

Chapter 6 - Learning

1. Which psychological concept refers to a relatively durable change in behaviour or knowledge that is due to experience?
 - a. development
 - b. learning
 - c. operant conditioning
 - d. classical conditioning

ANSWER: b

2. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of learning?
 - a. Learning involves a change in behaviour or knowledge.
 - b. Learning is an automatic process.
 - c. Learning is relatively durable.
 - d. Learning is due to experience.

ANSWER: b

3. Which type of learning occurs when a stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response that was originally evoked by another stimulus?
 - a. observational learning
 - b. reinforcement
 - c. classical conditioning
 - d. operant conditioning

ANSWER: c

4. What occurs in classical conditioning?
 - a. Voluntary responses come to be controlled by their consequences.
 - b. An organism's response is influenced by the observation of others, who are called models.
 - c. An event following a response increases an organism's tendency to make that response.
 - d. A stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response that was originally evoked by another stimulus.

ANSWER: d

5. In classical conditioning, what is the UCS?
 - a. a previously neutral stimulus that has acquired the capacity to elicit a learned response
 - b. a stimulus that elicits a response without previous conditioning
 - c. a learned reaction to a stimulus that occurs as a result of previous conditioning
 - d. an unlearned reaction to a stimulus that occurs without previous conditioning

ANSWER: b

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6. In Pavlov's principle experiment, what was the unconditioned stimulus?

- a. salivation
- b. a light
- c. meat powder
- d. a tone

ANSWER: c

7. Which term refers to an unlearned reaction to a stimulus that occurs without previous conditioning?

- a. unconditioned response
- b. unconditioned stimulus
- c. conditioned response
- d. conditioned stimulus

ANSWER: a

8. In Pavlov's principal experiment, what term is used to describe the dog's salivation after receiving meat powder?

- a. unconditioned response
- b. unconditioned stimulus
- c. conditioned stimulus
- d. conditioned response

ANSWER: a

9. What is the term for a previously neutral stimulus that, through conditioning, acquires the capacity to elicit a response?

- a. unconditioned stimulus
- b. conditioned stimulus
- c. unconditioned response
- d. conditioned response

ANSWER: b

10. In Pavlov's principal experiment, what was the conditioned stimulus?

- a. meat powder
- b. tone
- c. light
- d. salivation

ANSWER: b

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11. A child covers her ears when she sees fireworks, before actually hearing the sound of the fireworks (that have scared her in the past). In this example, what classical conditioning term is used to label the sight of the fireworks?
- unconditioned response
 - conditioned stimulus
 - unconditioned stimulus
 - conditioned response

ANSWER: b

12. In classical conditioning, what is a conditioned response?
- unlearned reaction to a stimulus that occurs without previous conditioning
 - stimulus that evokes a response without previous conditioning
 - previously neutral stimulus that has acquired the capacity to evoke a learned response
 - learned reaction to a stimulus that occurs as a result of previous conditioning

ANSWER: d

13. In Pavlov's principal experiment, what is the term for a dog salivating after hearing a tone?
- conditioned response
 - unconditioned stimulus
 - unconditioned response
 - conditioned stimulus

ANSWER: a

14. Imagine eating your favourite dessert. If just thinking about the dessert causes your mouth to water, then what is the classical conditioning term for your salivation, in this case?
- unconditioned stimulus
 - conditioned response
 - conditioned stimulus
 - unconditioned response

ANSWER: b

15. Bella has an intense fear of dogs. Her fear dates back to when, as a young child, she was attacked and bitten by a stray dog. Which process likely brought about Bella's dog phobia?
- classical conditioning
 - negative reinforcement
 - operant conditioning
 - observational learning

ANSWER: a

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16. Which childhood behaviours could be easily explained by classical conditioning?
- a toddler becoming potty-trained
 - a child learning to fear the dentist
 - a child learning to pick up her toys
 - a child learning to feed himself

ANSWER: b

17. Every Sunday morning when Marco was a young child, his family would have a special breakfast complete with freshly baked cinnamon rolls. To this day he finds himself smiling whenever he smells cinnamon rolls baking. In this example, what is the smell of cinnamon rolls?
- cue
 - conditioned stimulus
 - unconditioned stimulus
 - discriminative stimulus

ANSWER: b

18. Which example of behaviours is NOT learned through classical conditioning?
- the physiological functioning of the immune system
 - voluntary behaviours such as setting the table for dinner
 - both pleasant and unpleasant emotional responses
 - simple reflexive behaviours such as blinking

ANSWER: b

19. What is the conditioned response that advertisers are attempting to create if they try to sell clothing by pairing the clothing with images of attractive models and celebrities?
- increased sales elicited by the celebrities
 - decreased fear elicited by the clothes
 - positive emotions elicited by the clothing
 - positive emotions elicited by the celebrities

ANSWER: c

20. What is the subset of classical conditioning that is closely associated with advertising techniques?
- social learning
 - evaluative conditioning
 - aversive conditioning
 - operant conditioning

ANSWER: b

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21. According to conditioning models of drug tolerance, why do drug users start using larger and larger doses over time?
- The drug effect is a UCR that is very rewarding, so more is used over time.
 - The CR compensates for the effect of the drug, resulting in a smaller high than usual with the same dose.
 - The CS becomes ineffective in eliciting the typical high, so a more salient CS must be used.
 - The CS becomes larger and larger over time, so the drug dose must become larger as well.

ANSWER: b

22. In classical conditioning, what is the term for the initial stage of learning a new association?
- acquisition
 - habituation
 - adaptation
 - contingency

ANSWER: a

23. What do we call the gradual weakening and disappearance of a tendency to make a conditioned response?
- stimulus discrimination
 - extinction
 - spontaneous recovery
 - higher-order conditioning

ANSWER: b

24. When Veronica first quit smoking she felt cravings for cigarettes whenever she had a cup of coffee, because in the past she always had a cigarette when she took a coffee break. Eventually, several months after quitting, Veronica gradually stopped experiencing the cravings. What is the term for the gradual decline in Veronica's cravings?
- spontaneous recovery
 - higher-order conditioning
 - stimulus discrimination
 - extinction

ANSWER: d

25. When does extinction of a conditioned response in classical conditioning occur?
- when the CS is occasionally presented without the UCS
 - when the CS is repeatedly presented without the UCS
 - when the UCS is repeatedly presented without the UCR
 - when the UCS is occasionally presented without the UCR

ANSWER: b

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26. Which of the following is an example of spontaneous recovery?
- Justin salivates when he hears the lunch bell ring.
 - Erik no longer thinks about his ex-girlfriend even when he smells her perfume.
 - Julie thought she was over her drug cravings, but they came back when she watched a documentary about addicts.
 - Ella is slowly learning to avoid swearing at work.

ANSWER: c

27. When Veronica first quit smoking, she experienced cravings for cigarettes whenever she took a coffee break. Gradually, those cravings went away and she doesn't typically think of smoking when she has a coffee now. Sometimes, however, she still experiences a craving for cigarettes during a coffee break. What do we call the occasional craving that Veronica experiences now?
- spontaneous recovery
 - extinction
 - stimulus discrimination
 - higher-order conditioning

ANSWER: a

28. Last year Stacia went to a psychologist and was cured of her dog phobia. Today, however, while jogging in the park she was overcome with anxiety when she saw a young man jogging toward her with his golden retriever on a leash. What happened to Stacia's dog phobia?
- It had not been extinguished after all.
 - It showed spontaneous recovery.
 - It showed stimulus generalization.
 - It showed higher-order conditioning.

ANSWER: b

29. When an organism that has learned a conditioned response also responds with the same response to a new stimulus that is similar to the conditioned stimulus, what is that called?
- spontaneous recovery
 - stimulus discrimination
 - extinction
 - stimulus generalization

ANSWER: d

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30. If a dog that has been classically conditioned to salivate when shown a square also salivates when shown a rectangle, what does the dog's behaviour illustrate?
- stimulus generalization
 - stimulus discrimination
 - indiscriminate learning
 - generalized learning

ANSWER: a

31. A dog has been conditioned to salivate in the presence of a 1000 hertz tone. Which of the following tones will elicit the MOST salivation from the dog?
- 1500 hertz
 - 1400 hertz
 - 1200 hertz
 - 900 hertz

ANSWER: d

32. What is it called when an organism responds to a specific stimulus or conditioned stimulus and doesn't respond to another stimulus that is similar to the conditioned stimulus?
- first-order conditioning
 - stimulus generalization
 - stimulus discrimination
 - extinction

ANSWER: c

33. If a dog that has been classically conditioned to salivate when shown a square does NOT salivate when shown a triangle, what does the dog's behaviour illustrate?
- extinction
 - stimulus discrimination
 - stimulus generalization
 - first-order conditioning

ANSWER: b

34. A dog has been conditioned to salivate in the presence of a 1000 hertz tone, but whenever an 800 hertz tone was presented there would be no food presented. Which of the following tones will elicit the LEAST salivation from the dog?
- 1200 hertz
 - 1100 hertz
 - 900 hertz
 - 700 hertz

ANSWER: d

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35. Pavlov conditioned a dog to salivate to the sound of a tone. He then paired a light with the tone until the dog salivated to the light alone. What is this an example of?
- stimulus generalization
 - stimulus discrimination
 - higher-order conditioning
 - spontaneous recovery

ANSWER: c

36. What must be done to create higher-order conditioning?
- present a UCS that elicits a novel UCR
 - pair a new CS with an established CS
 - pair the CS with a new UCS
 - repeatedly present the CS without presenting the UCS

ANSWER: b

37. Which of the following types of conditioning could cause a dog to salivate to a light that was NEVER previously paired with food?
- stimulus discrimination and higher-order conditioning
 - stimulus generalization and higher-order conditioning
 - higher-order conditioning and spontaneous recovery
 - stimulus generalization and stimulus discrimination

ANSWER: b

38. Which individual is most closely associated with operant conditioning?
- B. F. Skinner
 - Albert Bandura
 - Shepard Siegel
 - Ivan Pavlov

ANSWER: a

39. If you give your dog a treat every time he jumps through a hoop, what method are you using?
- operant conditioning
 - classical conditioning
 - observational learning
 - latent learning

ANSWER: a

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40. Which behaviours would be most appropriate to change using operant conditioning?
- allergic responses to the sight of cats
 - frequency of studying
 - heart rate
 - a phobic response to airplanes

ANSWER: b

41. What happens in operant conditioning?
- An organism's response is influenced by the observation of others, who are called models.
 - Voluntary responses come to be controlled by their consequences.
 - An organism's tendency to give a response reappears after a period of time.
 - A stimulus acquires the capacity to evoke a response that was originally evoked by another stimulus.

ANSWER: b

42. What is another name for operant conditioning?
- observational learning
 - instrumental learning
 - latent conditioning
 - classical conditioning

ANSWER: b

43. With which research topic is Edward Thorndike associated?
- training pigeons to have superstitious responses
 - training dogs to salivate in response to sounds
 - documenting cats' abilities to escape from puzzle boxes
 - documenting children's responses to role models

ANSWER: c

44. Which of the following is defined by the statement "If a response in the presence of a stimulus leads to satisfying effects, the association between the stimulus and the response is strengthened"?
- acquisition
 - reinforcement
 - latent learning
 - the law of effect

ANSWER: d

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45. The cats that escaped from Thorndike's puzzle boxes got faster at escaping over time, but the change was quite gradual. What did Thorndike interpret about this pattern of behaviour change?
- Learning occurs as a result of gradual strengthening of rewarded behaviours.
 - Learning is enhanced when there is time for reflection in between trials.
 - Cats require exposure to experienced models in order to learn appropriately.
 - Cats are capable of thinking and understand the problems they solve.

ANSWER: a

46. B. F. Skinner demonstrated that organisms tend to repeat responses that are followed by favourable consequences. What did Skinner call these favourable consequences?
- bribes
 - reinforcement
 - rewards
 - unconditioned stimuli

ANSWER: b

47. While out trick-or-treating for Halloween, at first Billy's neighbours had to remind him to say "trick or treat" before they dropped their treats into his bag. As he continued to visit houses in the neighbourhood, soon Billy would say "trick or treat" as soon as the neighbours answered the door. In this situation, which operant conditioning term describes the treats he received for the behaviour of saying "trick or treat"?
- reward
 - discriminative stimulus
 - conditioned stimulus
 - reinforcement

ANSWER: d

48. While out trick-or-treating for Halloween, at first Billy's neighbours had to remind him to say "trick or treat" before they dropped their treats into his bag. As he continued to visit houses in the neighbourhood, soon Billy would say "trick or treat" as soon as the neighbours answered the door. In this situation, which operant conditioning term describes the change in Billy's behaviour as a result of the reminders and treats?
- contingency
 - classical conditioning
 - shaping
 - observational learning

ANSWER: c

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49. As a rat in a Skinner Box presses a lever, a machine documents each lever press over time. What is the term for the pattern of data that is produced by that machine
- acquisition
 - reinforcement contingency
 - conditional response
 - cumulative record

ANSWER: d

50. In an operant conditioning study, a Skinner Box can be programmed to provide food with a rule that is based on the responses made by the animal in the box. What is the term for this rule?
- cumulative record
 - conditional response
 - reinforcement contingency
 - shaping

ANSWER: c

51. If the cumulative record for Rat A has a steep slope, while Rat B's has a shallow slope, what would you conclude?
- Rat A has a higher rate of responding than Rat B.
 - Rat B has a higher rate of responding than Rat A.
 - Both Rat A and Rat B have high rates of responding.
 - Both Rat A and Rat B have low rates of responding.

ANSWER: a

52. After responding at a steady rate for several minutes, a rat pauses and does not respond at all for a period of time. How would this pause be reflected in the cumulative record?
- a gradually increasing slope
 - a vertical line
 - a gradually decreasing slope
 - a horizontal line

ANSWER: d

53. What is the major difference between responses that are relevant to classical conditioning and responses that are relevant to operant conditioning?
- Classical responses are elicited while operant responses are emitted.
 - Classical responses are emitted while operant responses are elicited.
 - Classical responses are innate while operant responses are learned.
 - Classical responses are learned while operant responses are innate.

ANSWER: a

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54. Operant responses are typically established through a gradual process in which closer and closer approximations of the desired response are reinforced. What is this process called?
- shaping
 - modelling
 - discrimination
 - reinforcement contingency

ANSWER: a

55. If you are using “shaping” to increase the likelihood that a child will put away all his toys, what would you need to do each time the child does a better job of putting away his toys than he did previously?
- give the child a closer approximation to the reinforcement
 - model the correct behaviour by picking up the remaining toys
 - provide reinforcement to the child
 - give the child a UCS

ANSWER: c

56. If you wanted to teach your pet parakeet to give you a kiss on the cheek, which technique would be most effective?
- higher-order conditioning
 - modelling
 - shaping
 - classical conditioning

ANSWER: c

57. What happens to an operant response, in order to extinguish that response?
- It is followed by intermittent reinforcement.
 - It is no longer associated with the CS.
 - It is no longer followed by reinforcement.
 - It is followed by continuous punishment

ANSWER: c

58. If you decide to stop feeding your dog any food from the table, in order to reduce the dog’s behaviour of begging at the table, which procedure are you using?
- shaping
 - reinforcement
 - extinction
 - punishment

ANSWER: c

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59. Tyler still sends a lot of text messages to his ex-girlfriend even though she no longer responds to them. Which term characterizes Tyler's behaviour of sending texts to his ex?
- higher-order conditioning
 - resistance to extinction
 - generalization
 - reinforcement contingency

ANSWER: b

60. While out trick-or-treating for Halloween, at first Billy's neighbours had to remind him to say "trick or treat" before they dropped their treats into his bag. As he continued to visit houses in the neighbourhood, soon Billy would say "trick or treat" as soon as the neighbours answered the door. Which operant conditioning term is used to describe the cue provided by the neighbours answering the door?
- discriminative stimulus
 - conditioned stimulus
 - reward
 - reinforcer

ANSWER: a

61. At preschool, Jaspreet has learned that she must wash her hands before snack-time in order to get a snack. At home, she has started to wash her hands before asking for snacks. Which process does Jaspreet's behaviour illustrate?
- stimulus generalization
 - shaping
 - higher-order conditioning
 - stimulus discrimination

ANSWER: a

62. At preschool, Courtney has learned that she must wash her hands before snack-time in order to get a snack. At home, however, her parents do not check to make sure she washes her hands. When she is home, Courtney does not wash her hands before eating. Which process does Courtney's behaviour illustrate?
- stimulus generalization
 - shaping
 - stimulus discrimination
 - higher-order conditioning

ANSWER: c

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63. A rat gets food for pushing a lever when a green light is on but no food for pushing a lever when a red light is on. As a result of stimulus discrimination, what will the rat do?
- push a lever only when the red light is on
 - stop responding to both the green and red lights
 - push a lever only when the green light is on
 - respond equally to the green and red lights

ANSWER: c

64. Six-year-old Sam asks only his father if he can stay up past his bedtime and never asks his mother. Which term could be used to describe Sam's father?
- generalized stimulus
 - reinforcement
 - discriminative stimulus
 - schedule of reinforcement

ANSWER: c

65. Which term would be used to describe reinforcers like tasty food or hugs from your favourite people?
- reinforcement contingencies
 - secondary reinforcers
 - primary reinforcers
 - discriminative stimuli

ANSWER: c

66. Why are primary reinforcers effective?
- They satisfy biological needs.
 - The organism has learned to desire them.
 - We want approval for our actions.
 - They have been associated with secondary reinforcers.

ANSWER: a

67. What is true of secondary reinforcers?
- They satisfy biological needs.
 - We have to learn to find them reinforcing.
 - They are less effective and salient compared to primary reinforcers.
 - They are often used as punishment.

ANSWER: b

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68. When you were a child and you first realized that you could use money to buy candy and other treats, what did money become?
- a. a secondary reinforcer
 - b. an operant reinforcer
 - c. a classical reinforcer
 - d. a primary reinforcer

ANSWER: a

69. What is most likely to lead to the development of a superstitious behaviour?
- a. incomplete extinction trials
 - b. partial reinforcement schedules
 - c. non-contingent reinforcement
 - d. classical conditioning

ANSWER: c

70. What is a schedule of reinforcement?
- a. a description of whether positive or negative reinforcement is in use
 - b. a specific pattern of presentation of reinforcers over time
 - c. a pattern of resistance to extinction
 - d. the reinforcement of closer and closer approximation of a desired response

ANSWER: b

71. Zane is allowed to play video games after every time he helps with doing dishes. What is this pattern of reinforcement called?
- a. continuous reinforcement
 - b. secondary reinforcement
 - c. intermittent reinforcement
 - d. primary reinforcement

ANSWER: a

72. When Jeff compliments Marnie, she sometimes gives him a big kiss. What is this pattern of reinforcement called?
- a. primary reinforcement
 - b. continuous reinforcement
 - c. secondary reinforcement
 - d. intermittent reinforcement

ANSWER: d

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73. Which type of reinforcement schedule leads to the greatest resistance to extinction?
- continuous reinforcement schedule
 - intermittent reinforcement schedule
 - secondary reinforcement schedule
 - primary reinforcement schedule

ANSWER: b

74. In an FR schedule, when is the reinforcement given?
- for the first response that occurs after a fixed time interval has elapsed
 - after a fixed number of nonreinforced responses
 - for the first response after a variable time interval has elapsed
 - after a variable number of nonreinforced responses

ANSWER: b

75. If an employee of a company that conducts telephone surveys receives \$1.00 for every three completed surveys he conducts, which schedule is he being paid on?
- fixed ratio schedule
 - variable ratio schedule
 - variable interval schedule
 - fixed interval schedule

ANSWER: a

76. Which schedule of reinforcement involves reinforcement that is given after a variable number of nonreinforced responses?
- variable ratio schedule
 - fixed interval schedule
 - fixed ratio schedule
 - variable interval schedule

ANSWER: a

77. Which schedule of reinforcement should you use if you want a rat in a Skinner Box to respond with both a high and steady rate of response?
- fixed ratio schedule
 - fixed interval schedule
 - variable interval schedule
 - variable ratio schedule

ANSWER: d

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78. Many people find it hard to “walk away from” or stop playing a slot machine. What schedule of reinforcement is responsible for this tendency?
- fixed ratio schedule
 - variable ratio schedule
 - fixed interval schedule
 - variable interval schedule

ANSWER: b

79. If your job pays you on an interval schedule, what is the rule that determines when you get paid?
- how much time has gone by
 - how many hours you have worked
 - how many products you have completed
 - how much effort you have made

ANSWER: a

80. In a fixed interval schedule, when is the reinforcement given?
- at the first response after a variable time interval has elapsed
 - at the first response after a fixed time interval has elapsed
 - after a variable number of nonreinforced responses
 - after a fixed number of nonreinforced responses

ANSWER: b

81. In which reinforcement schedule is a reinforcement given for the first response after an unpredictable amount of time has elapsed?
- fixed interval schedule
 - variable ratio schedule
 - fixed ratio schedule
 - variable interval schedule

ANSWER: d

82. When Beth goes with her dad to the grocery store, she always asks him to buy chocolate ice cream. Approximately once a month he will purchase the ice cream. On what type of schedule is Beth’s asking for chocolate ice cream being reinforced?
- variable ratio schedule
 - variable interval schedule
 - fixed interval schedule
 - fixed ratio schedule

ANSWER: b

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83. In a Skinner Box, rats often pause after getting food. Which schedule of reinforcement leads to the longest pauses?
- fixed interval schedule
 - fixed ratio schedule
 - variable interval schedule
 - variable ratio schedule

ANSWER: a

84. What is a procedure called when a response is strengthened by following it with a rewarding stimulus?
- negative reinforcement
 - punishment
 - primary reinforcement
 - positive reinforcement

ANSWER: d

85. Kristine's dog barks more every time Kristine yells at the dog for barking. In this situation, when Kristine yells at the dog, what is she doing?
- positive reinforcement
 - negative reinforcement
 - secondary reinforcement
 - punishment

ANSWER: a

86. Pat takes a prescription medication in order to reduce pain, and Kelly takes the same medication in order to experience a "drug high." What is the difference between Pat's and Kelly's behaviour?
- Pat is positively reinforced, but Kelly is negatively reinforced.
 - Pat gets negative reinforcement, but Kelly gets positive reinforcement.
 - Pat is avoiding negative punishment, but Kelly is avoiding positive punishment.
 - Pat experiences punishment, but Kelly experiences reinforcement.

ANSWER: b

87. Pat studies in order to get good grades and to receive praise. Kelly studies so that her mother will stop nagging her. What is the difference between Pat's and Kelly's behaviour?
- Pat gets negative reinforcement, but Kelly gets positive reinforcement.
 - Pat gets positive reinforcement, but Kelly gets negative reinforcement.
 - Pat is avoiding negative punishment, but Kelly is avoiding positive punishment.
 - Pat experiences punishment, but Kelly experiences reinforcement.

ANSWER: b

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88. Which of the following pairs will increase the probability that a response will be repeated?
- a. reinforcement and punishment
 - b. positive reinforcement and punishment
 - c. negative reinforcement and punishment
 - d. positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement

ANSWER: d

89. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?
- a. ending a time-out when the child apologizes for her behaviour
 - b. allowing a student to take a make-up exam
 - c. grounding a teenager for missing curfew
 - d. giving a student extra credit for class participation

ANSWER: a

90. When Henrik's Uncle Oleg visits, Oleg always gives Henrik an intense tickling and will stop this "tickle-torture" only when Henrik says "Uncle." Henrik's response of saying "Uncle" is strengthened through which process?
- a. avoidance learning
 - b. punishment
 - c. negative reinforcement
 - d. positive reinforcement

ANSWER: c

91. Which type of learning is being employed if a rat bar-presses in order to turn off an electrical shock?
- a. punishment
 - b. positive reinforcement
 - c. avoidance learning
 - d. escape learning

ANSWER: d

92. Which of the following occurs when a rat learns to press a lever in order to prevent a shock from happening?
- a. escape learning
 - b. punishment
 - c. secondary learning
 - d. avoidance learning

ANSWER: d

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93. A rat in a Skinner Box learns that a red light comes on just before a shock is presented. The rat learns to press the button at that time in order to prevent the shock. Which of the following is illustrated by this example?
- escape learning
 - avoidance learning
 - positive punishment
 - positive reinforcement

ANSWER: b

94. If you start driving your car without fastening your seatbelt, you will hear a somewhat annoying sound. What type of learning have you demonstrated if you fasten the seatbelt after the sound has begun?
- escape learning
 - avoidance learning
 - positive reinforcement
 - positive punishment

ANSWER: a

95. When Amir was a teenager, his mother nagged him repeatedly to clean his room. He learned that if he cleaned his room on Saturday mornings, she would not start nagging at all. What does this example illustrate?
- positive reinforcement
 - avoidance learning
 - escape learning
 - negative punishment

ANSWER: b

96. Which of the following pairs of processes are involved in the acquisition of phobias and also the tendency of phobias to show a high resistance to extinction?
- classical and operant conditioning
 - positive and negative reinforcement
 - operant conditioning and observation learning
 - reinforcement and punishment

ANSWER: a

97. Which of the following leads to a decrease in the tendency to emit a particular response?
- negative reinforcement
 - resistance to extinction
 - punishment
 - positive reinforcement

ANSWER: c

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98. Which of the following is NOT an example of punishment?
- a. nagging a child until she pick up her toys
 - b. taking away a child's TV privileges for one week for a bad report card
 - c. making a child sit in the corner for 10 minutes for rudeness
 - d. laughing at a classmate when he asks a "dumb question" in class

ANSWER: a

99. When Alek does not complete his homework in time, his mother takes away the power cord for his video game system. What does this example illustrate?
- a. corporal punishment
 - b. punishment
 - c. aversion therapy
 - d. negative reinforcement

ANSWER: b

100. Emily always talks out in class, often interrupting the teacher and causing disruptions. In order to deal with these interruptions, Emily's teacher has started to criticize Emily for her lack of control each time she speaks without raising her hand. If Emily's disruptive behaviour increases, then the teacher's methods constitute which type of contingency?
- a. negative reinforcement
 - b. positive reinforcement
 - c. negative punishment
 - d. positive punishment

ANSWER: b

101. Which of the following is an example of punishment?
- a. Elsa studies harder after being warned that a test is coming.
 - b. Craig stops crying after his brother apologizes for hitting him.
 - c. Terry flirts each time Ellen wears a skirt, so Ellen stops wearing skirts.
 - d. Students get louder when the teacher yells at them for being loud.

ANSWER: a

102. Which of the following is one of your textbook's guidelines for making punishment more effective?
- a. Do not apply punishment swiftly; instead, allow the child time to think about the coming punishment.
 - b. Because it is not necessary, do not explain the punishment to the child.
 - c. Use a punishment that is somewhat more severe than necessary.
 - d. Make punishment consistent.

ANSWER: d

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103. Which of the following is associated with children who are regularly spanked?
- better self-control
 - lower IQ scores
 - better performance in school
 - lower levels of later aggression

ANSWER: b

104. Which statement is supported by research on instinctive drift and conditioned taste aversions?
- There are universal laws of learning.
 - Given enough learning trials, any association can be learned.
 - Some species learn faster than others.
 - There are biological constraints on learning.

ANSWER: d

105. A dog normally gets a treat each time he fetches the TV remote for his owner. Recently, the dog has started to run away with the remote, chew on it, and has even tried to bury it in the backyard. Which of the following could help explain this behaviour?
- instinctive drift
 - negative reinforcement
 - extinction
 - stimulus generalization

ANSWER: a

106. The raccoons used by the Brelands learned to deposit single coins into a slot for food, but they could not learn to deposit two coins into the slot. Which statement is supported by this result?
- It is nearly impossible to operantly condition raccoons.
 - Some behaviours are easily learned by animals, but only through classical conditioning.
 - Instinctive patterns of behaviour can interfere with conditioning.
 - It is nearly impossible to classically condition raccoons.

ANSWER: c

107. Which process is responsible for conditioned taste aversions?
- observational learning
 - classical conditioning
 - shaping
 - operant conditioning

ANSWER: b

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108. A wolf eats a new food that has a novel taste and smell that it finds at a place where it had never found food before. Hours after eating the food, the wolf develops nausea. In the future, which foods are most likely to be avoided by that wolf?
- those found at the same place
 - those of the same taste or smell
 - those of the same colour
 - those found at the same time of day

ANSWER: b

109. According to Seligman, which of the following helps to explain why we learn things like taste aversions very quickly?
- instinctive drift
 - preparedness
 - shaping
 - resistance to extinction

ANSWER: b

110. Which of the following statements reflects the predominant view among learning theorists today?
- There is no such thing as “the” learning process.
 - All species are capable of learning all the same responses.
 - Associations can be conditioned between any stimulus an organism can sense and any response the organism can make.
 - The basic mechanisms of learning are similar across species.

ANSWER: d

111. Which of the following is an example of Tolman’s concept of latent learning?
- A rat presses a new lever in the same way that it pressed a familiar lever.
 - A man is unaware that his dislike of broccoli is a result of a food allergy.
 - A seeing-eye dog learns quickly to turn on the lights in a new place because the switches are in the same location as at home.
 - A woman knows where to find the hat store in her favourite mall, even though she’s never shopped at the hat store.

ANSWER: d

112. According to the cognitive explanation of classical conditioning, what is true of a “good” CS?
- It accurately predicts the presentation of the UCS.
 - It is presented immediately after the UCS.
 - It has been paired with the UCS many times.
 - It is novel or intense.

ANSWER: a

Chapter 6 - Learning

113. Which of the following requires a cognitive explanation, rather than the traditional mechanical view of conditioning put forth by Pavlov and Skinner?
- A dog learns to bark whenever the doorbell rings.
 - A girl learns to avoid a bully at school.
 - A toddler pretends to “cook dinner” with toys after observing his parents cooking.
 - A man avoids fish after getting sick at a seafood buffet.

ANSWER: c

114. Ivan Pavlov and B. F. Skinner viewed conditioning as a purely mechanical process, but how do modern learning psychologists view conditioning?
- It is still viewed as a clearly mechanical process.
 - It is seen as a predominantly passive process.
 - It is seen as also involving cognitive components.
 - It is seen as a predominantly active process.

ANSWER: c

115. Which type of learning occurs when an organism’s response is influenced by the observation of others who are called models?
- observational learning
 - operant conditioning
 - shaping
 - classical conditioning

ANSWER: a

116. What is ruled out by evidence of observational learning?
- behaviour is weakened by extinction
 - reinforcement is necessary to strengthen behaviour
 - punishment can have negative outcomes
 - behaviour is influenced by classical conditioning

ANSWER: b

117. It is very likely that you learned how to turn on the TV and change channels as a young child without your parents ever specifically teaching you to do so. In fact, your parents likely maintained control over the TV. In this case, how did your learning occur?
- through operant conditioning
 - through negative modelling
 - through observational learning
 - through classical conditioning

ANSWER: c

Chapter 6 - Learning

118. Imagine parents asking Albert Bandura for advice on how they should teach their young child to say “please” and “thank you.” What would Bandura most likely suggest?
- Use negative reinforcement and withhold the requested item until the child says “please.”
 - Consistently say “please” and “thank you,” and reinforce any similar behaviour by the child.
 - Give the child positive reinforcement for saying “please” and “thank you” correctly each time.
 - Modelling the behaviour of saying “please” and “thank you” will be sufficient.

ANSWER: b

119. Which of the following provides the best explanation for cultural and regional traditions?
- classical conditioning
 - stimulus discrimination
 - operant conditioning
 - observational learning

ANSWER: d

120. What did Albert Bandura distinguish between in his research?
- reinforcement of a response and punishment of a response
 - the acquisition and the performance of the response
 - instinctive drift and conditioned taste aversions
 - classical conditioning and operant conditioning

ANSWER: b

121. You have observed your friend Kyle have great success in his relationship because he is very thoughtful. For example, he brings flowers for no reason and he offers foot-rubs when he knows that his partner is stressed. You know that these behaviours would be beneficial in your own relationship, because you’ve seen how rewarding it is for Kyle, and yet you do not actually employ these strategies. As a result, your relationship is in trouble. What would Albert Bandura suggest about this situation?
- There is a difference between acquisition of learning and performance.
 - You have been classically conditioned to ignore your relationship.
 - You haven’t learned anything from Kyle.
 - Observational learning is weaker than other forms of learning.

ANSWER: a

122. What has been demonstrated by research examining the long-term effects of media violence?
- The more violence children watch on TV the less aggressive they tend to act at home and school.
 - Watching violence on TV causes relatively nonaggressive children to become more aggressive but does not increase the level of aggression of relatively aggressive children.
 - No consistent relationship exists between how much violence children watch on TV and aggressive behaviour.
 - The more violence children watch on TV the more aggressive they tend to be at home and school.

ANSWER: d

Chapter 6 - Learning

123. Which of the following becomes more active when you do an action, and also when you observe someone else doing that action?
- mirror neurons
 - bimodal neurons
 - dopaminergic neurons
 - serotonergic neurons

ANSWER: a

124. Which unifying theme in psychology is reflected by the existence of biological constraints on learning, such as instinctive drift and conditioned taste aversions?
- Psychology is empirical.
 - Heredity and environment jointly influence behaviour.
 - Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - Our behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.

ANSWER: b

125. Many parenting books, dog training manuals, and business management approaches all advocate the use of operant conditioning techniques to encourage desirable behaviour in children, pets, and employees. Which unifying theme in psychology is reflected by the widespread knowledge of and application of conditioning techniques?
- Heredity and environment jointly influence behaviour.
 - Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
 - Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - Our behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.

ANSWER: c

126. Which modification goal responds best to behaviour modification?
- a specific overt behaviour; for example, "I will walk the dog every day"
 - a specific goal; for example, "I will get a 4.00 GPA this semester"
 - a broadly defined behaviour; for example, "I will be friendlier"
 - a personality trait; for example, "I will stop being irritable"

ANSWER: a

127. What is the first step in a behaviour modification program?
- Pick an appropriate reinforcement.
 - Design the program.
 - Gather baseline data.
 - Specify a target behaviour.

ANSWER: d

Chapter 6 - Learning

128. Jason has noticed that he is more likely to play video games, instead of study, whenever his roommate is home. Which of the following is considered to be an antecedent in this example?
- the behaviour of studying
 - video games
 - Jason
 - the presence of the roommate

ANSWER: d

129. Tammy tends to eat a lot of junk food when she studies in the kitchen. She has decided to study only in her bedroom and to keep healthy snacks handy. Which of the following terms refers to this technique?
- control of antecedents
 - negative reinforcement
 - latent learning
 - stimulus generalization

ANSWER: a

130. What is the most common form of “cheating” in self-induced behaviour modification programs?
- avoiding punishment
 - providing frequent reinforcers
 - enjoying the reinforcer without earning it
 - punishing inappropriately

ANSWER: c

131. The advertising industry often attempts to manipulate consumers so that they will have positive associations with a company’s product. Which learning principles are typically applied for this purpose?
- observational learning
 - operant conditioning
 - behaviour modification
 - classical conditioning

ANSWER: d

132. A political candidate uses a negative campaign commercial in which the candidate’s opponent is shown alongside a negative image of an angry mob. What is the intent of this commercial?
- to create an accurate contrast between the candidate and the opponent
 - to indicate to the public that the opponent was the individual who angered the mob in the first place
 - to associate the opponent with a negative emotional response
 - to associate positive emotional responses with the candidate who sponsored the commercial

ANSWER: c

Chapter 6 - Learning

133. What do we call the positive emotions that Francine feels when she first smells bread baking?

- a. conditioned stimulus
- b. conditioned response
- c. unconditioned stimulus
- d. unconditioned response

ANSWER: b

134. What is reflected by Francine's tendency to respond most to the smell of baking bread, but also to other baking smells?

- a. preparedness
- b. resistance to extinction
- c. operant conditioning
- d. stimulus generalization

ANSWER: d

135. When the owner of the bakery gave Francine a tart for coming in and chatting, what type of reinforcer did she get?

- a. primary reinforcer
- b. conditioned reinforcer
- c. secondary reinforcer
- d. intermittent reinforcer

ANSWER: a

136. If the experience of illness decreased the likelihood that Francine would go back to the bakery, what is this contingency called?

- a. extinction
- b. punishment
- c. escape learning
- d. negative reinforcement

ANSWER: b

137. If Francine develops a conditioned taste aversion, which of the following stimuli is most likely to make her feel queasy?

- a. the taste of mangoes
- b. the sight of the bakery
- c. the smell of baking bread
- d. chatting with a store owner

ANSWER: a