How smart your dogs?: canine cogtion perspective

Tylor kim1[[1]](#footnote-1)

Department of Psychology, Korea University, Seoul, Korea1

Hayley Santoz[[2]](#footnote-2)

James silver[[3]](#footnote-3)

Canine Cognition Center, Yale University, New Haven, USA2 3

Abstract (Font: Arial, Font size 12)

(Font: Arial, Font size:9)

Dogs are interesting because they provide a model for short-term cognitive evolution. When considering dog–human interactions and the apparent sensitivity and skills dogs show in these interactions, researchers have been led to suggest a main role of domestication, that is, direct human selection for desirable traits. We will never know exactly what happened at the onset of dog speciation. But it is quite evident that this process was characterized by two kinds of transitions, with regard to the feeding ecology from group hunting of ungulates to human refuse scavenging and, with regard to sociality, from pair bonding and parental care to promiscuous and mostly maternal care. These two transitions have obviously led to a considerable reduction of dogs’ reliance on conspecifics (pack members) for both foraging and pup rearing—compared with wolves—and at the same time to an increase in the dependence on humans.

**Keywords:** *Dog Cognition, Dog Psychology, Canine Immune, Pet Business*

1. Introduction (Font: Arial, Font size 12 B)

(FONT: ARIAL, FONT SIZE 10)

Canine cognition is defined as conscious mental activities: the activities of thinking, understanding, learning, and remembering.(Kwan, 2002) Scientists aren’t satisfied with pet owner anecdotes about their dog’s displays of intelligence. Scientists need facts, so they devise objective tests to determine a dog’s level of cognition. Here are a few of the tests that canine behaviorists may perform in controlled laboratory settings aimed at learning more about how dogs learn and how much they learn and how often they apply what they’ve learned to certain situations.

JPBC's new manuscript submission template aims to provide consistent styles for use across JPBC publications. If you are new to publishing with JPBC, this document is a valuable guide to the process of preparing your work for publication. If you have published with JPBC before, this document provides insight and instruction into the current process for preparing` your manuscript.

This submission template allows authors to submit their papers for review to an JPBC. The JPBC “Submission Template” is a single column MS-Word document that allows authors to type their content into the pre-existing set of paragraph formatting styles applied to the sample placeholder text here, or copy-and-paste their text and then apply the respective paragraph styles.

1. Method

This study used eye tracking experiment technology for monitoring dog’s behavior. Authors need to explain the research method in detail, which includes experiment setting and sample characteristics.

* 1. Tables

Authors can insert tables. Every table must have a caption (title) above it, which must have the **“Table Caption**” style applied. Please note that tables **should not** be supplied as image files, but if they are images they must have the “Image” style applied. As an example, Table 1 shows all the styles available in this template, to be applied to the respective element of your text.

Table 1: Styles available in the Word template

| **Category** | **Number** | **%** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** |  |  |
| Male | 24 | 52.2 |
| Female | 22 | 47.8 |
| **Age** |  | 54.3 |
| 20-24 | 25 | 28.3 |
| 25-29 | 13 | 17.4 |
| Older than 30 years | 8 |  |
| **Education** |  |  |
| University student | 27 | 58.7 |
| Non university student | 19 | 41.3 |
| **Visual aids** |  |  |
| Wearing glasses or contact lens | 12 | 26.1 |
| No wearing visual aids | 34 | 73.9 |

* 1. Figures

Figures should be inserted after their first text reference, and have specific styles for identification. Insert a figure and apply the “**Image**” paragraph style to it. For the figure caption, apply the style “**Figure Caption.**”

To accommodate readers with color vision differences, figures should still be usable when printed in grayscale. Refer to elements of the figure with non-color terms, for example “indicated as squares” instead of “indicated in blue”. Use different patterns in bar charts, different line patterns in graphs, and different shapes in plots to distinguish groups of elements and reinforce color differences.

* + 1. Figure 1.

Figure 1 is an example of a figure and caption spanning the half-page width (one column in a two column format) with the styles applied. If your figure contains third-party material, you must clearly identify it as such, as shown in the example below.



Figure 1: Pet Families

1. Result

The result found the strong articulation about cognitive power of pet.

* 1. Quotations and Extracts

There are styles for block quotations, which should be used for quotes that are separated from in-line text. Below is an example.

“The intelligence of various types of dogs does differ and the dog’s breed determines some of these differences. There are three types of dog intelligence: instinctive (what the dog is bred to do), adaptive (how well the dog learns from its environment to solve problems) and working and obedience (the equivalent of ‘school learning’).” (Coren, 2020)

* 1. Equations

There are two types of math equations: the *numbered display math equation* and the *un-numbered display math equation*. Below are examples of both.

* + 1. *DisplayFormula.*

The **DisplayFormula** style is applied in the numbered math equation. A numbered display equation always has an equation number (label) on the right.

(1)

* + 1. DisplayFormula.Unnum.

The **DisplayFormulaUnnum** style is applied only in unnumbered equations. An unnumbered display equation never contains an equation number Bertot and Grimes (2012) on the right—this element distinguishes it from the numbered equation.

Please note: the subsequent text after the **DisplayFormula** (numbered equation) or **DisplayFormulaUnnum** (unnumbered equation) must have the paragraph style **ParaContinue** applied.

* 1. References

JPBC prefer APA referencing style providing author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number, book chapter and the article number or pagination. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. You are referred to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, Sixth Edition. Details concerning this referencing style can be found at

<http://linguistics.byu.edu/faculty/henrichsenl/apa/apa01.html>

References list should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments are placed before the references. Add information about grants, awards, or other types of funding that you have received to support your research.

REFERENCES

Coren, S. (2009). *Dogs’ Intelligence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Beeton, S. (2005). The case study in tourism research: A multi-method case study approach. In B. W. Ritchie, P. Burns & C. Palmer (Eds.), *Tourism research methods: integrating theory with practice.* Wallingford, UK: CABI Publishing.

Kacen J.J. & Lee, J.A. (2002). The Influency of culture on consumer impulsive buying behavior, *Journal of Consumer Psychology*, *12*(2), 163-176.

Johnston, A. M., Huang, Y., & Santos, L. R. (2018). Dogs do not demonstrate a human-like bias to defer to communicative cues. *Learning & Behavior,* *34*(2), 1-15.

Lai, C.W. (2010). How financial attitudes and practices influence the impulsive buying behavior of college and university students. *Social Behavior and Personality,* *38*(3), pp. 373-380.

Morgante, J. D., Zolfaghari, R., & Johnson, S. P. (2012). A critical test of temporal and spatial accuracy of the Tobii T60XL eye tracker. *Infancy, 17*(1), 9-32.

National Museum of Australia. (2015). *A powerful symbol from the centre of Australia, Uluru*. from <http://www.nma.gov.au/exhibitions/symbols_of_australia/uluru>

Shukla, P. (2011). Impact of interpersonal influences, brand origin and brand image on luxury purchase intentions: Measuring functional interactions and a cross-national comparison. *Journal of world business,* *46*(2), 242-252.

Wang, Y. J., Hernandez, M. D., Minor, M. S., & Wei, J. (2012). Superstitious beliefs in consumer evaluation of brand logos: Implications for corporate branding strategy. *European journal of marketing*, *46*(5), 712-732.

1. . Place the footnote text for the author (if applicable) here. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. . Place the footnote text for the author (if applicable) here. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. . Place the footnote text for the author (if applicable) here. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)