

Psych 1 Chapter-5 Review Quiz

- 1. Learning that occurs but is not immediately reflected in a behavior change is called _____.**
 - a. insight
 - b. innate learning
 - c. vicarious learning
 - d. latent learning
- 2. Thorndike was known for his work with _____.**
 - a. a Skinner box
 - b. a puzzle box
 - c. modeling
 - d. monkeys
- 3. The tendency to respond to a stimulus that is similar to the original conditioned stimulus is called _____.**
 - a. stimulus generalization
 - b. stimulus adaptation
 - c. response generalization
 - d. transfer of habit strength
- 4. Pavlov placed meat powder in the mouths of dogs, and they began to salivate. The food acted as a(n) _____.**
 - a. unconditioned response
 - b. unconditioned stimulus
 - c. conditioned response
 - d. conditioned stimulus
- 5. Al must build 25 radios before he receives \$20. What schedule of reinforcement is being used?**
 - a. a variable-ratio schedule
 - b. a fixed-ratio schedule
 - c. a fixed-interval schedule
 - d. a continuous schedule
- 6. What has occurred when there is a decrease in the likelihood or rate of a target response?**

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- a. punishment
 - b. positive reinforcement
 - c. negative reinforcement
 - d. positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement
7. **What was the conditioned stimulus (UCS) in the case of Little Albert?**
- a. a white rat
 - b. a loud noise
 - c. a high chair
 - d. a small enclosed space
8. **Learning to make a reflex response to a stimulus other than to the original, natural stimulus is called _____.**
- a. classical conditioning
 - b. operant conditioning
 - c. memory linkage
 - d. adaptation
9. **Under what circumstances will a reinforcer make the target response more likely to occur again?**
- a. if it is a primary reinforcer
 - b. if it is a positive reinforcer
 - c. if it is a negative reinforcer
 - d. Regardless of whether it is a positive or negative reinforcer, a reinforcer makes a response more likely to occur.
10. **A Skinner box is most likely to be used in research on _____.**
- a. classical conditioning
 - b. operant conditioning
 - c. vicarious learning
 - d. cognitive learning
11. **Observational learning theory's foremost proponent is _____.**
- a. Watson
 - b. Thorndike
 - c. Skinner
 - d. Bandura

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12. **An example of a discriminative stimulus might be a _____.**
- stop sign
 - the stimulus that acts as a UCS in classical conditioning
 - the white rat in Watson's Little Albert study of producing phobias
 - a knee jerk
13. **Learning that takes place without actual performance (a kind of latent learning) is called _____.**
- the learning/performance distinction
 - the innate performance preference
 - the delayed learning paradigm
 - the observational delay effect
14. **The "aha!" experience is known as _____.**
- latent learning
 - insight learning
 - thoughtful learning
 - serial enumeration
15. **When Keller and Marian Breland, two psychologists who became animal trainers, decided that it would be cute to have a pig drop a big wooden coin into a box, they found that _____.**
- food was not an effective reinforcer for the pig, and so learning didn't occur
 - when given edible roots as reinforcers, the pig learned the task in less than ten trials
 - the pig displayed instinctive drift by dropping the coin and pushing it around with its nose
 - the pig showed intrinsic interest in the task, and so reinforcement was unnecessary
16. **Cheryl is trying to teach her son to do the laundry by watching her. According to observational learning theory, to be effective what must occur?**
- Her son must always model the behavior immediately.
 - Her son must be motivated to learn how to do the laundry.
 - Her son must be able to complete other tasks while watching her.
 - Cheryl must show her son how to do the laundry while she is making dinner.

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17. College students faced with unsolvable problems eventually give up and make only half-hearted attempts to solve new problems, even when the new problems can be solved easily. This behavior is probably due to _____.
- learned helplessness
 - contingency blocking
 - latent learning
 - response generalization
18. Rescorla's modern conceptualization of classical conditioning is based on the idea that _____.
- the CS substitutes for the UCS
 - there is a biological readiness for conditioning to occur between the CS and UCS
 - the CS has to provide information about the coming of the UCS
 - reinforcement must occur by providing a pleasant event
19. Changes controlled by a genetic blueprint, such as an increase in height or the size of the brain, are examples of _____.
- maturation
 - learning
 - habituation
 - growth cycles
20. Neurofeedback, a newer type of biofeedback, involves trying to change _____.
- brain wave activity
 - blood pressure
 - heart rate
 - body temperature

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Test Name: LAMC Psych 1 Chapter-5 Review Quiz

1. d.latent learning
2. b.a puzzle box
3. a.stimulus generalization
4. b.unconditioned stimulus
5. b.a fixed-ratio schedule
6. a.punishment
7. a.a white rat
8. a.classical conditioning
9. d.Regardless of whether it is a positive or negative reinforcer, a reinforcer makes a response more likely to occur.
10. b.operant conditioning
11. d.Bandura
12. a.stop sign
13. a.the learning/performance distinction
14. b.insight learning
15. c.the pig displayed instinctive drift by dropping the coin and pushing it around with its nose
16. b.Her son must be motivated to learn how to do the laundry.
17. a.learned helplessness
18. c.the CS has to provide information about the coming of the UCS
19. a.maturation
20. a.brain wave activity