

Review #8

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Questions

1. Peter sees a TV commercial for a sailboat while he is drinking a thick, rich malt. Which of the following processes best explains why Peter drools with delight when he observes the sailboat?
 - a. observational learning
 - b. overjustification
 - c. operant conditioning
 - d. classical conditioning
 - e. shaping
2. In Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," infants develop a fear of roses after roses are presented with electric shock. In this fictional example, the presentation of the roses is the:
 - a. unconditioned stimulus.
 - b. conditioned stimulus.
 - c. unconditioned response.
 - d. conditioned response.
3. If a ringing bell causes a dog to salivate because the bell has been regularly associated with food in the mouth, the UCR is the:
 - a. ringing bell.
 - b. salivation to the ringing bell.
 - c. food in the mouth.
 - d. salivation to the food in the mouth.
4. In Pavlov's experiments on salivary conditioning in a dog, the UCS was:
 - a. a ringing bell.
 - b. salivation to a ringing bell.
 - c. the presentation of food in the dog's mouth.
 - d. salivation to the food in the mouth.
5. If the sound of an electric can opener causes a cat to salivate because it has been associated with the presentation of food, the cat's salivation to the sound of the can opener is a(n):
 - a. conditioned response.
 - b. unconditioned response.
 - c. conditioned stimulus.
 - d. unconditioned stimulus.
6. An experimenter blows a whistle before delivering a puff of air to the eye of a human subject. After repeating this procedure a few times, the subject blinks his eye as soon as

he hears the whistle. For this subject, the blowing of the whistle is a(n):

- a. CS.
- b. CR.
- c. UCS.
- d. UCR.

7. Kimberly developed an intense fear of flying five years ago when she was in a plane crash. The fact that today she can again fly without distress indicates that her fear has undergone:

- a. spontaneous recovery.
- b. spontaneous decline.
- c. extinction.
- d. generalization.
- e. discrimination.

8. Spontaneous recovery refers to the:

- a. expression of learning that had occurred earlier but had not been expressed because of lack of incentive.
- b. organism's tendency to spontaneously respond to stimuli similar to the CS as though they were the CS.
- c. return of a response after punishment has been terminated.
- d. reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response.

9. Two-year-old Philip was recently clawed by the neighbor's cat. Philip's tendency to fear all small animals demonstrates the process of:

- a. generalization
- b. latent learning.
- c. shaping.
- d. spontaneous recovery.
- e. secondary reinforcement.

10. The ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and similar stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulus is called:

- a. generalization.
- b. acquisition.
- c. discrimination.
- d. insight.
- e. latent learning.

11. Watson and Rayner's study of "Little Albert" demonstrated how specific fears:

- a. can interfere with the process of learning.
- b. may be produced through classical conditioning.
- c. are acquired through observational learning.
- d. can be used as negative reinforcers in escape and avoidance learning.

12. The study of respondent behavior is to ____ as the study of operant behavior is

to _____

- a. Pavlov; Skinner
- b. Bandura; Skinner
- c. Skinner; Bandura
- d. Bandura; Pavlov

13. Classical conditioning is to operant conditioning as _____ is to _____

- a. reflexive behavior; voluntary behavior
- b. latent learning; observational learning
- c. generalization; discrimination
- d. Deci; Garcia
- e. cognitive process; biological constraints

14. Dr. Mathews places a rat in a small, glass-enclosed chamber where it learns to press a bar to obtain a food pellet. Obviously, Dr. Mathews is using a _____ to study learning.

- a. Thorndike puzzle box
- b. Pavlovian chamber
- c. Bandura compartment
- d. Skinner box
- e. Garcia operant chamber

15. Five-year-old Tim is emotionally disturbed and refuses to communicate with anyone. To get him to speak, his teacher initially gives him candy for any utterance, then only for a clearly spoken word, and finally only for a complete sentence. The teacher has used the method of:

- a. latent learning.
- b. discrimination learning.
- c. delayed reinforcement.
- d. partial reinforcement.
- e. shaping.

16. An animal trainer is teaching a miniature poodle to balance on a ball. Initially, he gives the poodle a treat for approaching the ball, then only for placing its front paws on the ball, and finally only for climbing on the ball. The trainer is using the method of:

- a. successive approximations.
- b. delayed reinforcement.
- c. partial reinforcement.
- d. discrimination training.
- e. secondary reinforcement.

17. Food in the mouth is to the termination of electric shock as _____ is to _____

- a. positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer
- b. primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer
- c. immediate reinforcer; delayed reinforcer
- d. reinforcement; punishment
- e. partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement

18. Frank, an air traffic controller, finds that running two miles every day after work is a great way to reduce his high level of stress. Clearly, Frank's running habit is maintained by a ____ reinforcer.

- a. positive
- b. negative
- c. secondary
- d. partial
- e. avoidance

19. Which of the following is the best example of a primary reinforcer?

- a. applause for an excellent trumpet solo
- b. a grade of "A" for an excellent essay
- c. \$5 for washing the car
- d. a cold root beer for mowing the lawn on a hot day

20. Which of the following is an example of a secondary reinforcer?

- a. food
- b. termination of electric shock
- c. money
- d. water

21. A trainer wants to train a parrot to peck a key to obtain food. If he wants the parrot to learn this trick quickly and also to be resistant to extinction, he should use ____ reinforcement until the response is mastered and then follow with a period of ____ reinforcement.

- a. positive; negative
- b. negative; positive
- c. continuous; partial
- d. partial; continuous
- e. primary; secondary

22. A variable-interval schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after:

- a. a specified time period has elapsed.
- b. an unpredictable time period has elapsed.
- c. a specified number of responses have been made.
- d. an unpredictable number of responses have been made.

23. An executive in a stockbrokerage firm works with his office door closed. At the same time every hour he opens the door to see what his employees are doing. The employees have learned to work only during the five minutes before he opens the door. Their work pattern is typical of responses that are reinforced on a ____ schedule.

- a. fixed-ratio
- b. fixed-interval
- c. variable-ratio

d. variable-interval

24. On the first day of class Professor Williams tells her history students that pop quizzes may be given several times throughout the course. Clearly, studying for Professor Williams' class will be reinforced on a _____ schedule.

- a. fixed-interval
- b. fixed-ratio
- c. variable-interval
- d. variable-ratio

25. Patrick is a door-to-door encyclopedia salesman who is paid only if he makes a sale. Patrick's contact with potential customers is reinforced on a _____ schedule.

- a. fixed-interval
- b. fixed-ratio
- c. variable-interval
- d. variable-ratio

26. Jennifer proofreads manuscripts for a publisher and is paid \$10 for every three pages she reads. Jennifer is reinforced on a _____ schedule.

- a. fixed-interval
- b. fixed-ratio
- c. variable-interval
- d. variable-ratio

27. Which of the following decreases the recurrence of behavior it follows?

- a. positive reinforcer
- b. negative reinforcer
- c. punishment
- d. both b and c

28. Rodney, who regularly drives his car too fast, has recently received three tickets for speeding on Monroe Avenue. Rodney's present tendency to slow down each time he turns onto Monroe Avenue demonstrates:

- a. generalization.
- b. spontaneous recovery.
- c. escape learning.
- d. avoidance learning.
- e. observational learning.

29. Most psychologists believe that the use of punishment:

- a. is ineffective in even temporarily restraining unwanted behavior.
- b. is more effective than negative reinforcement in shaping behavior.
- c. is the opposite of positive reinforcement and thus is its psychological equivalent in terms of changing behavior.
- d. is less effective than positive reinforcement in promoting desirable behavior.

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

- a. cognitive map.
- b. discriminative survey.
- c. perceptual delineation.
- d. geographical heuristic.
- e. behavioral schema.

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

- a. escape learning.
- b. the overjustification effect.
- c. latent learning.
- d. spontaneous recovery.
- e. avoidance learning.

32. For several years Ruth played softball for the sheer enjoyment of the game. Her loss of interest in playing after being recruited by a professional team for \$100 a game demonstrates:

- a. the overgeneralization effect.
- b. negative reinforcement.
- c. secondary reinforcement.
- d. the overjustification effect.
- e. the insufficient justification effect.

33. Pavlov is to classical conditioning as _____ is to _____

- a. Bandura; observational learning
- b. Skinner; latent learning
- c. Tolman; the overjustification effect
- d. Garcia; computer assisted instruction

Answers

01d 02b 03d 04c 05a 06a 07c 08d 09a 10c 11b 12a 13a 14d 15e 16a 17a
18b 19d 20c 21c 22b 23b 24c 25d 26b 27c 28d 29d 30a 31c 32d 33a