

## Test Chapter 9, 10, 11

### 1. Why is the story of Hans the Wonder horse important?

The story of Hans the Wonder horse is important because it was able to prove that humans and animals have similar mental processes once the animal has the proper training. Hans the Wonder horse was able to answer questions, play games, and memorize by tapping his hoof or nodding his head in certain situations.

### 2. How did animal psychology influence the development of Behaviorism?

Animal psychology influenced the development of Behaviorism because there were many experiments that used animals in order to develop knowledge on their conscious processes. Romanes and Morgan both were pioneers in animal psychology and had a huge influence on understanding the behavior of animals.

### 3. Why was the work of Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936) so important to the development of psychology?

The work of Ivan Pavlov was so important to the development of psychology because Pavlov's work was able to create a method for studying behavior and it attempted to control and modify behavior as well. Pavlov research developed the study of conditioned reflexes, psychic reflexes, and reinforcement which developed psychology by expanding into knowledge of the nerves and stimuli in an individual.

### 4. What did John Watson (1878-1958) believe should be the subject matter of behaviorism?

John Watson believed that the subject matter of behaviorism should be the body's muscular movements and glandular secretions. He believed that complex responses such as everyday acts like a knee jerk, eating, dancing, building a house, and more are able to accomplish goals that affect one's environment. Behavioral acts can be reduced or lowered as well as being complex.

5. What were Watson's beliefs about thought processes?

Watson's beliefs about thought processes were that due to the thought processes occurring when there is no muscular movement, it could not be seen or experimented on. Due to thoughts being mental, there are no physical reference points to experiment on according to Watson.

6. What were the elements of Tolman's purposive behaviorism?

The elements of Tolman's purposive behaviorism are purpose and behavior. Purposive behaviorism combined the study of behavior with the consideration of purposiveness in behavior.

7. How was Skinner's (1904-1990) behaviorism similar to Watson's behaviorism?

Skinner's behaviorism was similar to Watson's behaviorism because they both focused on reinforcement and punishment as being major factors in behaviorism. Also his focus was on the study of responses that was observable behavior in order to find the relationship between controlled stimuli and the responses.

8. How did Skinner's behaviorism differ from Pavlovian conditioning?

Skinner's behaviorism differed from Pavlovian conditioning because Skinner worked using operant conditioning experiments, while Pavlov used a conditioned response under reinforcement.

9. What did Bandura's (1925-) social cognitive theory focus on?

Bandura's social cognitive theory focused on observing the behavior of humans while they were interacting with others. This was known as social learning theory because it studied behavior in social situations that are formed.

10. What does it mean to have high self-efficacy and what does it mean to have low self-efficacy? How does that affect how we interact with others and live our lives?

Having high self-efficacy means that one feels confident in their ability to succeed and control their lives. On the other hand having low self-efficacy means feeling helpless, hopeless, having difficulties coping, and feeling like they have a low chance to change situations if confronted. Self efficacy affects how we interact with others and live our lives because it focuses on our self worth, adequacy, and efficiency in dealing with life's problems.