

PROGRESS TEST 1: UNIT 6: LEARNING

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Learning is best defined as
 - any behavior produced by an organism without being provoked.
 - a change in the behavior of the organism.
 - a relatively permanent change in the behavior of an organism due to experience.
 - behavior based on operant rather than respondent conditioning.
- The type of learning associated with Skinner is:
 - classical conditioning
 - operant conditioning
 - respondent conditioning
 - observational learning
- In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the meat served as a(n):
 - CS
 - CR
 - US
 - UR
- In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the tone was initially a(n) _____ stimulus; after it was paired with meat, it became a(n) _____ stimulus.
 - conditioned; neutral
 - neutral; conditioned
 - conditioned; unconditioned
 - unconditioned; conditioned
- In order to obtain a reward a monkey learns to press a lever when a 1000-Hz tone is on but not when a 1200-Hz tone is on. What kind of training is this?
 - extinction
 - generalization
 - classical conditioning
 - discrimination
- Which of the following statements concerning reinforcement is correct?
 - Learning is most rapid with intermittent reinforcement, but continuous reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction.
 - Learning is most rapid with continuous reinforcement, but intermittent reinforcement produces the greatest resistance to extinction.
 - Learning is fastest and resistance to extinction is greatest after continuous reinforcement.
 - Learning is fastest and resistance to extinction is greatest following intermittent reinforcement.
- Cognitive processes are:
 - unimportant in classical and operant conditioning.
 - important in both classical and operant conditioning.
 - more important in classical than in operant conditioning.
 - more important in operant than in classical conditioning.
- The highest and most consistent rate of response is produced by a _____ schedule.
 - fixed-ratio
 - variable-ratio
 - fixed-interval
 - variable-interval
- A response that leads to the removal of an unpleasant stimulus is one being:
 - positively reinforced
 - negatively reinforced
 - punished
 - extinguished
- When a conditioned stimulus is presented without an accompanying stimulus, _____ will soon take place.
 - generalization
 - discrimination
 - extinction
 - aversion
- One difference between classical and operant conditioning is that:
 - in classical conditioning the responses operate on the environment to produce rewarding or punishing stimuli.
 - in operant conditioning the responses are triggered by preceding stimuli.
 - in classical conditioning the responses are automatically triggered by stimuli.
 - in operant conditioning the responses are reflexive.
- In Garcia and Koelling's studies of taste-aversion learning, rats learned to associate:
 - taste with electric shock
 - sights and sounds with sickness.
 - taste with sickness.
 - taste and sounds with electric shock.
- In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, salivation to meat was the
 - CS
 - CR
 - US
 - UR
- Learning by imitating other's behaviors is called _____ learning. The researcher best known for this type of learning is _____.
 - secondary; Skinner
 - observational; Bandura
 - secondary; Pavlov
 - observational; Watson

15. Punishment is a controversial way of controlling behavior because:

- a. behavior is not forgotten and may return.
- b. punishing stimuli often create fear.
- c. punishment often increases aggressiveness.
- d. all of the above reasons.

16. Classical conditioning experiments by Rescorla and Wagner demonstrate that an important factor in conditioning is :

- a. the subject's age.
- b. the strength of the stimuli.
- c. the predictability of an association.
- d. the similarity of stimuli.

17. Which of the following is an example of reinforcement?

- a. presenting a positive stimulus after a response
- b. removing an unpleasant stimulus after a response
- c. being told that you have done a good job
- d. all of the above are examples

18. Which of the following is a form of associative learning?

- a. classical conditioning
- b. operant conditioning
- c. observational learning
- d. all of the above

19. For the most rapid conditioning, a CS should be presented:

- a. about 1 second after the US
- b. about one-half second before the US
- c. about 15 seconds before the US
- d. at the same time as the US

20. Mirror neurons are found in the brain's _____ and are believed to be the neural basis for _____.

- a. frontal lobe; observational learning
- b. frontal lobe; classical conditioning
- c. temporal lobe; operant conditioning
- d. temporal lobe; classical conditioning

____E____ 13. a desire to perform a behavior due to promised rewards

MATCHING ITEMS

Match each definition or description with the appropriate term

- ____E____ 1. presentation of a desired stimulus
- ____H____ 2. tendency for similar stimuli to evoke a CR
- ____F____ 3. removal of an aversive stimulus
- ____G____ 4. an innately reinforcing stimulus
- ____I____ 5. an acquired reinforcer
- ____K____ 6. responses are reinforced after an unpredictable amount of time
- ____M____ 7. the motivation to perform a behavior for its own sake
- ____A____ 8. reinforcing closer and closer approximations of a behavior
- ____C____ 9. the reappearance of a weakened CR
- ____B____ 10. presentation of an aversive stimulus
- ____D____ 11. learning that becomes apparent only after reinforcement is provided
- ____J____ 12. each and every response is reinforced

- a. shaping
- b. punishment
- c. spontaneous recovery
- d. latent learning
- e. positive reinforcement
- f. negative reinforcement
- g. primary reinforcer
- h. generalization
- i. conditioned reinforcer
- j. continuous reinforcement
- k. variable-interval schedule
- l. extrinsic motivation
- m. intrinsic motivation