

# PROGRESS TEST 2: UNIT 6: LEARNING

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- During extinction, the \_\_\_\_\_ is omitted; as a result, the \_\_\_\_\_ seems to disappear.
  - US, UR
  - CS; CR
  - US; CR**
  - CS; UR
- In Watson and Rayner's experiment, the loud noise was the \_\_\_\_\_ and the white rat was the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - CS; CR
  - US; CS**
  - CS; US
  - CS; UR
- In which of the following may classical conditioning play a role?
  - emotional problems
  - the body's immune system
  - helping drug addicts
  - all of the above**
- Shaping is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ technique for \_\_\_\_\_ a behavior.
  - operant; establishing**
  - operant; suppressing
  - respondent; establishing
  - respondent; suppressing
- In Pavlov's studies of classical conditioning of a dog's salivary responses, spontaneous recovery occurred:
  - during acquisition, when the CS was first paired with the US.
  - during extinction, when the CS was first presented by itself.
  - when the CS was reintroduced following extinction of the CR and a rest period.**
  - during discrimination training, when several conditioned stimuli were introduced
- For operant conditioning to be most effective, when should the reinforcers be presented in relation to the desired response?
  - immediately before
  - immediately after**
  - at the same time as
  - at least a half hour before
- In distinguishing between negative reinforcers and punishment, we note that:
  - punishment, but not negative reinforcement, involves use of an aversive stimulus.
  - in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood of a response by the presentation of an aversive stimulus.
  - in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement increases the likelihood of a response by the presentation of an aversive stimulus.
  - in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement increases the likelihood of a response by the termination of an aversive stimulus.**
- The "piecemeal," or commission, method of payment is an example of which reinforcement schedule?
  - fixed-interval
  - variable-interval
  - fixed-ratio**
  - variable-ratio
- Putting on your coat when it is cold outside is a behavior that is maintained by:
  - discrimination learning.
  - punishment .
  - negative reinforcement.**
  - classical conditioning.
- On an intermittent reinforcement schedule, reinforcement is given:
  - in very small amounts.
  - randomly.
  - for successive approximations of a desired behavior.
  - only some of the time.**
- You teach your dog to fetch the paper by giving him a cookie each time he does so. This is an example of:
  - operant conditioning.**
  - classical conditioning.
  - conditioned reinforcement.
  - partial reinforcement.
- In promoting observational learning, the most effective models are those that we perceive as:
  - similar to ourselves.
  - respected and admired.
  - successful.
  - any of the above.**
- A cognitive map is a(n):
  - mental representation of one's environment.**
  - sequence of thought processes leading from one idea to another.
  - set of instructions detailing the most effective means of teaching a particular concept.
  - biological predisposition to learn a particular skill.

14. After exploring a complicated maze for several days, a rat subsequently ran the maze with very few errors when food was placed in the goal box for the first time. This performance illustrates:

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- A. classical conditioning.
  - B. discrimination learning.
  - C. observational learning.
  - D. latent learning.

15. Leon's psychology instructor has scheduled an exam every third week of the term. Leon will probably study just before an exam and the least just after an exam. This is because the schedule of exams is reinforcing studying according to which schedule?

- A. fixed-ratio
- B. variable-ratio
- C. fixed-interval
- D. variable-interval

16. Operant conditioning is to \_\_\_\_\_ as classical conditioning is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Pavlov; Watson
- B. Skinner; Bandura
- C. Pavlov; Skinner
- D. Skinner; Pavlov

17. Online testing systems and interactive software are applications of the operant conditioning principles of :

- A. shaping and immediate reinforcement.
- B. immediate reinforcement and punishment.
- C. shaping and primary reinforcement.
- D. continuous reinforcement and punishment.

18. Which of the following is the best example of a conditioned reinforcer?

- A. putting on a coat on a cold day
- B. relief from pain after the dentist stops drilling your teeth
- C. receiving a cool drink after washing your mother's car on a hot day
- D. receiving an approving nod from the boss for a job well done

19. Experiments on taste aversion learning demonstrate that:

- A. for the conditioning of a certain stimuli, the US need not immediately follow the CS.
- B. any perceivable stimulus can become a CS.
- C. all animals are biologically primed to associate illness with the taste of a tainted food.
- D. all of the above are true.

20. Regarding the impact of watching television violence on children, most researchers believe that:

- A. aggressive children simply prefer violent programs.
- B. television simply reflects, rather than contributes to, violent social trends.
- C. watching violence on television leads to aggressive behavior.
- D. there is only a weak correlation between exposure to violence and aggressive behavior.

### TRUE-FALSE ITEMS

Indicate whether each statement is true or false by placing *T* or *F* in the blank next to the item.

- \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ 1. Operant conditioning involves behavior that is primarily reflexive.
- \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ 2. The optimal interval between CS and US is about 15 seconds.
- \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ 3. Negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood that a response will reoccur.
- \_\_\_ T \_\_\_ 4. The learning of a new behavior proceeds most rapidly with continuous reinforcement.
- \_\_\_ T \_\_\_ 5. As a rule, variable schedules of reinforcement produce more consistent rates of responding than fixed schedules.
- \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ 6. Cognitive processes are of relatively little importance in learning.
- \_\_\_ T \_\_\_ 7. Although punishment may be effective in suppressing behavior, it can have several undesirable side effects.
- \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ 8. reinforcing closer and closer approximations of a behavior.
- \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ 9. Whether the CS or US is presented first seems not to matter in terms of the ease of classical conditioning.
- \_\_\_ T \_\_\_ 10. Spontaneous recovery refers to the tendency of extinguishing behaviors to reappear suddenly.
- \_\_\_ T \_\_\_ 11. Researchers have discovered brain neurons that fire when a person performs a task or when another person is observed performing the same task