- Natural Selection (The disproportionate survival and reproductive success of organisms that possess certain alleles, as a result of the influence of those alleles)
- Kin selection (producing your own offspring and assist in closely related individuals, cousins brothers sisters, sharing portion of genes, assist non-decedent relatives. the selection of genes due to individuals assisting the survival and reproduction of non-descendent relatives who share genes by common descent.)

Comparative Method:

- compared the behaviour of humans and other animals to gain insights into human behaviour.
- suggested that similarities implied similar mental states and reasoning processes
- but relied largely on inferences and anecdotes rather than on structured records of behaviour.

Observational method:

- only data gathered by direct experiment & observation could be used to make generalisations & develop theories.
- law of parsimony pattern in data, seek out the simplest explanation, most effective method

Theories of Genetics and Inheritance

- Gregor Mendel (pea plants)
- breeding experiments
- principles of inheritance of biological characteristics
- heritable units identified due to DNA/Genetics

Comparative Psychology Studies of the underlying causes of behavior: - the control mechanisms (proximate causation). • genetic, developmental partous, hormonal • Internal componential stimuli. Experimental Approaches to Modern Studies of Animal Behaviour:

- the control mechanisms (proximate Cusation).

• Learning, cognition & intelligence

- Often Lab. based

- · systematic replicable experiments
- Genetics basis, hormonal control internal drivers/immediate stimuli
- Food Animal how does it react
- How development changes throughout a lifetime, learning and intelligence
- Lab based problems how applicable those experiments are in nature (is it eligible)

1. Functionalism -

Behaviour is an adapted trait - role in animals survival in natural habitat. Adaptive value of that behaviour

- 2. Behaviorism
- Stimulus response
- Behaviours triggered by their environment
- Learn their reaction to that stimuli
- most behaviours are products of individuals past experiences
- much of animal learning occurs by trial and error and rewards are a critical component.