to the model's behavior.

**Reproduction:** The observer reproduces the behavior.

**Motivation:** The observer is motivated to perform the behavior

**4. The four means of modifying behavior discussed in operant conditioning are:**

**Positive Reinforcement:** A desired behavior is reinforced by adding a positive stimulus, such as food or praise.

**Negative Reinforcement:** A desired behavior is reinforced by removing a negative stimulus, such as taking away a painful electric shock.

**Punishment:** An undesired behavior is punished by adding a negative stimulus, such as a spanking.

**Extinction:** A behavior that is no longer reinforced eventually becomes extinct and disappears.

5. The two kinds of responses in classical conditioning response (CR) and the unconditioned response (UCR). The two kinds of stimuli are conditioned stimulus (CS) and unconditioned stimulus (UCS). The UCR, is an automatic response to the UCR, while the CR is a learned response to the CS that is similar to the UCR. The CS is a previously neutral stimulus that comes to elicit the CR through repeated pairing with the UCS, which is a stimulus that naturally elicits the UCR.

Chapter 7:

37. A prototype is a mental image or a representation of a typical example of a category. It serves as a reference point against which other members of the category are compared. For example, a robin may be considered a prototype of the bird category because it shares many typical bird features such as wings, feathers, and the ability to fly.

38. Artificial concepts are concepts that are created by humans and are defined by a set of rules or characteristics. These concepts are often used in fields such as mathematics, logic, and computer science. An example of an artificial concept is the concept of a prime number, which is defined as a number that can only be divided by itself and 1.

40. Dogs communicate through a variety of non-verbal cues such as body language facial expressions, and vocalizations. For example, a wagging tail can signal excitement or happiness,

while a growl can signal aggression or fear. Dogs also use scent marking to communicate with other dogs, leaving their scent on objects to make their territory or communicate their presence.

41. Role schema refers to a set of expectations and behaviors that are associated with a particular society associated with a particular social role. These schemas are formed through experiences and observations of our experience and observations of people in different roles, and they help us to understand and navigate social interactions. An example of a role schema is the concept of a teacher, which includes expectations such as being responsible for the education of students.

Reference:

<http://www.openstax.org/details/psychology>