

Brain and Behavior Study Guide to Studies

*Population = a description of the group from which the sample came i.e. high school students at an international school, or

“american males ages 18 - 25” or “japanese women on the island of hokkaido ages 65 - 80”

*Sample = the people in your study!

*Sample size: the number of people in your study!

*Research type: Experiment, Case study, Quasi experiment, correlational analysis, interview, naturalistic observation.

Learning Outcome Addressed	Study Author (s) + Year (not testable), Type	AIM: what the researchers hope to learn / investigate	Research type & Procedure (Sample size, IV, DV, condition description population, etc)	Results	Critical Thinking Elements + Key points
Study one example of localization of function.	Corkin “HM”		Case study		
	Feinstein Et al. “SM”		Case study		While it is true that SM displayed exceedingly low levels of what would be considered a “fear” response, it is important to note that fear is a cognitive response while threat detection is biological. And though similar, threat detection is NOT the SAME as fear. But

					threat detection is a major component of fear.
Study one technique used to understand the brain and behaviour.	**See HM above				
Study one example of neuroplasticity .	Holzel et al. *also works for neural pruning as amygdala was smaller.				
	Maguire Et al.				
Neural Pruning	Maguire et al.				

Neural network	Maguire et al				