

Bartolo Rodriguez

Professor Maret

PSY 101

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Chapter 6 Short Answers

1. Instincts and Reflexes are both innate behaviors but are different in practice. Instincts are programmed in our DNA to react to certain environmental cues. An organism's instinct is an alarm to danger or when their well-being may be in jeopardy. Reflexes are the response to stimuli such as when the doctor hits your knee to test your reflexes or when you leave a dark room to go outside, your pupils will get smaller to adapt to the light.

8. Video games can have both a prosocial and antisocial effects on gamers. In team based games, players can communicate with each other in order to capture objectives so that they can win. On the other hand, some shooter games are filled with gore and blood. This can desensitize players to violence, especially children who are very impressionable.

17. A real world example of a negative punishment is when a child is throwing a tantrum and the parent takes away their favorite toy. The child will continue to throw a tantrum, most likely they may get more out of hand. A real world example of a positive punishment is when a child does something undesirable, they are ordered to perform extra chores around the household. Not only will the living space be more tidy and clean, the child learns essential life skills that they will need later in life when they live on their own.

23. Observational learning is when people or animals learn behaviors or skills from observation. For example, babies learn language and speech from their parents from constantly being talked to and surrounded by that language. Another example could be when starting a new job, a co-worker may show you how to navigate a computer software you aren't familiar with.

10. Latent learning is a type of subconscious learning. A real life example of latent learning is when as you get older, you start to realize you have the same habits or routine as our parents had.

Chapter 7

34. Raymond Cattel's theory of intelligence is known commonly as the 'Two-Factor Theory'. The theory suggests that intelligence is made up by two factors, fluid and crystallized intelligence. Fluid intelligence refers to a person's ability to problem solve and think critically where crystallized intelligence is the knowledge and skills gained through experience.

35. IQ, or intelligence quotient, is the measure of a person's cognitive abilities. An IQ test is designed to test problem-solving, critical thinking, and abstract reasoning.

50. There's some evidence that suggests that children pick up on language at an early age. Children are able to differentiate sounds of different languages. Children who are exposed to a language consistently by their caregivers are more likely to learn that language than children who are not.

46. A learning disability is a neurological disorder that effects a person's ability to process information whereas an intellectual disability is a developmental disorder where a person shows below average intellectual function and adaptive behaviors.