

Lecture 3 Biopsychology

→ Dog ↔ human interaction

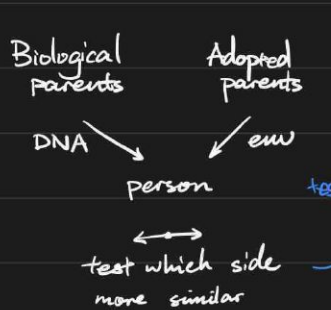
- Human yawn → then dogs more likely yawn
 - Many other ways dogs interact with human
- ↳ Q: did dogs change biologically through evolution?
- } Not true for many other animals. e.g. Fox, Wolf...

#1 Behavioral Genetics

- * **Twin studies**
 - Identical twin (100% similarity)
 - Fraternal twins (50% - -)

* Adoption studies

- Born together, raised apart



* **Heritability genetically** - how much pass down

→ Some estimates

- Intelligence .70
- Time reading .43

↳ smart parents for you?

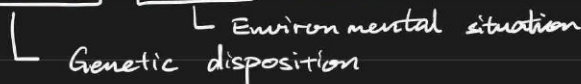
Might not be trait per se. Could have been manifestation.

Also doesn't take into account env variants!
e.g. Hogwarts vs. Muggle School makes a difference.
Gene might be there but env doesn't trigger behaviour.

* Human Genome Project

- Record genome & match traits to genes

* Diathesis - Stress Model



	Predisposed	↳ Predisposed
Low stress	Nah	Nah
High stress	Display Behaviour!	Nah

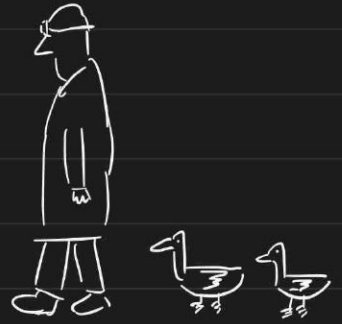
#2 Ethology aka Comparative Psychology

→ Konrad Lorenz & Ducks

follow whoever they see first after hatching

which in this case is

→ considered father of ethology



- Other examples

→ Young children spontaneously help

Maybe innate? Maybe saw others do this?

Turns out animals do the same.

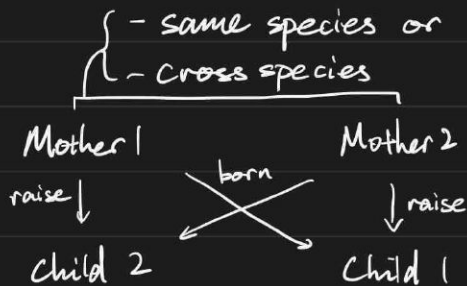
So likely innate

→ Bird planning future

→ Bird getting water using physics

→ Primates laugh when finding sth funny

* Cross culture tests



→ Aggression case study

- Monkey cross fostering

↳ Found more genetic

- Cross species experiment

↳ Found affected by env

- Aggressive ones die out

↳ Found less aggressive, so cultural

so it varies

#3 Evolutionary Psychology

* Natural selection "look" for things including psychological behaviours!

- Questions to ponder:

- Can we understand the evolutionary pressure that selected for our brain as it is today?

- How can we test this? Evolution is history right?