Chapter 7: Learning

1. In Pavlov’s experiment, the dog’s salivation to the bell is the:

   - A) unconditioned stimulus.
   - B) unconditioned response.
   - C) conditioned stimulus.
   - D) conditioned response.

2. Jimmy was frightened by a barking dog. For the next few months, he was afraid of all dogs. This is an example of:

   - A) stimulus generalization.
   - B) stimulus discrimination.
   - C) unconditioned response.
   - D) unconditioned stimulus.

3. After repeatedly presenting the CS without the UCS, the CR will gradually disappear. This is called:

   - A) extinguished reaction.
   - B) extinction.
   - C) stimulus discrimination.
   - D) stimulus neutralization.

4. Once extinction has occurred, the CR may return if enough time has passed. This is an example of:

   - A) spontaneous remission.
   - B) stimulus generalization.
   - C) spontaneous recovery.
   - D) conditioned recurrence.

5. Which of the following would be an example of Classical Conditioning being applied to practical problems?

   - A) teaching a dog to wag its tail?
   - B) using methadone for heroine addicts.
   - C) applying electric shock to depressed patients.
   - D) giving alcoholics a drug to make them sick if they drink.
6. Purchasing state lottery tickets is reinforced with monetary winnings on a _____ schedule.

   • A) fixed-interval
   • B) variable-interval
   • C) fixed-ratio
   • D) variable-ratio

7. In ____, a response is strengthened in order to avoid something unpleasant.

   • A) punishment.
   • B) negative reinforcement.
   • C) partial reinforcement.
   • D) positive reinforcement.

8. Even when punishment changes behavior, it has several drawbacks, including:

   • A) punishment doesn’t teach the correct response.
   • B) punishment may result in fear of the one punishing.
   • C) effects may be only temporary.
   • D) all of the above.

9. Resistance to extinction is most strongly encouraged by _____ reinforcement.

   • A) intermittent
   • B) delayed
   • C) continuous
   • D) negative

10. If you want to teach a pigeon to eat out of your hand, you would place some bird seed closer and closer to you until it finally had to come to your hand. This is called:

    • A) intermittent reinforcement.
    • B) shaping.
    • C) partial reinforcement.
    • D) continuous reinforcement.

11. Jeremy wears his baseball cap backward because he noticed his older brother does so. This illustrates the importance of:

    • A) respondent behavior.
    • B) immediate reinforcement.
    • C) shaping.
    • D) modeling.
12. Albert Bandura contends that most human behavior:

- A) is acquired through observational learning.
- B) is shaped through repeated trial-and-error.
- C) is reinforced through positive conditioning.
- D) is planned out and not accidental.

13. In Bandura’s Bobo Doll experiment, he demonstrated:

- A) aggressive children will imitate aggressive behavior.
- B) children will imitate aggressive behavior just by observing it.
- C) children who are non-aggressive will not imitate aggressive behavior.
- D) children will imitate aggressive behavior is reinforced with candy.

14. Research on children viewing violence on TV is related to their own aggressive behavior in that:

- A) there is only a “modest” correlation.
- B) there is no real correlation between the two.
- C) its effects are only temporary.
- D) there is a positive and statistically significant correlation.

15. Based on what researchers have found about the effect of modeling on behavior,

- A) we can decrease violence in our society if we decrease the amount of violence on TV.
- B) we can increase pro-social behavior if we increase the amount of it on TV.
- C) all of the above.
- D) none of the above; TV doesn’t change the way people behave.

16. After a week at college, Kim has formed a mental representation of the layout of the campus and no longer gets lost. She has developed a:

- A) visual memory.
- B) perceptual delineation.
- C) cognitive map.
- D) retinal disparity.

17. The fact that learning can occur without reinforcement is most clearly demonstrated by studies of:

- A) shaping.
- B) latent learning.
- C) spontaneous recovery.
- D) computer-assisted instruction.
18. The desire to engage in an activity for the sake of its own enjoyment involves:
   • A) spontaneous reinforcers.
   • B) spontaneous recovery.
   • C) intrinsic motivation.
   • D) latent learning.

19. It is easier to train a dog to bark for food than to train it to stand on its hind legs for food. This best illustrates the importance of ______ in learning.
   • A) primary reinforcement
   • B) generalization
   • C) negative reinforcers
   • D) biological predispositions

20. According to Thorndike’s Law of Effect, when responses are followed by something unpleasant:
   • A) the response is strengthened.
   • B) the unpleasant stimulus is avoided.
   • C) the response is weakened.
   • D) the CR is extinguished.

21. Toddlers taught to fear speeding cars may also begin to fear speeding trucks and motorcycles. This best illustrates:
   • A) generalization.
   • B) secondary reinforcement.
   • C) shaping.
   • D) latent learning.

22. By pushing vending machine buttons, children often learn that this action is associated with the delivery of a candy bar. This best illustrates the process underlying:
   • A) latent learning.
   • B) intermittent reinforcement.
   • C) spontaneous recovery.
   • D) operant conditioning.

23. For purposes of effective child-rearing, most psychologists favor the use of _____ over ______.
   • A) shaping; modeling
   • B) reinforcement; punishment
   • C) spontaneous recovery; extinction
   • D) negative reinforcement; positive reinforcement
24: A child's fear at the sight of a hypodermic needle is a(n):

• A) conditioned response.
• B) unconditioned stimulus.
• C) conditioned stimulus.
• D) unconditioned response.

25. In explaining juvenile delinquency, B.F. Skinner would most likely have emphasized:

• A) inherited predispositions.
• B) unconscious conflicts.
• C) faulty child-rearing practices.
• D) a lack of moral values in contemporary society.