

Chapters 9, 10, and 11

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

Clever Hans, German der kluge Hans in Berlin in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a horse noted for its remarkable intelligence. The skill performed by the horse was eventually interpreted as a simple behavioral response to a subtle (perhaps accidental) signal provided by its handler. Since then, behavioral researchers have referred to the "Clever Hans Effect" to refer to the danger that the questioner will inadvertently recognize the desired behavior if the experiment is not carefully designed.

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

Behaviorists believe that behavior and learning are merely responses to stimuli. Behaviorism was closely related to and arose from animal psychology, the study of how animals respond to stimuli. Many famous psychologists have studied animals and influenced behavior.

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

Ivan Pavlov may not have set out to change the face of psychology, but his work has had a profound and lasting impact on the cognitive and behavioral sciences. His discovery of classical conditioning helped create the school of thought known as behaviorism.

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

In his understanding of behaviorism, Watson emphasized people's external behavior and reactions to situations rather than their internal state of mind. In his opinion, the analysis of behavior and reactions is the only objective way to gain an understanding of human activity

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

John B. Watson was a pioneering psychologist who played an important role in the development of behavior. He is known for his research on air conditioning processes. Watson is also famous for the Little Albert experiment, in which he showed that a child can be conditioned to fear a previously neutral stimulus. His research has shown that this fear can be generalized to other similar objects.

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

Intentional behaviorism, also known as trait learning theory, is considered a link between behaviorism and cognitive theory. Tolman's theory is based on two psychological views: Gestalt psychologists' view and behaviorist John Watson's theory. Tolman believes that learning is a cognitive process. Learning involves the acquisition of beliefs and knowledge about the

environment and then the expression of this knowledge through purposeful and purposeful behavior.

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

Skinner (1904-1990) was an American psychologist. Like Watson, Skinner was behaviorist and concerned with how consequences influence behavior. Therefore, Skinner talked about reinforcement and punishment as the main factors in driving behavior

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

Regarding the difference between Pavlov's and Skinner's theories, Pavlov's theory directs the individual to the situation in contrast to Skinner's theory, which focuses on the use of specific functions or facilitators to produce desired behavior.

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

Albert Bandura's social learning theory emphasizes the importance of observing, modeling, and imitating the behavior, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others.

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?

People with high self-efficacy generally believe that they are in control of their lives and that their actions and decisions shape their lives, while those with low self-efficacy believe that their lives are beyond their control.