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98 Unlock now By signing up, you agree to our Terms and Privacy Policy We will send you promotions, content recommendations and product updates via email.. Humans and apes both have capacity for thought but degree of thought is different) - Anecdotal method of studying animal intelligence - Clever Hans Effect overcome by double blind procedure - Morgan's Canon: the act of attempting to rule out, or control for, simple explanation of behaviour prior to attributing higher order cognitive function to animals - Reinforcement History: how frequently an animal is rewarded or punished for its actions.

Focus on instincts Tinbergen's 4 questions of ethology: What is the function of the behaviour (Purpose) How did the behaviour develop across evolution how does it compare to the behaviour of closely related species How does behaviour change across lifespan of the animal How does animal use sensory motor abilities to respond to particular stimuli - Fixed Action Pattern (FAP): stereotyped, instinctive behaviours that occur in a rigid order and are triggered by a specific stimulus in the external environment.. The variations of nucleotides the gene allele - All cells have 2 sets of chromosomes.. Preferred actions begin to be displayed much more frequently (e.g. Cats escaping from box study) - Watson only observable events should be studied, not inner processes that cannot be observed.. Once initiated, FAPs continue to completion Tinbergen believed that apparently innate behaviours (even FAPs) could be modified by experience - Imprinting: type of learning in which exposure to specific stimuli or events, usually at a young age, alters behavioural traits of the animal.. Now, this group will continue to pass down this characteristic and develop differently until it eventually becomes its own species.

Only observable behaviour should be studied o 2 Psyc 205 Exam 3 On Flowvella Full Version Unlock DocumentBoth human and animal behaviour is modified by experience - Behaviourism: studies only observable behaviour, excluding inner cognitive processes - Radical Behaviourism: extreme position that mental states have no role in behavioural change You're Reading a Preview Unlock to view full version Unlock document Only page 1 are available for preview.. Psyc 205 Exam 3 On Flowvella Full Version Unlock DocumentThe difference is not in the trait, but how it is expressed (ex.. Yearly Plan Most Popular 75 OFF 9 98m Monthly Plan 39 98m Buy a single document 39.. You will be charged 119 76 upfront and auto renewed at the end of each cycle Powered by Stripe.



Chimps required previous experience with tools to be able to solve the problems (previous experience with relevant aspects of the environment necessary) - Innate Behaviour: not the product of conditioning or learning - Ethology: scientific study of the causes of adaptive value of animal behaviour.. Unlock document - Methodological Behaviourism: research involving quantifiable measures of behavioural output and tight control of extraneous variables - Tolman animal behaviour controlled by complex information processing occurring inside the animal's head, not just simple stimulus-response associations - Insight Learning (Gestalt Theory- Wolfgang Kohler): o Study with chimps and tools to solve problems.. More from OC239439 PSYC 205 Study Guide - Final Guide: Visual Cortex, Behavioral Ecology, Sensory System Exam Note PSYC 205 Chapter Notes - Chapter 1: Random Effects Model, Experimental Psychology, Umbilical Cord Textbook Note PSYC 205 Study Guide - Quiz Guide: Habituation, Interferon, Disinhibition Exam Note Request Notes Classmates also unlocked PSYC 205 - Final Exam Guide - Everything you need to know (72 pages long) Study Guide PSYC 205 Study Guide - Final Guide: Visual Cortex, Behavioral Ecology, Sensory System Exam Note PSYC 205 - Final Exam Guide - Ultimate 97 pages long Study Guide Study Guide PSYC 205 Chapter 1-12: ALL READINGS Textbook Note PSYC 205 Chapter Notes - Chapter 1: Random Effects Model, Experimental Psychology, Umbilical Cord Textbook Note PSYC 205 Chapter Notes - Chapter 13: Mirror Neuron, Flight Controller, Causal Structure Textbook Note PSYC 205 Chapter Notes - Chapter 11: Neurohormone, 18 Months, Emotional Contagion Textbook Note PSYC 205 Chapter Notes - Chapter 10: Equivalence Class, Superior Temporal Sulcus, Rank Textbook Note PSYC 205 Chapter Notes - Chapter 1: Ontogeny, Vocal Folds, Noam Chomsky Textbook Note PSYC 205

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Behaviour develops rapidly and remains intact throughout the organism's life. Tendency to attend to a moving, visual stimulus after birth - 2 causes of behaviour: o Ultimate: evolutionary, serves survival/reproductive purpose.. Fitness ability to survive and reproduce Natural Selection: process by which inherited traits become more or less prominent in a population due to differences in fitness - If physical similarities in behaviour, likely to be cognitive similarities - Adaptations (provide evolutionary advantage), by-products (of adaptations), random effects (chance mutations, no evolutionary advantage) - Exaptation:: adaptations to one environmental problem that can be co-opted to solve another (ex - Species: can breed with each other - Speciation: animals of the same species get separated and possess characteristics that previously had no survival or reproduction advantage, but now do.. How behavioural differences, within or between species, increase the fitness of the animal - Behaviour reflects an interaction between factors in an animal's environment and biological predispositions to behave in a particular way - Galef rat pups learned to choose food based on food choices of adults - Griffin discovered echolocation in bats - Common Adaptation: different species develop different strategies for dealing with the same problem - Chromosomes contain 4 nucleotides: adenine, thymine, guanine, cytosine - Gene is specific section of chromosome, made from combination of nucleotides.. Continuity Hypothesis: the idea that differences between humans and animals will be quantitative, not qualitative (Darwin).

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