

## Psychobiology

Name	Experimenters	Method	Results	Contribution/ theory
Morris water maze	Morris (1981)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Hidden platform in water maze</li> <li>– Rat learns maze through visual cues in room</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Intact animal reaches platform immediately after learning</li> <li>– After hippocampal removal -&gt; random swimming</li> </ul>	Hippocampus and memory
Sea slugs	Kandel (n/a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– NMDA dependent conditioned gill withdrawal in slugs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tapping on siphon= no withdrawal</li> <li>○ Tail shock= withdrawal</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Paired siphon tap + tail shock= tap alone -&gt; withdrawal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Blocking glutamate signaling -&gt; condition was not learnt</li> </ul>	Glutamate and conditioned learning responses
Rat dopamine study	Olds & Milner (1953)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Rats learnt to press lever to obtain electrical stimulation to part of brain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Desire for stimulation so strong that animal may starve themselves</li> <li>– Later work= stimulation releases dopamine, blocking receptors can normalize behavior</li> </ul>	Dopamine/ brain reward system
Chicken endocrine study	Berthold (1849)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Castrated cockerels and returned single testis to body of some birds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Returning testis reversed loss of sexual activity/ atrophy of comb</li> <li>– Even though testis was in abnormal body site and disconnected from neural innervation= release of hormone affect development</li> </ul>	Hormones