Final Film Critique

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Author Note

Questions and answer

Ans 1. Five thoughts, emotions, or behaviors that are associated with Zombies are fear, anger, disgust, anxiety, and sadness. People face different emotions when they encounter Zombies. Fear, anger, sadness is generated by amygdala, part of the human brain. As zombies attack people quickly, amygdala gets information about stimuli before we are consciously aware of it. Disgust is associated with the activation and connections between the left amygdalaand the insular cortex. Hippocampus, along with amygdala generate anxiety.

Ans 2. Name of three dream theories: Activation-synthesis theory, Sigmund Freud’s dream theory, and threat-rehearsal theory.

Activation-synthesis theory states that already stored memories are synthesized with brain activity that take place while sleeping. Freud’s dream theory states that dreams have messages that are normally concealed from conscious mind but shows unconscious dispute inside the mind of the dreamer. Threat-rehearsal theory states that a person encounter dreams that simulate dangerous situations, which allows them to practice, and also learn from, the specific situation.

I had a dream where I was flying an airplane. This dream can be related to Freud's theory that consciously I do not know how to fly it, but in my unconscious mind, I was flying it like a pilot.

Ans 3. Three types of memory are: Short-term memory, sensory memory and long-term memory, explicit and implicit memory.

Sensory memory: It is the shortest term of memory. It decays very quickly about 200-500 milliseconds after perception. Only useful information is transferred to short-term memory by giving more attention.

Short-term memory: It is also known as mobile memory. Information is stored for just 20 to 30 seconds, but information can be shifted to long-term memory if it gets more attention.

Long-term memory: It is the final stage of memory. The volume of long-term memory could be unlimited, and duration might be a few minutes or a lifetime.

Three subtypes of memory are: Declarative, Episodic, and Semantic memory.

Example of declarative memory at school is to have knowledge about world’s capital cities.

Example of episodic memory is first day at new job.

Example of semantic memory is recognizing color names.

Ans 4. Sensation occurs when sensory details are observed by a sensory receptor, and perception is the process of recognizing and interpreting stimuli evoked by senses. The difference between perception and sensation is that sensation code things about the physical world, and perception is processed by which the brain illuminates these sensations.

In sensory adaptation, the stimulus is sensitively reduced because of constant exposure to it. Example of sensory adaptation is that when we are exposed to bright light our eyes narrow but when we are in dark our eyes enlarge, while in habituation the brain first put some interest and attention to a particular thing but as soon as brain comes to know it will be there, it stops paying attention.

Ans 5. Teacher will announce two or three extra marks for those students who will come on time in class. This will act as a positive reinforcement for students.

Positive reinforcement is a type of learning which depends on a order of reward and punishment to form behavior. Positive reinforcement works as reward is connected to action, so the person will repeat the action for being rewarded in the future. An example of positive reinforcement at the workplace is a bonus that is given to workers who performed well.

Negative reinforcement is when a stimulus is pull out after a specific behavior is displayed. Negative reinforcement is taking someone in a negative way to grow a response. Its example is when the teacher announces that she will deduct marks if students come late.

Difference between positive and negative reinforcement is that in positive reinforcement, a sensible stimulus is put on to strengthen behavior, and in negative reinforcement, insensible stimulus is removed to strengthen a behavior.

Ans 6. Classical conditioning: If a person sees television for the first time in life. Before conditioning, the television will be an unconditioned stimulus, and he will give an unconditional response, but when someone puts a remote in front of him, which will be neutral stimulus at first, the person will give no response. During conditioning, the remote will be used to turn on TV it will create unconditioned response, but after conditioning person will have conditioned response, and he will use remote as a conditioned stimulus.