

Study Guide for Chapter 6 - Learning

Complete this and place in notebook at the end of your chapter notes in order to earn 10 points extra credit

- 1) If Julie receives her allowance every Sunday, assuming she has completed all of her chores, she is on which intermittent schedule of reinforcement?
- 2) Suppose that you taught your dog to roll over for the reward of a dog biscuit. Then one day you run out of dog biscuits. Which schedule of reinforcement would keep your dog responding longer without a biscuit?
 - A) negative reinforcement
 - B) noncontingent reinforcement
 - C) continuous reinforcement
 - D) intermittent reinforcement
 - E) positive reinforcement
- 3) Which of the following would be most likely to be an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) involved in classical conditioning?
 - A) food
 - B) money
 - C) praise
 - D) a flashing light
 - E) music
- 4) Briefly explain the difference between positive and negative punishment
- 5) If you were going to use Bandura's findings in developing a program to prevent violence among middle school children, you might
 - A) have children watch videos of aggressive children who are not being reinforced for their aggressive behavior.
 - B) punish children for aggressive acts performed at school.
 - C) reward children for non-violent acts.
 - D) have children role-play nonaggressive solutions to interpersonal problems.
 - E) have children punch a BoBo doll to "get the aggression out of their system."
- 6) What is insight learning?
- 7) The fact that Little Albert became afraid of objects similar to the white rat is explained by _____.
- 8) When their goal path was blocked, Tolman's rats would take the shortest detour around the barrier. This, said Tolman, showed that they had developed
 - A) trial-and-error learning.
 - B) cognitive maps.
 - C) classical responses.
 - D) operant behavior.
 - E) observational learning.
- 9) Operant conditioning, in contrast with classical conditioning, emphasizes events (such as rewards and punishments) that occur
 - A) after the behavior.
 - B) before the behavior.
 - C) concurrently with another response.
 - D) at the same time as another stimulus.
 - E) during the behavior.
- 10) According to Albert Bandura, explain the potential implications for children who watch many violent cartoons.
- 11) Which one of the following is a conditioned reinforcer for most people?
 - A) a sharp pain in the back
 - B) food
 - C) money
 - D) sex
 - E) water
- 12) The responses in classical conditioning originally were
 - A) new behaviors.
 - B) premeditated behaviors.
 - C) innate reflexes.
 - D) trained reflexes.
 - E) random acts.

- 13) Which of the following proved to be difficult to explain in purely behavioral terms?
- A) a chimpanzee using a pile of boxes and a stick to obtain food hung high in its cage
 - B) a dog salivating at the sound of a bell
 - C) a pigeon learning to press a lever in a Skinner box for a food reward
 - D) a trained seal doing a trick for a fish
 - E) a child learning to read by receiving
- 14) Which one of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?
- A) taking away a child's favorite toy when the child misbehaves
 - B) making a child watch while another child is punished
 - C) spanking a child for swearing
 - D) giving a child a toy for misbehaving
 - E) going to the dentist and having a toothache relieved
- 15) In Ivan Pavlov's original experiment, identify the following components: UCS, UCR, CS, CR.
- 16) How did Garcia condition coyotes to dislike lamb?
- 17) Explain the difference between a primary and a secondary reinforcer.
- 18) What is taste-aversion learning?
- 19) If you learned to fear electrical outlets after getting a painful shock from plugging in a light, what would be the CS?
- A) the time period between seeing the outlet and getting the shock
 - B) the painful shock
 - C) the prong on the light cord
 - D) the electrical outlet
 - E) the fear
- 20) Briefly explain habituation.
- 21) Compare negative and positive reinforcement.
- 22) Distinguish between extinction and spontaneous recovery.
- 23) Cognitive psychologist Robert Rescorla has reinterpreted the process of classical conditioning. In his view, the conditioned stimulus (CS) serves as a
- A) negative reinforcement.
 - B) punishment.
 - C) stimulus that follows the UCS.
 - D) cognitive map.
 - E) cue that signals the onset of the UCS.
- 24) Classical conditioning is especially useful for understanding which one of the following examples of learning?
- A) a dog that has learned to "sit up" for a food reward
 - B) a rat that has learned to run a maze
 - C) an executive who is afraid that she will lose her job
 - D) a child who, after a painful dental visit, has learned to fear the dentist
 - E) a psychology student who is learning how memory works
- 25) List the UCS, UCR, CS, and CR in the "Little Albert" experiment.
- 26) Thorndike's law of effect said that an organism will learn to perform responses that are
- A) reflexive.
 - B) rewarded.
 - C) prompted.
 - D) preceded by a neutral stimulus.
 - E) preceded by a conditioned stimulus