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PSY 101

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1. Instincts for one are patterns of behavior that already exist and are distinguishable from reflexes. An instinct is something that is conscious and is done because of desire. Reflexes are responses to stimulus which are similar to instincts but instincts are created through patterns.

14. To start operant conditioning is the method to modify behavior through positive/negative reinforcement and positive/negative punishment. The main idea behind this type of conditioning is for the subject to repeat the behavior that is rewarded. The subject will also stop behavior that is punished.

12. The Little Albert experiment was an experiment that displayed classical conditioning. This experiment indicated that humans could be conditioned to respond to certain stimuli differently than how they did previously.

17. Negative punishment would be like if a child came home with a bad report on a grade that their parents would take away access to their video games or tablet because it will help them focus on school. An example of positive punishment would be disciplining a child when they throw a tantrum.

22. Classical conditioning for example would be like Pavlov's dog where he was conditioned to salivate at the cue of a bell because he was expecting food. Where operant conditioning would be controlled by consequences, for example offering praise when a subject does something well.

33. Three problem-solving strategies are trial and error, applying algorithms, and using heuristics.

Trial and error is when one experiments until they find the most successful method. Applying algorithms is when algorithms are applied to experiments and they confirm the correct answer. Using heuristics is when a person will use strategies like generalizations and rules-of-thumb to create conclusions.

34. Raymond Cattell's theory of intelligence was developed to suggest that intelligence is composed of different abilities that coexist and work together to create that person's intelligence.

35. IQ is Intelligence Quotient and there are tests that measure it. It basically measures a person's intellectual ability and their potential.

41. Role schema is expected behavior from people that have a specific role in society, it includes both previous achieved role and ascribed roles. Schemas are described as a mental concept.

46. A learning disability affects a person's knowledge and skill based on neurodevelopmental conditions that affect learning. An intellectual disability is when a person has certain limitations in cognitive functions and skills, including communication, social and self-care skills.