**Psychology Summer Homework**

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1. **Cognitive Approach**
   1. Cognitive psychology is the study of mental processes such as "attention, language use, memory, perception, problem solving, creativity, and thinking".
   2. Short-term memory test (Peterson & Peterson, 1959) is a lab experiment which studied 24 different psychology student’s memory ability by letting them recall three meaningless syllables after some time intervals, which are 3 seconds, 6 seconds, 9 seconds, 12 seconds and so on. Participants were able to recall 80% of trigrams after a 3 seconds delay. However, after 18 seconds less than 10% of trigrams were recalled correctly. The experiment result shows that longer interval leads to less memories about the syllables. It proved that short-term memory has a limited duration when rehearsal is prevented.
   3. This research uses cognitive approach because it studied user’s attention, which is a part of cognitive psychology.
2. **Social Approach**
   1. Social psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others.
   2. Stanford prison experiment (Zimbardo, 1973) aimed to investigate how readily people would conform to the roles of guard and prisoner in a role-playing exercise that simulated prison life. Zimbardo used a basement as mock prison. The experiment found that within a very short time both guards and prisoners were settling into their new roles, with the guards adopting theirs quickly and easily. Volunteers showed dangerous and crazy reactions during the experiment, some even forgot their original name and identities. Zimbardo admitted that he almost thought everything he created is true.
   3. This is a famous social psychology experiment, it studied people’s social behaviors and how people reacts with the others under an imagined condition.
3. **Biological Approach**
   1. Biological psychology is the application of the principles of biology to the study of physiological, genetic, and developmental mechanisms of behavior in humans and other animals.
   2. Little Albert experiment (Watson and Rayner, 1920) shows classical conditioning do apply to human being. It tested and observed a 9-month-old infant whose name is Albert. The psychologists found that Albert is afraid of the noise of hammer struck against the steel bar. They then present Albert a little white mouse after making this noise and repeated for 7 times. After that Albert shows the same reaction to the little white mouse as the noise of hammer struck against the steel bar. The experiment was repeated with different object instead of white mouse and lead to same result.
   3. The experiment studied baby’s developmental mechanisms and proved that human beings have the same classical conditioning as animals.
4. Include at least two references (like a bibliography) to show where you got the information from.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cognitive_psychology>

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/peterson-peterson.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_psychology>

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/zimbardo.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Behavioral_neuroscience>

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/classical-conditioning.html#little>