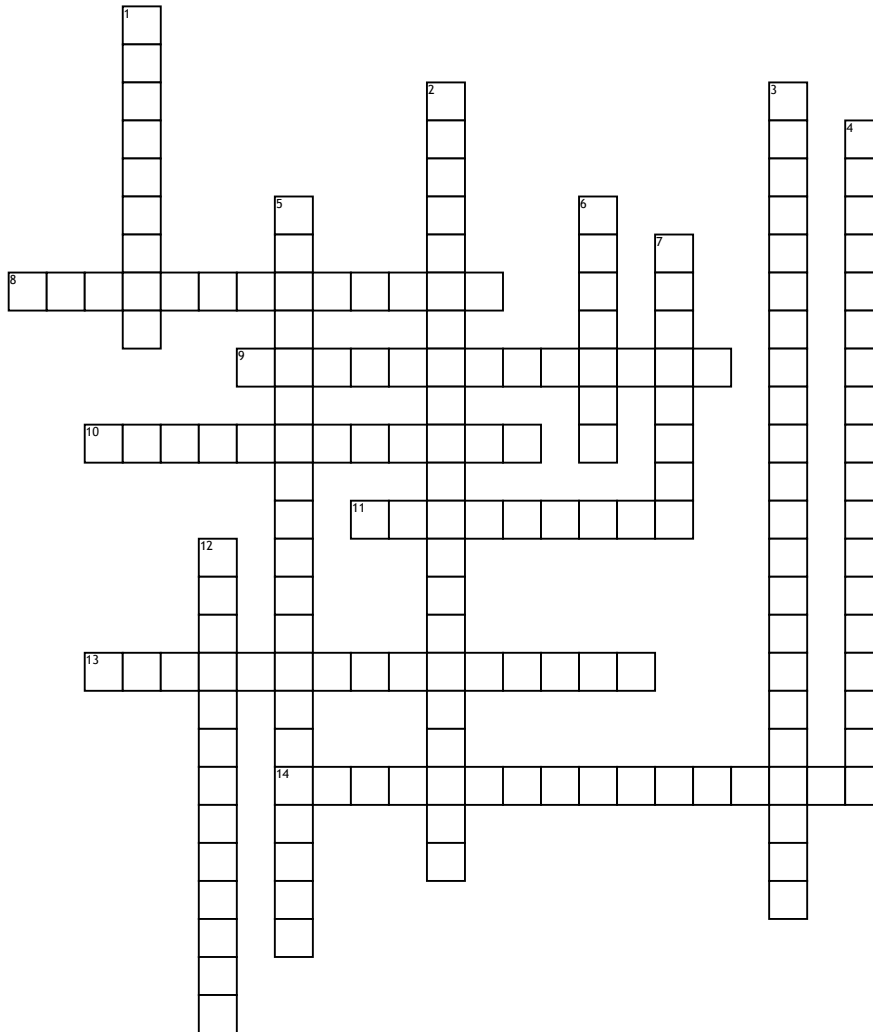Name: _____ Date: _____

Prosocial behaviour

Across

8. Acts that are rewarded are more likely to be repeated. When young children are rewarded for offering to help, they are more likely to offer help again later. Similarly, if they are not rewarded, they are less likely to offer help again (Grusec, 1991).

9. A controversy whether genetic or environmental factors determine human behaviour

10. in which a cooperator is biased towards blood relatives because it helps propagate one's own genes; the lack of direct benefit to the cooperator indicates altruism

11. Cooperative behaviour benefits the cooperator as well as other.

13. People are less likely to help in an emergency when they are with others than when alone. The greater the number, the less likely it is that anyone will help.

14. Acts that intentionally benefit someone else

Down

1. Tendency for a person to reproduce the actions, attitudes and emotional responses exhibited by a real-life or symbolic model. Also called observational learning .

2. This occurs when an individual breaks out of the role of a bystander and helps another person in an emergency.

3. In attending to an emergency, the bystander calculates the perceived costs and benefits of providing help compared with those associated with not helping.

4. Acts that are positively valued by society

5. The view championed by Bandura that human social behaviour is not innate but learned from appropriate models.

6. Ability to feel another person's experiences; identifying with and experiencing another person's emotions, thoughts and attitudes.

7. A special form of helping behaviour, sometimes costly, this shows concern for fellow human beings and is performed without expectation of personal gain

12. A murder that had a large impact on understanding pro social behaviour and the bystander effect

Word Bank

Kin selection
bystander effect
Nature Nurture
Helping Behaviour
Kitty Genovese

Prosocial behaviour
Mutualism
bystander intervention
Bystander calculus model
Empathy

modelling
Altruism
social learning theory
Reinforcement