

Quiz 3 – Classical Conditioning

Question 1

0 / 1 point

Anna routinely injects heroine in both her kitchen and her car. She tends to inject the heroine while listening to the radio after a long shift at work that finishes around midnight. Which of the following scenarios would lead to the greatest feeling of withdrawal due to classical conditioning?

- A) Anna encounters an individual injecting heroine while walking home from work one day.
- B) Anna returns home from work one night and decides to make a pizza while listening to her favourite radio station.
- C) Anna spends the entire day driving around the city in her car listening to her favourite radio station.
- D) Anna spends the entire day in her kitchen baking several recipes for an upcoming office party while watching television.

Hide Feedback

Incorrect. While Anna is listening to the radio in her car, the environmental cues pertaining to time of day are not similar to those she usually injects in. While she would most likely experience some withdrawal as a result of classical conditioning, the scenario does not present the greatest effect.

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best captures our understanding of learning through classical conditioning?

- B) The formation of involuntary associations between unrelated stimuli to elicit the same response to both stimuli.
- C) The formation of voluntary associations between unrelated stimuli to elicit the same response to both stimuli.
- D) The formation of involuntary associations between related stimuli to elicit the same response to both stimuli.

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Correct! Learning through classical conditioning involves the formation of involuntary associations between unrelated stimuli, as these are stimuli that are highly unlikely to elicit the same response naturally, but can if paired together closely enough in time and space.

Question 3

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is a characteristic of the conditioned response during spontaneous recovery?

- A) The conditioned response occurs in only a portion of the trials in which the conditioned stimulus is presented alone.
- B) The conditioned response is only reintroduced by presenting the conditioned stimulus with the unconditioned stimulus.
- C) The conditioned response occurs at a reduced strength when the conditioned stimulus is presented alone.

- D) The conditioned response only remains for a limited time following spontaneous recovery, after which it becomes permanently extinct.

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Incorrect. The conditioned response is reintroduced following presentation of the conditioned stimulus alone, but only after a rest period between presentations of the conditioned stimulus.

Question 4

0 / 1 point

Filip was bitten by a poisonous orange snake when he was a young boy, and since then is petrified of all snakes. If we assume snakes of other colours are harmless, which of the following best describes the use of discrimination training to target Filip's fear response?

- A) Filip should take anti-anxiety medication before the trip to reduce his anxiety when presented with all the snakes.
- B) Filip should be presented with harmless snakes repeatedly to help remove his fear of snakes completely.
- C) Filip should be gradually presented with snakes varying in colour so he learns that none of them are harmful.
- D) Filip should be presented with harmless snakes and taught to relax, followed by sessions in which an orange snake is presented with a fear response intact.

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Incorrect. This is systematic desensitization and is a form of extinction therapy, not discrimination. Discrimination training involves presenting a CS- in the absence of a fearful stimulus to narrow the specificity of the subject's phobia to the CS+.

Classical Recall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding extinction and discrimination training?

- A) Discrimination involves the presentation of only the CS-.
- B) Extinction results in a more narrow generalization gradient.
- C) Extinction involves the presentation of a CS+.
- D) Discrimination results in a stronger response to the original CS.

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Correct! Extinction training involves repeated presentation of the CS+ without the occurrence of the US. Eventually, the contingency between CS+ and US is broken and the CS+ fails to elicit a CR.

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is a difference between the UR and CR?

- B) The CR is elicited by the CS+ and CS- whereas the UR is elicited only by the CS+.
- C) Following development of a contingency, the CR undergoes generalization but not the UR.
- D) Following successful extinction training, the CR fails to be elicited but the UR remains.

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Correct! Following successful extinction training, the contingency between the CS and US is severed and the CS is no longer able to elicit the CR. The US, however, is still able to elicit the UR as this response is automatic and occurs in the absence of learning.

Question 7

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements about classical conditioning is most correct?

- A) Discrimination can occur when the presentation of the CS doesn't predict the CR.
- B) Learning a contingency between the CS and US always takes multiple trials.
- C) The CS must be presented multiple times without the US for extinction to occur.
- D) The US is the naturally occurring response to the stimulus.

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Incorrect. Some contingencies can be learned through one trial, such as taste aversion. However, the same is not true of learning an inhibitory contingency during extinction.

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true of extinction?

- A) Extinction is most successful when beginning with the least related contingency.
- B) Extinction is most successful following many trials where the US does not follow the CS.
- C) Extinction involves unlearning the contingency between two stimuli.
- D) Extinction involves the rapid relearning of a contingency following a rest period.

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Correct! When the CS does not predict the presence of the US over several trials, individuals will learn an inhibitory contingency, meaning extinction has taken place.

Classical Text

Question 9

0 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly distinguishes learning from performance?

- B) Learning involves changes in the mechanisms of behaviour that are not consciously realized, whereas performance involves changes in the mechanisms of behavior that are intentionally acquired and expressed.
- C) Learning involves changes in the mechanisms of behaviour that are often forgotten, whereas performance involves the actual behavior that occurs when forgotten learning is retaught.
- D) Learning involves changes in the mechanisms of behaviour that are often forgotten, whereas performance involves actual behavior, whether learned or instinctual responses.

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Incorrect. Learning is not necessarily an unconscious process, much intentional learning occurs as well. Also, this description of performance suggests that it is a form of learning, however it involves behaviours that occur either reflexively or in response to learning.

Question 10

1 / 1 point

What novel finding did the Target Study on morphine situation specificity in Chapter 3 contribute to the field of learning?

- A) Tolerance is enhanced with drug use regardless of environment.
- B) Environmental stimuli associated with morphine administration leads to enhanced drug effects.



C) Environmental stimuli associated with morphine administration leads to diminished drug effects.



D) Morphine use significantly decreases pain when first administered, regardless of environment.


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Correct! Environmental stimuli in the location of drug administration act as cues for the body to be aware that potentially threatening substances are entering the system, and compensatory responses to counteract drug effects begin to act to maintain homeostasis.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Anna routinely injects heroine in both her kitchen and her car. She tends to inject the heroine while listening to the radio after a long shift at work that finishes around midnight. Which of the following scenarios would lead to the greatest feeling of withdrawal due to classical conditioning?


- A) Anna encounters an individual injecting heroine while walking home from work one day.
-  B) Anna returns home from work one night and decides to make a pizza while listening to her favourite radio station.
- C) Anna spends the entire day driving around the city in her car listening to her favourite radio station.
- D) Anna spends the entire day in her kitchen baking several recipes for an upcoming office party while watching television.

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Question 2

0 / 1 point

Through aversive learning, acquisition of contingencies occurs quite rapidly, after only one or several trials. What is the most important purpose of this phenomenon?

-  A) To avoid danger and ensure survival by making sure individuals only sample or sometimes approach threatening stimuli.



- B) To avoid danger and ensure survival by keeping individuals away from threatening stimuli.
- C) To ensure that individuals can warn others about danger through unconscious cues.
- D) To ensure that individuals are consciously aware of environmental harm.

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Question 3

0 / 1 point

Which of the following is a similarity between extinction and inhibitory conditioning?



- A) The unconditioned response is the absence of a biologically important event.
- B) The conditioned stimulus no longer results in the conditioned response.
- C) The conditioned stimulus is no longer associated with the unconditioned stimulus.
- D) The unconditioned stimulus still predicts the unconditioned response.



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Question 4

1 / 1 point

Filip was bitten by a poisonous orange snake when he was a young boy, and since then is petrified of all snakes. If we assume snakes of other colours are harmless, which of the following best describes the use of discrimination training to target Filip's fear response?



- A) Filip should be presented with harmless snakes and taught to relax, followed by sessions in which an orange snake is presented with a fear response intact.
- B) Filip should take anti-anxiety medication before the trip to reduce his anxiety when presented with all the snakes.
- C) Filip should be presented with harmless snakes repeatedly to help remove his fear of snakes completely.
- D) Filip should be gradually presented with snakes varying in colour so he learns that none of them are harmful.

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Classical Recall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is a difference between the UR and CR?



- A) Following successful extinction training, the CR fails to be elicited but the UR remains.
- B) The CR is elicited by the CS+ and CS- whereas the UR is elicited only by the CS+.

C) Following development of a contingency, the CR undergoes generalization but not the UR.

D) The UR is learned very quickly following the US whereas the CR is learned slowly following the CS.

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Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes Ivan Pavlov's main research finding?



A) A stimulus unrelated to digestion can trigger salivation if the stimulus is followed by the presentation of food.

B) A stimulus unrelated to digestion can trigger hunger if the stimulus is followed by the presentation of food.

C) A stimulus unrelated to digestion can trigger hunger if the stimulus is presented concurrently with food.

D) A stimulus unrelated to digestion can trigger salivation if the stimulus is presented concurrently with food.

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Question 7

0 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is true of acquisition?



- A) According to the acquisition function, the majority of learning occurs early on.
- B) The shape of the acquisition curve suggests that, while some learning occurs early on, most occurs during later trials.
- C) Pavlov was the first to observe the positively accelerated increasing function when studying digestion.
- D) Acquisition requires many trials before a contingency is learned between CS and US.



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Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following correctly describes the CS-?



- A) It is the product of discrimination training and predicts the absence of the US.
- B) It is the product of discrimination training and predicts the presence of the US.
- C) It is the product of extinction training and predicts the presence of the US.

D) It is the product of extinction training and predicts the absence of the US.

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Classical Text

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is the most ideal temporal arrangement for classical conditioning?



A) Short delay conditioning.

B) Backwards conditioning.

C) Simultaneous conditioning.

D) Long delay conditioning.

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Question 10

0 / 1 point

Shauna routinely injects heroine in her dimly lit basement. Over the last couple weeks, she has slowly increased the dosage as a result of decreased effects of the drug. Which of the following scenarios would most likely result in overdose?



A) Shauna injects the same dosage in her car after on lunch break from work.

B) Shauna reduces the dosage for one injection and then returns to her regular dosage while injecting heroine in her basement.

C) Shauna injects the same dosage in her boyfriend's house after eating a late dinner.



D) Shauna injects another slightly increased dosage of heroine in her friend's basement.

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Question 1

1 / 1 point

Dr. Rome performed a conditioning experiment where participants learned to associate a song by Sublime called "Santeria" with scenes of violence. After some time, when hearing the song, the participants became unsettled and squeamish. Such feelings extended to other songs by Sublime, although not as intensely. If Dr. Rome wished to perform discrimination training to limit the response to the original song, what would be her CS+ and CS-?

- A) CS+ = Santeria ; CS- = scenes of violence
- B) CS+ = other Sublime songs ; CS- = scenes of happiness
- C) CS+ = scenes of violence ; CS- = scenes of happiness
- D) CS+ = Santeria ; CS- = other Sublime songs

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Correct! Santeria is the CS+ since it is the original stimulus. Other Sublime songs are the CS- since Dr. Rome is attempting to eliminate the association that generalized to these songs.

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Which of the following realizations has spontaneous recovery provided for researchers?

- A) Following extinction, old contingencies are recovered if enough time has passed since learning occurred.

- B) Extinction involves the learning of a new contingency over the previously learned contingency.
- C) Following extinction, old contingencies are recovered if enough trials presenting them occur.
- D) Inhibition works better than extinction at replacing old contingencies with new contingencies.

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After some discussion, we decided that this was also a valid answer.

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Jacob lost all function of his taste buds as a result of a recent stroke. Which of the following correctly describes the changes his body would experience with respect to the classical conditioning model of homeostasis involving blood sugar?

- A) The conditioned stimulus would still predict the conditioned response due to other senses, such as smell, compensating for the loss of taste.
- ✓ B) The conditioned stimulus no longer predicts the unconditioned stimulus, and the unconditioned stimulus and response would control homeostasis.
- C) The unconditioned stimulus no longer predicts the unconditioned response, resulting in the contingency between the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus being lost.
- D) The conditioned response would be less intense as a result of the altered conditioned stimulus.

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Correct! The conditioned stimulus, tasting the sweet food, no longer occurs and therefore is no longer associated with the unconditioned stimulus. The body would rely on the unconditioned stimulus, a rise in blood sugar, to trigger the unconditioned response, a subsequent decrease in blood sugar.

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is a key difference between the conditioned response (CR) and unconditioned response (UR)?

- ✓ A) The conditioned response no longer occurs after treatment with extinction methods, whereas the unconditioned response remains.
- B) The conditioned response occurs following presentation with both the CS+ and CS-, whereas the unconditioned response only occurs in response to the CS+.
- C) The conditioned response is resistant to generalization, whereas the unconditioned response is prone to generalization.
- D) The conditioned response occurs naturally, whereas the unconditioned response occurs after the learning of a contingency.

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Correct! Extinction methods are meant to break the contingency between the unconditioned stimulus and the conditioned stimulus, which prevents the conditioned response from occurring. The unconditioned response occurs naturally and is not affected by extinction methods.

Question 5

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes the outcome of discrimination training?

- A) Learning that the original US no longer predicts the CS.
- B) Learning that stimuli similar to the original US do not predict the UR.
- C) Learning that stimuli similar to the original CS do not predict the US.
- D) Learning that the original CS no longer predicts the CR.

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Correct! Discrimination training allows individuals to be presented with stimuli along the generalization gradient without these stimuli predicting the US. Through this training, individuals learn an inhibitory contingency, where that specific CS does not predict the presence of the US.

Question 6

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is a difference between the UR and CR?

- A) The UR is learned very quickly following the US whereas the CR is learned slowly following the CS.
- B) Following successful extinction training, the CR fails to be elicited but the UR remains.
- C) The CR is elicited by the CS+ and CS- whereas the UR is elicited only by the CS+.

- D) Following development of a contingency, the CR undergoes generalization but not the UR.

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Correct! Following successful extinction training, the contingency between the CS and US is severed and the CS is no longer able to elicit the CR. The US, however, is still able to elicit the UR as this response is automatic and occurs in the absence of learning.

Question 7

1 / 1 point

How can the increased likelihood of overdose when frequent drug users administer drugs outside of their usual environment be explained using classical conditioning?

- ✓ A) The CS (environment) is not present to trigger the CR (compensatory response).
- B) The CS (environment) is no longer paired with the US (drug use) to trigger the compensatory response.
- C) The US (drug use) is no longer paired with the UR (compensatory response).
- D) The CS (compensatory response) is no longer paired with the US (drug use).

✓ [Hide Feedback](#)

Correct! When a frequent drug user administers drugs, the drug effects (US) trigger compensatory responses to maintain homeostasis (UR) and the environment in which the individual normally takes drugs becomes the CS, triggering the CR of compensatory responses. Therefore, when this drug user administers drugs in an unfamiliar environment, there is no longer the CR of compensatory response before the drugs are administered and so the drugs seem to have a stronger effect on the individual, sometimes leading to a drug overdose.

Question 8

1 / 1 point

How can drug addiction be explained using classical conditioning?

- A) The US (drug taking) triggers the UR (euphoria from drug) resulting in intense cravings for the pleasing effects of the drug.
- B) The US (location) triggers the UR (body's compensatory response) resulting in withdrawal symptoms and intense cravings for the drug.
- C) The CS (drug taking) triggers the CR (euphoria from drug) resulting in intense cravings for the pleasing effects of the drug.
- D) The CS (environmental cues) triggers the CR (compensatory response), resulting in withdrawal symptoms and intense cravings for the drug.

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Correct! Exposure to the drug-taking environment (CS) elicits the body's compensatory response (CR); the physiological mechanisms used to counteract the effects of the drug. When the individual is subjected to the drug-taking environment (CS), the CR results in an intense craving for the drug (withdrawal symptoms). The individual must then take the drug to oppose the CR and return the user to baseline levels.

Classical Text

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Naomi has come to associate the sound of her boss' feet stampeding by her desk with her getting in trouble for something she has done incorrectly, and she often responds by getting very nervous and sweaty. However, the next few times her boss comes stampeding by, she congratulates Naomi for her progress and now when she comes by, Naomi no longer gets nervous and sweaty but slightly happy. This scenario is best understood by which of the following?

- A) Spontaneous Recovery.
- B) Inhibitory Conditioning.
- C) Reacquisition.
- D) Higher Order Conditioning.

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Correct! This scenario is an example of inhibitory conditioning, as the original negative response is being replaced through the learning of a new association between her boss and the positive response.

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following most accurately outlines the findings in the paper "Cognitive Maps in Rats and Men" by E.C. Tolman (1949)?

- A) Learning can be confirmed through later improvement in performance.
- B) Latent learning involves performance prior to any learning.
- C) Learning may occur despite no signs of improvement in performance.
- D) Unlike performance, learning may occur in the absence of reward.

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Correct! The rats in the third group learned the maze route on the first ten days despite no improvement in performance towards the goal box.

Question 1

1 / 1 point

Dr. Rome performed a conditioning experiment where participants learned to associate a song by Sublime called "Santeria" with scenes of violence. After some time, when hearing the song, the participants became unsettled and squeamish. Such feelings extended to other songs by Sublime, although not as intensely. If Dr. Rome wished to perform discrimination training to limit the response to the original song, what would be her CS+ and CS-?

- A) CS+ = scenes of violence ; CS- = scenes of happiness
- B) CS+ = Santeria ; CS- = scenes of violence
- C) CS+ = other Sublime songs ; CS- = scenes of happiness
- D) CS+ = Santeria ; CS- = other Sublime songs

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Correct! Santeria is the CS+ since it is the original stimulus. Other Sublime songs are the CS- since Dr. Rome is attempting to eliminate the association that generalized to these songs.

Question 2

1 / 1 point

Anna routinely injects heroine in both her kitchen and her car. She tends to inject the heroine while listening to the radio after a long shift at work that finishes around midnight. Which of the following scenarios would lead to the greatest feeling of withdrawal due to classical conditioning?

- A) Anna spends the entire day driving around the city in her car listening to her favourite radio station.

- B) Anna spends the entire day in her kitchen baking several recipes for an upcoming office party while watching television.
- C) Anna returns home from work one night and decides to make a pizza while listening to her favourite radio station.
- D) Anna encounters an individual injecting heroine while walking home from work one day.

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Correct! Anna is listening to the radio in her kitchen after work, all of which match the environmental cues she routinely injects heroine in. She would likely experience a great deal of withdrawal due to classical conditioning.

Question 3

1 / 1 point

Filip was bitten by a poisonous orange snake when he was a young boy, and since then is petrified of all snakes. If we assume snakes of other colours are harmless, which of the following best describes the use of discrimination training to target Filip's fear response?

- A) Filip should be presented with harmless snakes repeatedly to help remove his fear of snakes completely.
- B) Filip should be gradually presented with snakes varying in colour so he learns that none of them are harmful.

- C) Filip should take anti-anxiety medication before the trip to reduce his anxiety when presented with all the snakes.
- D) Filip should be presented with harmless snakes and taught to relax, followed by sessions in which an orange snake is presented with a fear response intact.

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Correct! Discrimination training involves presenting a CS- in the absence of a fearful stimulus to narrow the specificity of the subject's phobia to the CS+.

Question 4

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is the main purpose of the phenomenon of generalization in classical conditioning?

- A) To ensure that individuals respond similarly to similar stimuli in case they function the same as the original CS.
- B) To ensure that individuals are consciously aware of other potentially harmful stimuli besides the original CS.
- C) To ensure that inhibitory conditioning is more difficult to accomplish than excitatory conditioning.
- D) To ensure that stimuli related to the original CS do not elicit the same or similar responses as the original CS.

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Correct! Generalization involves the diffusion of CRs to stimuli that resemble the CS as a survival mechanism in case they elicit the same response.

Classical Recall

Question 5

1 / 1 point

What does extinction training consist of?

- A) Training involves repeated exposure to a range of CS's in the absence of the CR.
- B) Training involves repeated exposure to the original CS in the absence of the US.
- C) Training involves repeated exposure to a range of CS's in the absence of the US.
- D) Training involves repeated exposure to the original CS in the absence of the CR.

✓ [Hide Feedback](#)

Correct! Extinction training consists of repeated exposure to the original CS in the absence of the US until there is no longer a valid contingency between CS and US. At this point, the CS will be unable to elicit a CR.

Question 6

1 / 1 point

How can the increased likelihood of overdose when frequent drug users administer drugs outside of their usual environment be explained using classical conditioning?

- A) The CS (environment) is no longer paired with the US (drug use) to trigger the compensatory response.
- B) The CS (environment) is not present to trigger the CR (compensatory response).
- C) The CS (compensatory response) is no longer paired with the US (drug use).
- D) The US (drug use) is no longer paired with the UR (compensatory response).

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Correct! When a frequent drug user administers drugs, the drug effects (US) trigger compensatory responses to maintain homeostasis (UR) and the environment in which the individual normally takes drugs becomes the CS, triggering the CR of compensatory responses. Therefore, when this drug user administers drugs in an unfamiliar environment, there is no longer the CR of compensatory response before the drugs are administered and so the drugs seem to have a stronger effect on the individual, sometimes leading to a drug overdose.

Question 7

1 / 1 point

Which of the following is true regarding extinction and discrimination training?

- A) Discrimination results in a stronger response to the original CS.
- B) Extinction results in a more narrow generalization gradient.

- C) Extinction involves the presentation of a CS+.
- D) Discrimination involves the presentation of only the CS-.

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Correct! Extinction training involves repeated presentation of the CS+ without the occurrence of the US. Eventually, the contingency between CS+ and US is broken and the CS+ fails to elicit a CR.

Question 8

1 / 1 point

Which of the following statements is true of acquisition?

- A) According to the acquisition function, the majority of learning occurs early on.
- B) Pavlov was the first to observe the positively accelerated increasing function when studying digestion.
- C) The shape of the acquisition curve suggests that, while some learning occurs early on, most occurs during later trials.
- D) Acquisition requires many trials before a contingency is learned between CS and US.

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Correct! The negatively accelerated increasing acquisition function suggests that the majority of learning occurs early on with some learning occurring during subsequent trials.

Classical Text

Question 9

1 / 1 point

Modern learning psychology research has led to a refined understanding of the association developed in classical conditioning. Which of the following statements is supported by modern scientific evidence?

- A) The lack of a presentation of an unconditioned response after the unconditioned stimulus still provides important information about the contingency.
- B) Contiguity is sufficient but not always necessary for the acquisition of a learned association.
- C) In a contingency, the presentation of one stimulus reliably predicts whether or not the presentation of another will occur.
- D) Contiguity is both a necessary and sufficient condition for the acquisition of a learned association.

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Correct! A contingency can be formed both between a CS and the presence of a UR occurrence or between a CS and the lack of the UR occurrence. The latter is best represented in inhibitory learning.

Question 10

1 / 1 point

Which of the following best describes higher-order conditioning?

- B) One conditioned stimulus is paired with another conditioned stimulus to form another contingency, resulting in a conditioned response that is more intense.
- C) Two or more conditioned responses are elicited by the same conditioned stimulus; however, the conditioned response produced by the original conditioned stimulus is more intense.
- D) Two or more conditioned stimuli can elicit the same conditioned response; however, the conditioned response produced by the original conditioned stimulus is more resistant to extinction.

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Correct! Higher-order conditioning involves pairing a conditioned stimulus (CS2) with another conditioned stimulus (CS1), which itself was previously paired with an unconditioned stimulus. The original conditioned stimulus (CS1) is more resistant to extinction and produces a more intense conditioned response.

Quiz 3 - Classical Conditioning

1. Following an intense injury caused by a baseball to the head, Nikki became scared of baseballs and refused to go back and play. Her fear then generalized to a wide variety of balls. Which of the following would be the best option for discrimination training?

- A. Get Nikki to play catch with a variety of balls and if she gets hit at all, reassure her that everything will be ok and nothing serious will happen.
- B. Get Nikki to play catch with a variety of balls besides baseballs at different distances without them hitting her in the head.
- C. Get Nikki to play catch with baseballs at different distances but don't allow any of them to hit her in the head.
- D. Get Nikki to play catch with a variety of balls at different distances but allow her to get hit softly by everything except for baseballs.

2. Which of the following is the main purpose of the phenomenon of generalization in classical conditioning?

- A. To ensure that individuals are consciously aware of other potentially harmful stimuli besides the original CS.
- B. To ensure that stimuli related to the original CS do not elicit the same or similar responses as the original CS.
- C. To ensure that inhibitory conditioning is more difficult to accomplish than excitatory conditioning.
- D. To ensure that individuals respond similarly to similar stimuli in case they function the same as the original CS.

3. Which of the following is a key difference between the conditioned response (CR) and unconditioned response (UR)?

- A. The conditioned response occurs following presentation with both the CS+ and CS-, whereas the unconditioned response only occurs in response to the CS+.
- B. The conditioned response no longer occurs after treatment with extinction methods, whereas the unconditioned response remains.
- C. The conditioned response is resistant to generalization, whereas the unconditioned response is prone to generalization.

D. The conditioned response occurs naturally, whereas the unconditioned response occurs after the learning of a contingency.

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of the conditioned response during spontaneous recovery?

A. The conditioned response occurs in only a portion of the trials in which the conditioned stimulus is presented alone.

B. The conditioned response only remains for a limited time following spontaneous recovery, after which it becomes permanently extinct.

C. The conditioned response is only reintroduced by presenting the conditioned stimulus with the unconditioned stimulus.

D. The conditioned response occurs at a reduced strength when the conditioned stimulus is presented alone.

5. How can drug addiction be explained using classical conditioning?

A. The CS (drug taking) triggers the CR (euphoria from drug) resulting in intense cravings for the pleasing effects of the drug.

B. The US (location) triggers the UR (body's compensatory response) resulting in withdrawal symptoms and intense cravings for the drug.

C. The CS (environmental cues) triggers the CR (compensatory response), resulting in withdrawal symptoms and intense cravings for the drug.

D. The US (drug taking) triggers the UR (euphoria from drug) resulting in intense cravings for the pleasing effects of the drug.

6. Which of the following is a difference between the UR and CR?

A. Following development of a contingency, the CR undergoes generalization but not the UR.

B. The CR is elicited by the CS+ and CS- whereas the UR is elicited only by the CS+.

C. Following successful extinction training, the CR fails to be elicited but the UR remains.

D. The UR is learned very quickly following the US whereas the CR is learned slowly following the CS.

7. Which of the following statements about the CS is correct?

- A. The CS initially does not elicit a response.
- B. The CS is that which naturally elicits the CR.
- C. The CS initially elicits a US and later a CR.
- D. The CS eventually comes to elicit the UR.

8. Which of the following is true of extinction?

- A. Extinction is most successful when beginning with the least related contingency.
- B. Extinction involves unlearning the contingency between two stimuli.
- C. Extinction is most successful following many trials where the US does not follow the CS.
- D. Extinction involves the rapid relearning of a contingency following a rest period.

9. Experiments testing the latent learning phenomenon demonstrated a distinction between learning and performance using rats. In both conditions, rats were placed in a maze. One of these conditions had food in the goal box from the beginning, while the other had food added to the empty goal box midway through the experiment. Which of the following statements best describes their findings?

- A. Rats trained with a reward from the beginning performed better than the rats that were given a reward later.
- B. Under both conditions, the rats were learning, but the group given a reward from the beginning learned more and performed better.
- C. Rats trained with a reward from the beginning performed worse than the rats that were given a reward later.
- D. Under both conditions, the rats were learning, but there was no need for the group given the reward later to perform like the group given the reward from the beginning.

10. Which of the following correctly identifies the relationship between extinction and test trials?

A. Extinction trials are used to remove learned associations and test trials present the CS and US together to test whether the association has been successfully reinforced.

B. Extinction trials are the repeated presentation of the US and test trials are the presentation of just the CS once to see if the association is learned.

C. Extinction trials are presented repeatedly without the US and test trials are the presentation of just the CS once to see if the association is learned.

D. Extinction trials involve the presentation of the CS without the US and test trials present the CS and US together to test whether the associations have been removed after unlearning.

Answers: B,D,B,D,C,C,A,C,D,C