

Note: These questions are part of a larger data base of questions on the learning theory unit and are selected to represent the type question you should expect on exam three. You can, in fact, expect to see many of these very same questions on that exam. A small number of them, moreover, may deal with topics not covered in lectures but are discussed in your textbook. Nevertheless, you are still responsible for the content of your text book reading assignments as well as all other assigned reading plus the content of lectures, videos, and material on the web site.

1. According to J. B. Watson's research on children, there are only ____ emotions that are inborn and able to be drawn out by very precise stimuli. 8/1
 - A) 2
 - B) 6
 - C) 9
 - D) 3

2. Aristotle proposed _____ "Laws of Mental Association" explaining how we come to remember events, facts, ideas, and concepts. 8/2
 - A) 10
 - B) 7
 - C) 5
 - D) 4
 - E) 8

3. Which of the following describes the state of affairs after classical conditioning? 8/3
 - A) US-UR
 - B) US-CR
 - C) CS-UR
 - D) CS-CU
 - E) CS-CR

4. In the situation where an auto manufacturer displays an attractive female model as a "prop" on a car at an auto show, the goal appears to be to have her function as a(n) ____ directed at male viewers with the hope that they will associate her "arousing" effect on them with the new car and, of course, ultimately purchase it. 8/4
 - A) negative reinforcer
 - B) UCR
 - C) positive reinforcer
 - D) UCS
 - E) CR

5. Which of the following is often used to assess nervous system health in unconscious accident victims, 8/5
in a hospital ER for example?
- A) eye blink reflex
 - B) pupillary reflex
 - C) salivation reflex
 - D) sneezing reflex
 - E) startle reflex
6. The young child who had his fears removed through classical conditioning was: 8/6
- A) George
 - B) Faith
 - C) Peter
 - D) Fernando
 - E) Albert
7. That acts reinforced tend to be repeated is the principle of 8/7
- A) classical conditioning
 - B) generalization
 - C) stimulus control
 - D) discrimination
 - E) operant conditioning
8. In Thorndike's LAW OF EFFECT, events critical for conditioning 8/8
- A) occur simultaneously with the response.
 - B) are unrelated to the response except during extinction.
 - C) occur before the response.
 - D) occur after the response.
 - E) none of the above
9. In the acronym-like phrase "Psychology's A,B, Cs," the A stands for: 8/9
- A) anticipation
 - B) analogues
 - C) antecedents
 - D) animals
 - E) accidents
10. Which of the following is a secondary reinforcer? 8/10
- A) money
 - B) failure
 - C) grades
 - D) criticism
 - E) all the above are secondary reinforcers

11. Which of the following schedules of reinforcement show continuous, non-stop, high-rate responding? 8/11
- A) FR
 - B) FI
 - C) VI
 - D) VF
 - E) VR
12. Denying access to a positive reinforcer is a form of: 8/12
- A) punishment
 - B) reinforcement
 - C) reward training
 - D) trial and error learning
13. If a subject is being trained on a VR-50 schedule it means that: 8/13
- A) reinforcement is delivered after every 50 responses
 - B) on average, reinforcement comes for a response after every 50 minutes pass
 - C) on average, reinforcement comes after every 50th response
 - D) reinforcement is only delivered for a response after every 50 minutes
14. We saw in the learning video that _____ could actually have their immune system suppressed and die 8/14 as a result of classical conditioning.
- A) dogs
 - B) cats
 - C) rats
 - D) chimps
 - E) people
15. Which of the following is a aversive secondary reinforcer? 8/15
- A) food
 - B) electric shock
 - C) criticism
 - D) money
 - E) water
16. The schedule of reinforcement, which parallels the "piece work" arrangement some factory workers 8/16 follow, is the_____ schedule.
- A) FV
 - B) FR
 - C) FI
 - D) VI
 - E) VR

17. The psychologist who, in his trial and error learning research, had rats running mazes, was: 8/17
- A) E. L. Thorndike
 - B) R. Cattell
 - C) Ivan Pavlov
 - D) J. B. Watson
 - E) B. F. Skinner
18. The process Skinner used to get the animal in the video to turn in a circle is known as: 8/18
- A) classical conditioning
 - B) chaining
 - C) trial and error learning
 - D) shaping
 - E) discrimination learning
19. Taking aspirin before going to bed to try to insure that you will not have a headache in the morning was described in class as an example of: 8/19
- A) escape learning
 - B) avoidance learning
 - C) classical conditioning
 - D) punishment
 - E) chaining
20. The person who is considered to be the "first behavior therapist" was: 8/20
- A) J. B. Watson
 - B) Ivan Pavlov
 - C) B. F. Skinner
 - D) Mary Cover Jones
 - E) E. L. Thorndike
21. The black and white film footage sequence depicting children in the video on learning focused on: 8/21
- A) Pavlov's work with children
 - B) Watson's work with "Little Albert" & a young unnamed girl
 - C) Skinner's work with the retarded
 - D) Thorndike's views applied to the classroom
 - E) Classical conditioning of eye blinks
22. Slot machines are programmed on a ____ schedule of reinforcement. 8/22
- A) VR
 - B) VF
 - C) FR
 - D) VI
 - E) FI

23. When animals are on a _____ schedule of reinforcement, we see the "classic" scalloping of the cumulative record. 8/23
- A) VI
 - B) FR
 - C) FI
 - D) VR
 - E) RF
24. On which of the following fixed ratio schedules would an animal have to make the fewest responses in order to receive a reinforcer? 8/24
- A) FR-4
 - B) FR-2
 - C) FR-32
 - D) FR-16
25. The schedule of reinforcement in which a precise number of responses must be made for each reward is called a _____ schedule: 8/25
- A) variable ratio
 - B) variable interval
 - C) fixed ratio
 - D) precise schedule
 - E) fixed interval
26. Which of the following is a positive secondary reinforcer? 8/26
- A) failure
 - B) money
 - C) food
 - D) water
 - E) sex
27. The "knee jerk" reflex is also called the: 8/27
- A) Babinski reflex
 - B) patellar reflex
 - C) pupillary reflex
 - D) leg reflex
 - E) foccacia reflex
28. To determine whether conditioning had occurred in the traditional Pavlovian experiment involving a bell as a neutral stimulus, an experimenter would 8/28
- A) present the bell alone.
 - B) present the bell followed by the meat powder.
 - C) present the meat powder followed by the bell.
 - D) present the meat powder alone.

29. The most leisurely non-stop responding occurs in which of the following cumulative records? 8/29
- A) variable interval
 - B) fixed ratio
 - C) fixed interval
 - D) variable ratio
30. Which of the following is an example of a conditioned emotional response? 8/30
- A) salivating to the sound of a bell
 - B) fear of the dark
 - C) running to catch a train
 - D) blinking when a puff of air is blown in your eye
31. Two principles of conditioning that have aided our learning and improved our adaptability as a species are 8/31
- A) extinction and inhibition.
 - B) spontaneous recovery and extinction.
 - C) stimulus generalization and stimulus discrimination.
 - D) lower order and higher order conditioning.
32. Presenting the conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus will result in: 8/32
- A) spontaneous recovery.
 - B) generalization.
 - C) reinforcement.
 - D) trial and error learning.
 - E) extinction.
33. The reappearance of a response after extinction is called 8/33
- A) relearning.
 - B) generalization.
 - C) reconditioning.
 - D) spontaneous recovery.
34. When a response occurs to a stimulus similar but NOT identical to the one used in the conditioning, _____ has occurred. 8/34
- A) spontaneous recovery
 - B) extinction
 - C) generalization
 - D) discrimination
35. If the conditioned stimulus is presented many times without reinforcement, we can expect 8/35
- A) an increase in response generalization.
 - B) the strength of the UR to increase.
 - C) extinction to occur.
 - D) an increase in stimulus generalization.

36. The author of the article "Psychology as a Behaviorist Views It" was: 8/36
- A) B. F. Skinner
 - B) Ivan Pavlov
 - C) J. B. Watson
 - D) Mary Cover Jones
 - E) E. L. Thorndike
37. Scalloping is normally seen in the cumulative records of which of the following schedules of reinforcement? 8/37
- A) fixed interval
 - B) fixed ratio
 - C) variable interval
 - D) variable ratio
 - E) fixed variable
38. When a *Classically Conditioned* CR returns following extinction trials we call the phenomenon: 8/38
- A) a pundibula reflex
 - B) sudden reemergence
 - C) quite surprising
 - D) spontaneous recovery
39. In operant conditioning, what is the relationship between events critical to learning and the response to be learned? 8/39
- A) They occur before the response.
 - B) They occur after the response.
 - C) They are unrelated to the response.
 - D) They occur simultaneously with the response.
 - E) all of the above
40. Events that occur just before a response are called... 8/40
- A) antecedents.
 - B) prologues.
 - C) precursors.
 - D) consequences.
41. What accounts for the fact that people get "hooked" on betting on horses? 8/41
- A) primary reinforcers
 - B) social reinforcers
 - C) continuous reinforcement
 - D) partial reinforcement
42. The term for the initial phase of conditioning when the CS and US are paired is... 8/42
- A) shaping.
 - B) extinction.
 - C) acquisition.
 - D) education.

43. In higher order conditioning, 8/43
- A) the US is used as if it were a CS.
 - B) the US is used as if it were a CR.
 - C) the CS is used as if it were a UR.
 - D) the CS is used as if it were a US.
44. Advertisers often try to use classical conditioning by 8/44
- A) sounding loud tones at key points in the advertisement.
 - B) reducing fear or anxiety as they repeatedly show the same commercial.
 - C) pairing images which evoke good feelings with pictures of their products.
 - D) all of the others
45. Praise, grades, and money are examples of: 8/45
- A) primary negative reinforcers
 - B) secondary negative reinforcers
 - C) primary positive reinforcers
 - D) secondary positive reinforcers
 - E) punishers
46. In operant conditioning, the procedure of positively reinforcing successive approximations of some 8/46
desired goal behavior is known as...
- A) magazine training
 - B) shaping
 - C) CRF
 - D) PRF
47. A stimulus that will increase the rate of occurrence of a response when it is delivered or removed 8/47
contingent upon it is called a:
- A) motive.
 - B) catalyst.
 - C) memory trace.
 - D) reinforcer.
48. Learning is best defined as 8/48
- A) a permanent change in behavior due to physical development.
 - B) any change in behavior caused by punishment.
 - C) a relatively permanent change in behavior due to past experience.
 - D) any change in behavior.
49. An animal learns that when a light comes on, pressing a bar will prevent an electric shock. This is an 8/49
example of:
- A) escape conditioning
 - B) avoidance conditioning
 - C) positive reinforcement
 - D) classical conditioning

50. The child that was conditioned to fear animals by J. B. Watson was referred to in the research literature as_____ 8/50
- A) Little Peter
 - B) Little Anthony
 - C) Sam, the "scaredy cat"
 - D) Little Albert
51. Loud sounds and sudden loss of support, according to J. B. Watson, are capable of eliciting a(n) _____ response in infants without prior learning. 8/51
- A) fear
 - B) annoyance
 - C) rage
 - D) interesting
 - E) upchuck
52. The Aristotelian LAW OF ASSOCIATION that can be used to explain what happens in Pavlovian Conditioning is known as the LAW OF: 8/52
- A) recency
 - B) contiguity
 - C) frequency
 - D) reinforcement
 - E) contrast
53. In the beginning of a classical conditioning experiment, the bell would be called a_____ stimulus because it does not elicit a response. 8/53
- A) positive
 - B) negative
 - C) unconditioned
 - D) neutral
54. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the conditioned response was the 8/54
- A) salivation to the food.
 - B) salivation to the bell.
 - C) bell.
 - D) food.
55. When one stimulus acquires the power to evoke a response as a result of being paired with another stimulus that already produces the response 8/55
- A) operant conditioning has occurred.
 - B) spontaneous recovery has occurred.
 - C) classical conditioning has occurred.
 - D) aversive conditioning has occurred.

56. In Pavlov's experiments with dogs, the unconditioned response was the 8/56
- A) salivation to the food.
 - B) bell.
 - C) food.
 - D) salivation to the bell.
57. The psychologist who used puzzle boxes with cats and dogs to study trial and error learning was: 8/57
- A) B. F. Skinner
 - B) J. B. Watson
 - C) Philip Zimbardo
 - D) E. L. Thorndike
 - E) Ivan Pavlov
58. The Babinski reflex is elicited by: 8/58
- A) waving a pen light over the eye
 - B) touching the finger with an electric current
 - C) stroking the sole of the foot
 - D) directing a puff of air toward the eye
 - E) tapping the knee with a rubber hammer
59. To demonstrate spontaneous recovery, a researcher must expose his research subject to _____ after a 8/59
period of rest.
- A) a primary reinforcer
 - B) the CS
 - C) a negative reinforcer
 - D) the UCS
 - E) the UCR
60. To produce a *stimulus generalization gradient*, the stimulus used must be: 8/60
- A) discrete such as a hammer striking a steel bar
 - B) a UCS
 - C) a continuous one such as a tone or light
 - D) a CS
 - E) a primary reinforcer
61. Pavlov's student who demonstrated "experimental neurosis" in animals used a(n) _____ as her 8/61
discriminative stimuli.
- A) light & a tone
 - B) bell & a metronome
 - C) ellipse & a bell
 - D) circle & an ellipse
 - E) circle & a tone

62. Taking an aspirin to stop a headache is an example of: 8/62
- A) positive punishment
 - B) negative reinforcement
 - C) positive reinforcement
 - D) negative punishment
 - E) negative reinforcer
63. Taking an aspirin before going to bed in order to prevent waking with a headache the next day after a "night on the town" is an example of: 8/63
- A) a primary reinforcer
 - B) positive punishment
 - C) a secondary reinforcer
 - D) negative reinforcement
 - E) positive reinforcement
64. Thorndike's term for the positive consequences that can effect whether or not a behavior is learned was a(n): 8/64
- A) rewarding state of affairs
 - B) enjoyable state of affairs
 - C) pleasing state of affairs
 - D) nice state of affairs
 - E) satisfying state of affairs
65. Thorndike's term for the negative consequences that can effect behavior was called a(n): 8/65
- A) disruptive state of affairs
 - B) annoying state of affairs
 - C) disturbing state of affairs
 - D) displeasing state of affairs
 - E) unpleasant state of affairs
66. Which of the following were among Thorndike's learning "laws"? 8/66
- A) Law of Practice
 - B) Law of Use
 - C) Law of Exercise
 - D) Law of Rehearsal
 - E) Law of Exposure
67. The Greek letter *delta* used as a superscript to the letter S in the basic model for operant conditioning stands for the word: 8/67
- A) delimiting
 - B) discerning
 - C) dependent
 - D) deselective
 - E) discriminative

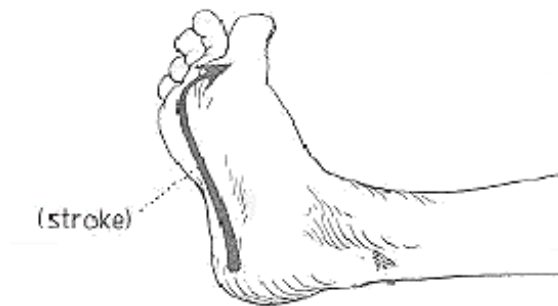
68. A procedure to make a behavior pattern, or response, more likely to be repeated under similar circumstances in the future is what is meant by: 8/68
- A) primary reinforcer
 - B) reinforcement
 - C) negative reinforcer
 - D) reinforcer
 - E) punishment
69. In operant conditioning, the process of rewarding closer & closer approximations of some goal behavior is called: 8/69
- A) conditioning
 - B) molding
 - C) shaping
 - D) magazine training
 - E) formulating
70. In the video on learning seen in class, Skinner was able to get a _____ to turn in a circle. 8/70
- A) rat
 - B) dog
 - C) cat
 - D) monkey
 - E) pigeon
71. What follows "One is a bun"?. 8/71
- A) Blue is not new
 - B) Two is a shoe
 - C) News is a loo
 - D) Two is for you
 - E) Gnus like it too
72. In the video on memory, we saw that a conditioned eye blink in a rabbit could be eliminated:: 8/72
- A) when the blinking was punished
 - B) when the reinforcer was stopped
 - C) when the lid was sewn open
 - D) when the researcher left the room
 - E) when a small brain area was removed
73. The number 17761812186119141941 is more easily learned and remembered, we discovered in the video on memory, if we : 8/73
- A) practice it over and over
 - B) use repeated recall
 - C) use what is called "chunking"
 - D) close our eyes and concentrate
 - E) none of the above

74. Evoking cozy feelings of home & family in a commercial for beer or using a seductive model to arouse other feelings in a commercial for a car like a Porche is an example of using _____ in advertising. 8/74
- A) instrumental conditioning
 - B) classical conditioning
 - C) shaping
 - D) operant conditioning
 - E) chaining
75. Presenting a reinforcer after every single behavior you wish to have continue in your research subject--that is, the animal or human you are conditioning---is technically called: 8/75
- A) a variable interval schedule of reinforcement
 - B) continuous reinforcement
 - C) constant reinforcement
 - D) a variable ratio schedule of reinforcement
 - E) a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement
76. The initials CRF in operant conditioning terminology stand for: 8/76
- A) continuous reinforcement
 - B) conditioned reinforcer format
 - C) conditioning repeatedly format
 - D) constant reinforcement
 - E) none of the above
77. The name given to the information written on a continuous scroll of paper upon which a pen stylus has made marks in response to an animal's activities in a Skinner Box apparatus is: 8/77
- A) activity data information
 - B) accumulative data
 - C) data record
 - D) cummulative record
 - E) response rate record
78. The stimulus which, in operant conditioning, is the one a researcher wishes to signal a subject that, if they respond in its presence, they will be reinforced, is called the: 8/78
- A) generalized stimulus
 - B) signaling stimulus
 - C) correct stimulus
 - D) prevailing stimulus
 - E) discriminative stimulus
79. The procedure used to teach complex behaviors by operantly conditioning smaller components of the final goal behavior before connecting them all together is called: 8/79
- A) collecting
 - B) connecting
 - C) linking
 - D) associating
 - E) chaining

80. In operant conditioning, the circumstance in which an organism falsely associates a stimulus consequence (usually positive) with a behavior when in reality the consequence was not contingent on the behavior and, in fact, was occurring completely independent of it is called: 8/80
- A) incorrect behavior
 - B) delusional behavior
 - C) faulty behavior
 - D) superstitious behavior
 - E) false behavior
81. In classical conditioning behavior is referred to as having been _____ whereas in operant conditioning we say it was _____. 8/81
- A) acquired/reflexive
 - B) learned/reflexive
 - C) discriminative/operative
 - D) instinctive/learned
 - E) elicited/emitted
82. When a person describes another person's behavior as having been a "knee jerk" reaction, in *everyday language* what they are saying is that the behavior, apparently,; 8/82
- A) was inborn
 - B) was classically conditioned
 - C) was thoughtful
 - D) was operantly conditioned
 - E) occurred without thinking
83. The Aristotelian "Law of Association" that can explain the mental gyrations one sees in a game like the TV show *PASSWORD* would be the LAW OF ____: 8/83
- A) contiguity
 - B) similarity
 - C) exercise
 - D) effect
 - E) contrast
84. The Aristotelian "Law of Association" that can explain the mental gyrations one sees in a game like the TV show *THE \$64,000 PYRAMID* would be the LAW OF ____: 8/84
- A) exercise
 - B) similarity
 - C) disuse
 - D) contrast
 - E) contiguity
85. The act of presenting a reinforcer following a behavior is called: 8/85
- A) punishment
 - B) positive reinforcer
 - C) negative reinforcer
 - D) chaining
 - E) reinforcement

86. The name given to E. L. Thorndike's apparatus for studying instrumental learning in cats was: 8/86
- A) a Thorndike Box
 - B) a cumulative recorder
 - C) a puzzle box
 - D) an operant chamber
 - E) a maze
87. When "Little Albert" and the other children Watson studied--as we saw in the video--reacted with 8/87
alarm at the sight of animals after they were trained, _____ was involved, whereas when they moved
away from the animal and felt safer and therefore would continue that behavior, _____ was
involved.
- A) operant conditioning/classical conditioning
 - B) instrumental conditioning/operant conditioning
 - C) generalization/discrimination
 - D) discrimination/classical conditioning
 - E) classical conditioning/instrumental conditioning
88. Electric shock, intense heat, pain, or being deprived of air are all examples of: 8/88
- A) secondary positive reinforcers
 - B) secondary negative reinforcers
 - C) primary positive reinforcers
 - D) learned initial reinforcers
 - E) primary negative reinforcers
89. Which of the following is a secondary reinforcer? 8/89
- A) grades
 - B) heat
 - C) food
 - D) electric shock
 - E) water
90. Which of the following is a primary reinforcer? 8/90
- A) intense heat
 - B) grades
 - C) criticism
 - D) rejection
 - E) money
91. Po River rats have learned to dive to the bottom to retrieve clams for food. This unusual adaptive 8/91
behavior took place through a process of:
- A) stimulus generalization
 - B) naturalistic shaping
 - C) classical conditioning
 - D) fixed interval reinforcements
 - E) continuous reinforcement

92. Getting paid on a "piecework basis" in a factory is an example of which of the following schedules of reinforcement? 8/92
- A) variable interval
 - B) fixed interval
 - C) fixed ratio
 - D) variable ratio
 - E) CRF
93. Slot machines pay out winnings on which of the following schedules of reinforcement? 8/93
- A) variable ratio
 - B) fixed interval
 - C) fixed ratio
 - D) variable interval
 - E) CRF
94. Surfers waiting for the big wave are typically "reinforced" on a _____ schedule of reinforcement. 8/94
- A) fixed interval
 - B) fixed ratio
 - C) variable ratio
 - D) variable interval
 - E) CRF
95. Which of the following UCSs can produce *withdrawal* AND a *change in voice pitch*? 8/95
- A) electric shock
 - B) food powder
 - C) pin prick to finger tip
 - D) pepper in the nose
 - E) a 2x4 up beside the head
96. What is the name for the reflex called out by the action shown below? 8/96



- A) Gordon reflex
- B) Oppenheim reflex
- C) Babinski reflex
- D) Schaefer reflex
- E) Tickle Me Elmo reflex

97. What is Pavlov's dog's name in the photo below?

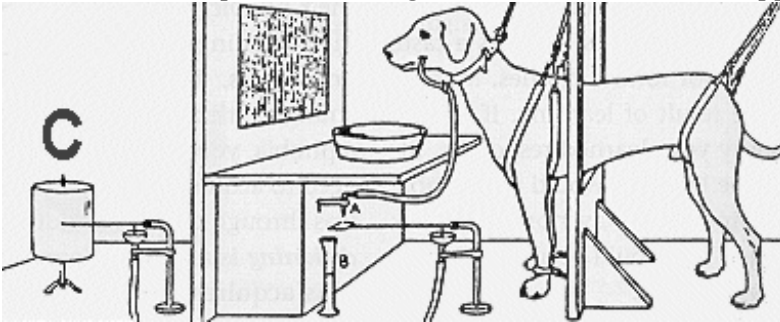
8/97



- A) Eddie
- B) Alex
- C) Pavlocitta
- D) Farfal
- E) No one knows.

98. In the Pavlovian experimental arrangement shown below, what happens at C ?

8/98



- A) this gizmo records the number of saliva drops secreted
- B) entertaining photos are shown to the dog
- C) the CS originates here
- D) Pavlov's laundry gets done
- E) the food is dispensed

99. You are studying the startle reflex in a classical conditioning experiment and want to use a "neutral stimulus" during acquisition training. Which of the following stimuli are probably neutral before conditioning with respect to salivation?

8/99

- A) a metronome
- B) a buzzer
- C) a light
- D) a tone
- E) all of the above

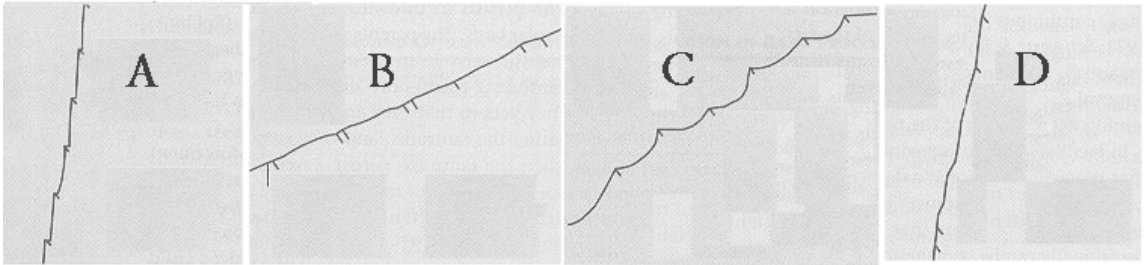
100. Which of the following is a measure of the strength of classical conditioning after training? 8/100
- A) the magnitude of the the spontaneous recovery after the first rest period
 - B) the number of total CS presentations, including spontaneous recoveries, to get the CS back to its absolute original neutral status
 - C) the magnitude of the CR immediately following acquisition training
 - D) the number of CS presentations needed before the CR returns to base line immediately following acquisition
 - E) all of the above
101. During acquisition training in classical conditioning, what is causing the UCR to occur? 8/101
- A) the number of trials
 - B) the UCS
 - C) the negative reinforcer
 - D) the CS
 - E) the aversive stimulus
102. During the Korean War in the 1950s, classical conditioning principles were employed by the North Koreans on American prisoners of war focused on getting them to renounce America's actions and declare its actions "war crimes." The procedure became known in the press as: 8/102
- A) instrumental conditioning
 - B) mind control
 - C) brain washing
 - D) mind washing
 - E) reconditioning
103. Behavior in classical condition is _____ whereas that in operant condition is _____. 8/103
- A) conditioned/trained
 - B) old school/new school
 - C) involuntary/voluntary
 - D) learned/acquired
 - E) Skinnerian/Pavlovian
104. In operant conditioning, if a behavior is followed by a consequence perceived by an organism as positive and occurs in the presence of a particular stimulus, then: 8/104
- A) the behavior is more likely to occur if if the original stimulus occurs again
 - B) the stimulus has no effect on the likelihood of the behavior's reoccurring
 - C) the behavior will occur again and again
 - D) the behavior will be extinguished
 - E) the behavior has nothing to do with the original stimulus
105. Who among the following held opinions shocking enough to be depicted on the cover of *TIME Magazine*? 8/105
- A) M. C. Jones
 - B) B. F. Skinner
 - C) Ivan Pavlov
 - D) E. L. Thorndike
 - E) J. B. Watson

106. Who among the following wrote *Walden Two*?

8/106

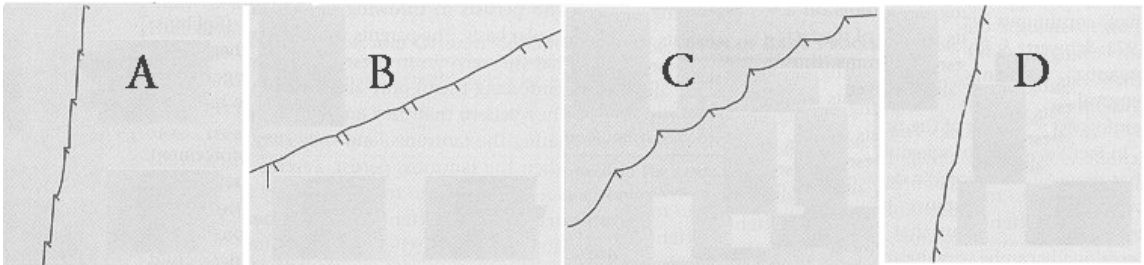
- A) J. B. Watson
- B) B. F. Skinner
- C) E. L. Thorndike
- D) M. C. Jones
- E) I. Pavlov

107. Which of the cumulative records below is characteristic of a FI reinforcement schedule in operant 8/107 conditioning?



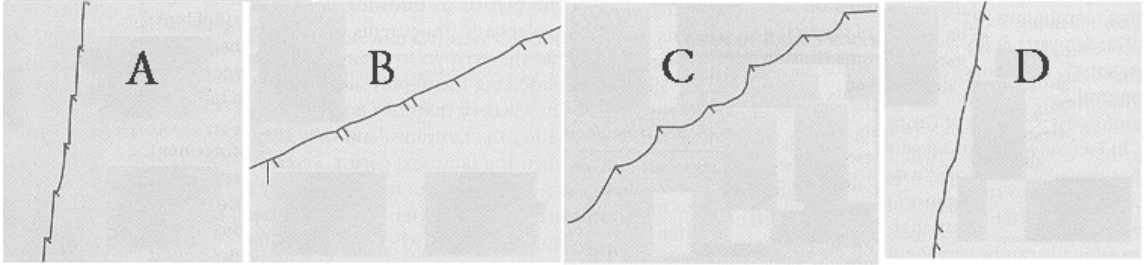
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

108. Which of the cumulative records below is characteristic of a FR reinforcement schedule in operant 8/108 conditioning?



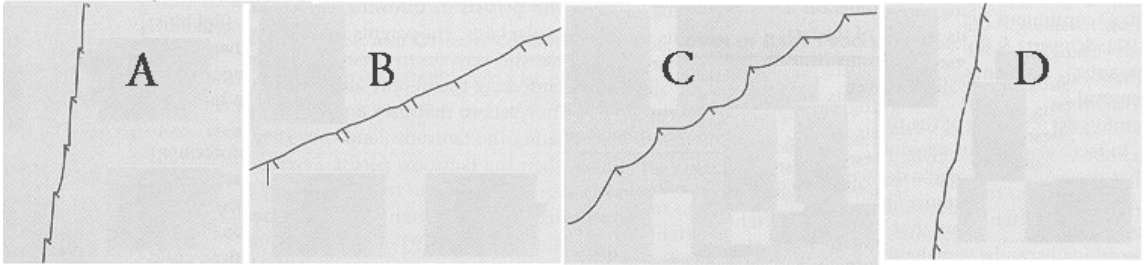
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

109. Which of the cumulative records below is characteristic of a VI reinforcement schedule in operant 8/109 conditioning?



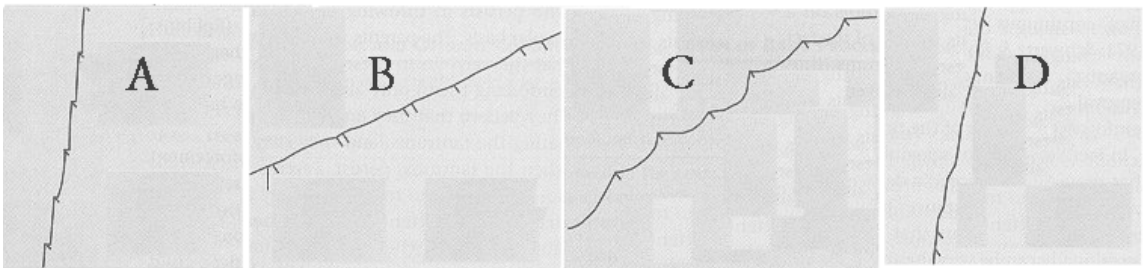
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

110. Which of the cumulative records below is characteristic of a VR reinforcement schedule in operant 8/110 conditioning?



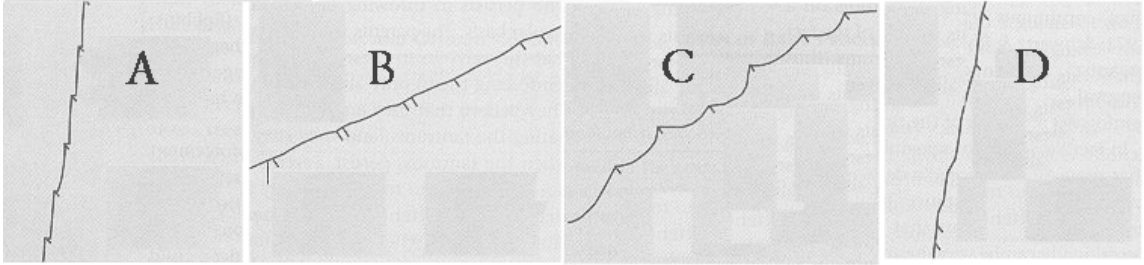
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

111. Which of the cumulative records below displays the most rapid non-stop responding? 8/111



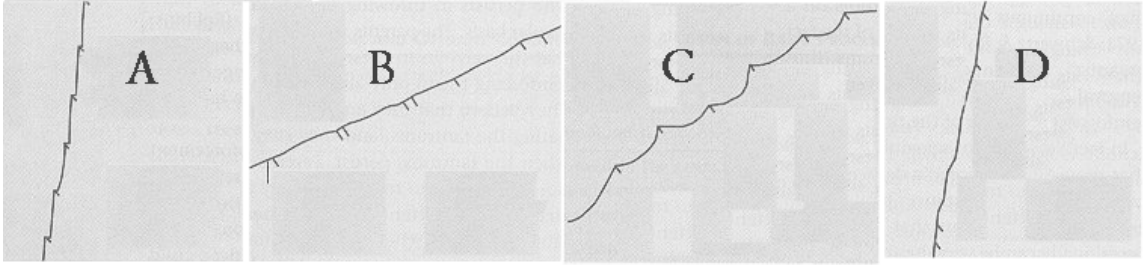
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

112. Which of the cumulative records below, by its long time-outs, suggests that the animal or person on this schedule has learned to tell time? 8/112



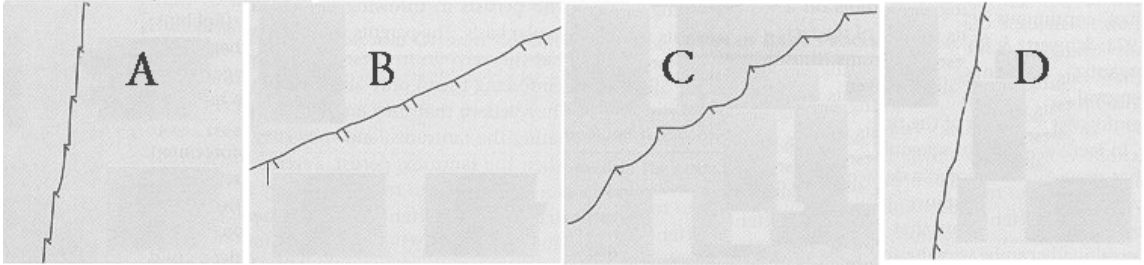
- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

113. Which of the cumulative records below depict typical FIXED reinforcement schedules? 8/113



- A) B & C
- B) D & B
- C) B & A
- D) A & D
- E) A & C

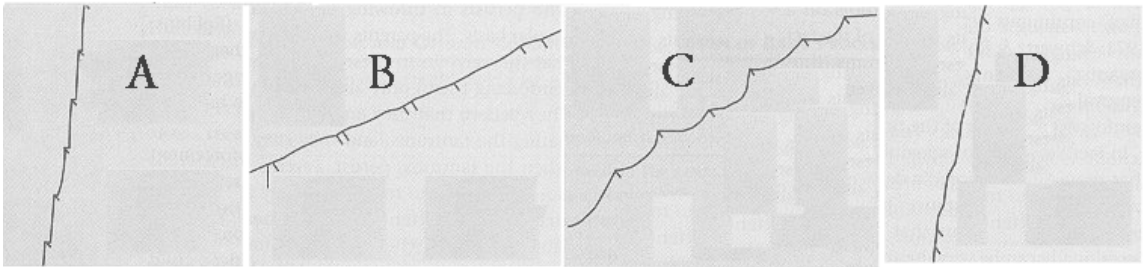
114. Which of the cumulative records below depict typical VARIABLE reinforcement schedules? 8/114



- A) A & C
- B) B & C
- C) A & D
- D) A & B
- E) B & D

115. Which of the cumulative records below are the most resistant to extinction?

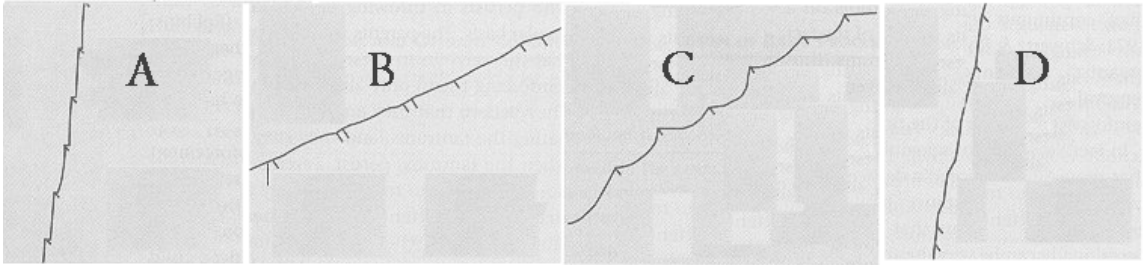
8/115



- A) B & C
- B) B & D
- C) A & B
- D) A & C
- E) C & D

116. Which cumulative record below is associated with the reinforcement schedule used on slot machines to keep players "hooked" to the point that many can't quit?

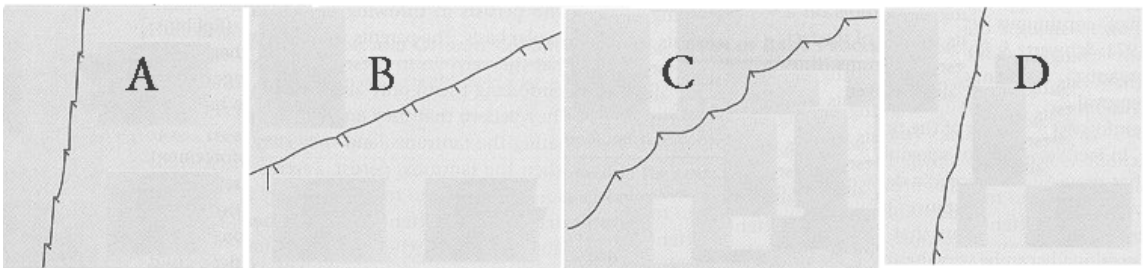
8/116



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

117. Which cumulative record below depicts the reinforcement schedule associated with "piecework" jobs in industry?

8/117



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

118. On what schedule of reinforcement is the surfer below reinforced according to what was stated in class? 8/118



- A) Fixed Interval
B) CRF
C) Fixed Ratio
D) Variable Interval
E) Variable Ratio
119. The continued presentation of the CS without the UCS will result in the gradual disappearance of the CR. This phenomenon is known as 8/119
- A) suppression
B) conditioned forgetting
C) extinction
D) inhibition
120. The phenomenon of spontaneous recovery suggests that 8/120
- A) when a conditioned response is extinguished, higher-order responses replace the original response
B) classical conditioning can only be used to condition biologically meaningful responses
C) once a conditioned response has been extinguished a person will also stop responding to other stimuli that are similar
D) even if a person is able to extinguish a conditioned response, there is an excellent chance that it will reappear later
121. When a conditioned response shows spontaneous recovery, the rejuvenated response typically 8/121
- A) is weaker than the previous conditioned response
B) occurs before the conditioned stimulus
C) changes to an unconditioned stimulus
D) is stronger than the previous conditioned response

122. A dog is first conditioned to salivate to a tone. Then, a light is paired with the tone for a number of 8/122 trials; finally, the light is presented alone, and the dog responds. This procedure is known as
- A) higher order conditioning
 - B) compound conditioning
 - C) chaining
 - D) sensory preconditioning
123. In higher-order conditioning, new conditioned responses are 8/123
- A) built on the foundation of previously established conditioned responses
 - B) blocked by sensory adaptation
 - C) built on the foundation of innate unconditioned responses
 - D) conditioned to discriminative stimuli
124. When Diana was three years old she became terrified when the neighbor's budgie bird kept flying 8/124 near her head. Today she is afraid of all birds, including robins, pigeons, and blue jays. Diana's fear illustrates the classical conditioning process of
- A) stimulus generalization
 - B) negative avoidance
 - C) stimulus discrimination
 - D) instinctive drift
125. When Lindsay was nine years old the neighbor's chihuahua bit her on the ankle. Today Lindsay is still 8/125 terrified of chihuahuas, but she likes almost all other types of dogs. Lindsay's fear illustrates the classical conditioning process of
- A) instinctive drift
 - B) spontaneous recovery
 - C) stimulus discrimination
 - D) negative avoidance
 - E) stimulus generalization
126. Learning to tie one's shoes is most likely acquired via the process of 8/126
- A) classical conditioning
 - B) reflexive conditioning
 - C) operant conditioning
 - D) spontaneous recovery
 - E) higher order conditioning
127. According to Skinner, a stimulus is a reinforcer if it 8/127
- A) is an unconditioned stimulus
 - B) increases the probability of the response that produced it
 - C) reduces a biological need
 - D) decreases the probability of the response that produced it
 - E) induces a biological need

128. In the cumulative record, a rapid response rate is indicated by _____; a slow response rate is indicated by _____. 8/128
- A) a steep slope; a shallow slope
 - B) a downward slope; an upward slope
 - C) a shallow slope; a steep slope
 - D) an upward slope; a downward slope
129. In a cumulative record of responses from a Skinner box, a steep slope in the line indicates 8/129
- A) the subject is in "time out" mode
 - B) slow responding taking place
 - C) fast responding taking place
 - D) poorly planned reinforcement contingencies
 - E) extinction has occurred
130. Nathan is watching the cumulative recorder that is connected to a box where a rat is pressing a lever to receive food reinforcement. The slope of the line is becoming flatter and flatter over time. Based on this output, Nathan can conclude that the rat's response rate 8/130
- A) is increasing over time
 - B) is decreasing over time
 - C) is caused by inadequate stimulus generalization
 - D) will soon show spontaneous recovery
131. You are watching a cumulative recorder that is connected to a small disk in a chamber. The pigeon has been trained to peck the disk when a red light is turned on, and not to peck the disk when a green light is turned on. Based on this information, you should observe that when the green light is turned on , 8/131
- A) the slope of the line on the cumulative recorder will be steeper than when the red light is turned on
 - B) the slope of the line on the cumulative recorder will be shallower than when the red light is turned on
 - C) the roll of paper in the cumulative recorder will stop moving
 - D) the pen on the cumulative recorder will start to move downward
132. The technique used to teach animals complex tricks, such as teaching pigeons to play ping-pong, is 8/132
- A) respondent conditioning
 - B) programming
 - C) counterconditioning
 - D) shaping
 - E) continuous reinforcement
133. A pigeon learns to peck at a disk lighted green to receive reinforcement, but not at a disk lighted red. 8/133
The color of the disk is _____ for the pigeon.
- A) a punisher or nonpunisher
 - B) a discriminative stimulus
 - C) a generalization stimulus
 - D) a reinforcer or nonreinforcer

134. Continuous reinforcement occurs when 8/134
- A) reinforcement is delivered continually, regardless of whether or not a response is made
 - B) every behavior engaged in by the subject is reinforced
 - C) every occurrence of the designated response is reinforced
 - D) it is not known in advance what responses will be reinforced
135. Katrina is trying to put a dollar bill into a vending machine in her office. Sometimes the machine will 8/135
take a dollar bill on the first try, other times it can take up to five or six tries before the dollar bill is
finally accepted. In this example, inserting a dollar bill into the vending machine is reinforced on
- A) a noncontingent reinforcement schedule
 - B) a short-delay reinforcement schedule
 - C) a continuous reinforcement schedule
 - D) an intermittent reinforcement schedule
136. Relative to extinction following continuous reinforcement, extinction following intermittent 8/136
reinforcement
- A) proceeds more rapidly
 - B) proceeds more slowly
 - C) occurs at the same rate
 - D) is longer lasting
137. You are watching a rat pressing a lever in a Skinner box to obtain food pellets. The rat is pressing 8/137
the lever at a very high rate, but it takes a break from lever pressing each time a food pellet is
delivered. In this example, the reinforcement schedule that is in place is most likely
- A) a variable-interval schedule
 - B) a fixed-ratio schedule
 - C) fixed-interval schedule
 - D) a variable-ratio schedule
138. Shaquille is a professional basketball player. He never knows for sure which of his shots will 8/138
result in a basket, but the more shots he takes the more baskets he makes. In this example,
Shaquille's shooting is being reinforced on
- A) a variable-ratio schedule
 - B) a variable-interval schedule
 - C) a fixed-ratio schedule
 - D) a fixed-interval schedule
139. You are watching a rat pressing a lever in a Skinner box to obtain food pellets. The rat is pressing 8/139
the lever at a very high rate, and does not stop, even when a food pellet is delivered. In this case, you
would conclude that the rat is on _____ of reinforcement.
- A) a fixed-interval schedule
 - B) a fixed-ratio schedule
 - C) a variable-ratio schedule
 - D) a variable-interval schedule

140. You are watching a rat pressing a lever in a Skinner box to obtain food pellets. The rat pauses for a long time after each food pellet is delivered, but slowly increases its rate of lever pressing as more time elapses. In this example, the reinforcement schedule that is in place is most likely
- A) a fixed-ratio schedule
 - B) a variable-ratio schedule
 - C) a variable-interval schedule
 - D) a fixed-interval schedule

Answer Key for Test "intro_unit4.tst", 11/6/2002

| No. in Q-Bank | No. on Test | Correct Answer |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8 | 1 | D |
| 8 | 2 | D |
| 8 | 3 | E |
| 8 | 4 | D |
| 8 | 5 | B |
| 8 | 6 | C |
| 8 | 7 | E |
| 8 | 8 | D |
| 8 | 9 | C |
| 8 | 10 | E |
| 8 | 11 | E |
| 8 | 12 | A |
| 8 | 13 | C |
| 8 | 14 | C |
| 8 | 15 | C |
| 8 | 16 | B |
| 8 | 17 | A |
| 8 | 18 | D |
| 8 | 19 | B |
| 8 | 20 | D |
| 8 | 21 | B |
| 8 | 22 | A |
| 8 | 23 | C |
| 8 | 24 | B |
| 8 | 25 | C |
| 8 | 26 | B |
| 8 | 27 | B |
| 8 | 28 | A |
| 8 | 29 | A |
| 8 | 30 | B |
| 8 | 31 | C |
| 8 | 32 | E |
| 8 | 33 | D |
| 8 | 34 | C |
| 8 | 35 | C |
| 8 | 36 | C |
| 8 | 37 | A |
| 8 | 38 | D |
| 8 | 39 | B |
| 8 | 40 | A |
| 8 | 41 | D |
| 8 | 42 | C |
| 8 | 43 | D |
| 8 | 44 | C |
| 8 | 45 | D |
| 8 | 46 | B |
| 8 | 47 | D |
| 8 | 48 | C |
| 8 | 49 | B |
| 8 | 50 | D |
| 8 | 51 | A |
| 8 | 52 | B |
| 8 | 53 | D |
| 8 | 54 | B |
| 8 | 55 | C |
| 8 | 56 | A |
| 8 | 57 | D |
| 8 | 58 | C |

Answer Key for Test "intro_unit4.tst", 11/6/2002

| No. in Q-Bank | No. on Test | Correct Answer |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8 | 59 | B |
| 8 | 60 | C |
| 8 | 61 | D |
| 8 | 62 | B |
| 8 | 63 | D |
| 8 | 64 | E |
| 8 | 65 | B |
| 8 | 66 | B |
| 8 | 67 | E |
| 8 | 68 | B |
| 8 | 69 | C |
| 8 | 70 | E |
| 8 | 71 | B |
| 8 | 72 | E |
| 8 | 73 | C |
| 8 | 74 | B |
| 8 | 75 | B |
| 8 | 76 | A |
| 8 | 77 | D |
| 8 | 78 | E |
| 8 | 79 | E |
| 8 | 80 | D |
| 8 | 81 | E |
| 8 | 82 | E |
| 8 | 83 | E |
| 8 | 84 | B |
| 8 | 85 | E |
| 8 | 86 | C |
| 8 | 87 | E |
| 8 | 88 | E |
| 8 | 89 | A |
| 8 | 90 | A |
| 8 | 91 | B |
| 8 | 92 | C |
| 8 | 93 | A |
| 8 | 94 | D |
| 8 | 95 | A |
| 8 | 96 | C |
| 8 | 97 | E |
| 8 | 98 | A |
| 8 | 99 | E |
| 8 | 100 | E |
| 8 | 101 | B |
| 8 | 102 | C |
| 8 | 103 | C |
| 8 | 104 | A |
| 8 | 105 | B |
| 8 | 106 | B |
| 8 | 107 | C |
| 8 | 108 | A |
| 8 | 109 | B |
| 8 | 110 | D |
| 8 | 111 | D |
| 8 | 112 | C |
| 8 | 113 | E |
| 8 | 114 | E |
| 8 | 115 | B |
| 8 | 116 | D |

Answer Key for Test "intro_unit4.tst", 11/6/2002

| No. in Q-Bank | No. on Test | Correct Answer |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 8 117 | 117 | A |
| 8 118 | 118 | D |
| 8 119 | 119 | C |
| 8 120 | 120 | D |
| 8 121 | 121 | A |
| 8 122 | 122 | A |
| 8 123 | 123 | A |
| 8 124 | 124 | A |
| 8 125 | 125 | C |
| 8 126 | 126 | C |
| 8 127 | 127 | B |
| 8 128 | 128 | A |
| 8 129 | 129 | C |
| 8 130 | 130 | B |
| 8 131 | 131 | B |
| 8 132 | 132 | D |
| 8 133 | 133 | B |
| 8 134 | 134 | C |
| 8 135 | 135 | D |
| 8 136 | 136 | B |
| 8 137 | 137 | B |
| 8 138 | 138 | A |
| 8 139 | 139 | C |
| 8 140 | 140 | D |