

Exam

Name _____

YELLA

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) You have an intense fear of high places and are asked to climb to the top of a high tower. As you ascend your therapist tells you to relax and gives you positive feedback on how you are doing; eventually you make it to the top. This therapeutic technique is known as 1) _____
 - A) flooding.
 - B) aversive conditioning.
 - C) counterconditioning.
 - D) classical conditioning.
 - E) operant conditioning.

- 2) You hit the "off" button on your alarm clock when it rings. The ending of the obnoxious sound acts as a(n) 2) _____
 - A) positive punishment.
 - B) negative reinforcement.
 - C) positive reinforcer.
 - D) negative punishment.
 - E) unconditioned stimulus.

- 3) The term "reinforcer" refers to any condition that _____ a response. 3) _____
 - A) strengthens or weakens
 - B) follows and strengthens
 - C) weakens or eliminates
 - D) precedes and causes
 - E) causes or eliminates

- 4) The initial learning stage in classical conditioning in which the neutral stimulus is repeatedly paired with the unconditioned stimulus is known as 4) _____
 - A) shaping.
 - B) insight learning.
 - C) acquisition.
 - D) prompting.
 - E) trial-and-error learning.

- 5) The findings of Wolfgang Kohler oppose the statements of behaviorists, because the chimps in his study 5) _____
 - A) demonstrated reflexive responses.
 - B) received food as a reinforcer.
 - C) displayed behaviors that were influenced by their environment.
 - D) exhibited more than simple reward/punishment behaviors.
 - E) All of the above are correct.

- 6) After having some bad barbecue pork in the cafeteria, your stomach gets a bit woozy each time you enter. The cafeteria is the _____ and your stomach feeling woozy is the _____. 6) _____
- A) unconditioned response; unconditioned stimulus
 - B) conditioned stimulus; conditioned response
 - C) unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
 - D) conditioned response; conditioned stimulus
 - E) conditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
- 7) You are trying to eat fewer sweets, but your friends taunt you with their candy. Even though you are not eating any candy, when you see them eat your favorite treat "lemonheads," you find yourself salivating. Your reaction could be labelled a(n) 7) _____
- A) conditioned stimulus.
 - B) neutral stimulus.
 - C) unconditioned stimulus.
 - D) unconditioned response.
 - E) conditioned response.
- 8) _____ was a physiologist by training, but during an experiment testing the salivary gland of dogs, he discovered _____ conditioning. 8) _____
- A) Pavlov; operant
 - B) Bandura; insight
 - C) Skinner; operant
 - D) Watson; observational
 - E) Pavlov; classical
- 9) _____ refers to a procedure in classical conditioning where a CR no longer occurs in the presence of the CS due to the absence of the UCS. 9) _____
- A) Discrimination
 - B) Generalization
 - C) Extinction
 - D) Spontaneous recovery
 - E) Inhibition
- 10) The most effective form of punishment usually involves 10) _____
- A) attacks on character.
 - B) penalties, such as loss of privileges.
 - C) psychological pain.
 - D) imprisonment or jail time.
 - E) intense physical pain.
- 11) Burt had never been afraid of spiders, but at camp last summer he woke up to find a spider on his face. Since this event, he cries in fear every time that he sees a multilegged creature. For Burt, before the incident spiders had been a(n) _____; after the incident, spiders are a(n) _____. 11) _____
- A) neutral stimulus; conditioned response
 - B) conditioned stimulus; conditioned response
 - C) unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
 - D) conditioned stimulus; unconditioned stimulus
 - E) neutral stimulus; conditioned stimulus

- 12) Studies of observational learning demonstrate that 12) _____
A) learning can occur in the absence of personal experience.
B) nonhuman species cannot learn by imitation.
C) television viewing has more influence on behavior than direct observation of live events.
D) reward has a greater influence on our behavior than does punishment.
E) people learn antisocial behaviors (but not prosocial behaviors) through observation.
- 13) In operant conditioning, extinction involves 13) _____
A) an increase in negative reinforcement.
B) consistent, unpleasant punishments.
C) unpredictable reinforcement.
D) adding new punishments.
E) withholding reinforcement.
- 14) Much of B.F Skinner's early work was inspired by law of effect, which was created by 14) _____
A) Ivan Pavlov.
B) John Watson.
C) Edward Thorndike.
D) Mary Cover Jones.
E) Albert Bandura.
- 15) Merideth is an expert on wine. In a fine restaurant, she orders a glass of Santa Margarita pinot grigio. When the wine comes out she tastes it and claims that she received Mezzacorona pinot grigio instead. Merideth is demonstrating 15) _____
A) extinction.
B) an unconditioned response.
C) stimulus discrimination.
D) stimulus generalization.
E) spontaneous recovery.
- 16) Your family goes on a fishing trip for vacation. While you are fishing you are working on a _____ schedule of reinforcement. 16) _____
A) fixed interval
B) fixed ratio
C) variable interval
D) continuous
E) variable ratio
- 17) For Little Albert, his fear of _____ was interpreted as an instance of _____. 17) _____
A) a white laboratory rat; conditioned fear
B) his mother; childhood psychosis
C) Santa Claus mask; experimental neurosis
D) John Watson; a sensible response
E) a white laboratory rat; operant conditioning

- 18) A positive reinforcer is used to _____ desired behavior. A negative reinforcer is used to _____ desired behavior. 18) _____
- A) increase; increase
 - B) increase; decrease
 - C) decrease; decrease
 - D) decrease; increase
 - E) none of the above
- 19) To avoid conditioned taste aversions, cancer patients are sometimes given _____ during chemotherapy. 19) _____
- A) to block dopamine
 - B) novocain to block the nerves in their mouths
 - C) unusually flavored candies or ice cream
 - D) a familiar food
 - E) psychotherapy
- 20) In Pavlov's experiments, a tone was the _____, and food was the _____. 20) _____
- A) a conditioned stimulus (CS) is to an unconditioned stimulus (UCS).
 - B) a conditioned response (CR) is to an operant stimulus (OS).
 - C) an orienting response (OR) is to a conditioned stimulus (CS).
 - D) a neutral stimulus (NS) is to an conditioned response (CR).
 - E) an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) is to an unconditioned response (UCR).
- 21) In deciding whether there is a fire in your classroom building, which of the following provides the best early information as to whether there is a fire? 21) _____
- A) the smell of smoke
 - B) the sound of an alarm bell
 - C) the appearance of a fireman in your classroom
 - D) the appearance of greenish flames
 - E) the flicker of flames
- 22) While walking down a dark alley, you jump at a loud noise. This would not be considered learning because 22) _____
- A) jumping is merely a reflex.
 - B) jumping is a difficult skill, biologically speaking.
 - C) jumping is only done for survival purposes.
 - D) it is not a behavior.
 - E) not everyone would jump in this situation.
- 23) In John Garcia's study on taste aversion in coyotes, the goal was to create a situation in which sheep became the _____ so that coyotes would not attack them. 23) _____
- A) unconditioned response
 - B) conditioned response
 - C) conditioned stimulus
 - D) neutral stimulus
 - E) unconditioned stimulus

- 24) A punishment is an aversive consequence that _____
A) decreases the probability of shaping by successive approximations.
B) withholds negative reinforcers.
C) is withheld to increase the probability of the response over time.
D) weakens the behavior it follows.
E) occurs on a consistent and predictable basis.
- 25) In Bandura's classic BoBo doll experiment, those children that saw aggressive models _____
A) were more likely to tell others to respond violently towards the BoBo doll.
B) were less likely to behave violently towards the BoBo doll.
C) were more likely to behave violently towards the BoBo doll.
D) did not respond any differently than a control group that saw no violent behavior.
E) used insight learning to solve their social problems.
- 26) As discrimination tasks with unpleasant stimuli become increasingly more difficult, we can _____
expect that an animal will eventually develop
A) better learning to occur due to generalization.
B) intermittent reinforcement due to prompting.
C) extinction due to extreme confusion.
D) agitation due to experimental neurosis.
E) appetitive conditioning due to shaping.
- 27) A telemarketer who is paid \$25 for every 10 magazine subscriptions he sells is working _____
according to a _____ schedule of reinforcement.
A) variable interval
B) continuous
C) fixed interval
D) fixed ratio
E) variable ratio
- 28) One of Pavlov's dogs had stopped salivating at the sound of the tone. The next day the tone _____
was presented again and the dog began salivating. Pavlov referred to this as
A) higher-order conditioning.
B) stimulus generalization.
C) spontaneous recovery.
D) spontaneous extinction.
E) shaping.
- 29) After acquisition in classical conditioning, the _____ now has the ability to elicit a response _____
the resembles the UCR.
A) orienting stimulus
B) conditioned stimulus
C) operant response
D) unconditional stimulus
E) independent stimulus

- 30) Operant conditioning explains how new behaviors can be learned, while classical conditioning refers only to _____ behaviors. 30) _____
- A) cognitive
 - B) insightful
 - C) reflexive
 - D) voluntary
 - E) All of the above are correct.
- 31) In operant conditioning, behavioral change is brought about by the manipulation of 31) _____
- A) thoughts.
 - B) consequences.
 - C) reflexes.
 - D) goals.
 - E) motives.
- 32) Which of the following is NOT an example of an operant? 32) _____
- A) A dog salivates after seeing a bowl of meat.
 - B) One-month-old Jamie sucks on a nipple in order to hear her mother's voice.
 - C) Abe repeatedly presses a button on a toy, because he likes the loud sound it makes.
 - D) A rat presses a lever to receive a food pellet.
 - E) Sam tells a joke that has previously evoked much laughter.
- 33) Negative and positive reinforcers are similar in that these always _____ the likelihood of ensuing responses. 33) _____
- A) extinguish
 - B) increase
 - C) eliminate
 - D) decrease
 - E) have no effect on
- 34) In Pavlov's original experiment, the key that the dogs had learned something was that 34) _____
- A) they salivated at the sound of the footsteps of those that would feed them.
 - B) they blinked when they were fed.
 - C) they salivated at the sight of the food.
 - D) they salivated while watching other dogs eating.
 - E) None of the above are correct.
- 35) Punishment must be administered _____ in order to be effective. 35) _____
- A) by providing pleasant stimuli
 - B) on a schedule of partial reinforcement
 - C) after a cooling-off period
 - D) consistently
 - E) intermittently

- 36) Negative reinforcement works best when the aversive stimulus 36) _____
A) is on a variable ratio schedule.
B) is controlled by the person to be punished.
C) is an operant.
D) imposes physical pain.
E) is imposed by natural or impersonal conditions.
- 37) Learning always occurs as a result of 37) _____
A) classical conditioning.
B) changing our emotions.
C) experience.
D) internal changes.
E) changes in the environment.
- 38) An unconditioned stimulus is any stimulus that 38) _____
A) triggers a learned response.
B) is based upon its association with another unconditioned stimulus.
C) naturally elicits a reflexive behavior.
D) inhibits previously learned behavior.
E) provides positive or negative reinforcement.
- 39) The best strategy to teach an organism a new response is to use 39) _____
A) negative reinforcement.
B) continuous reinforcement.
C) intermittent reinforcement.
D) secondary reinforcement.
E) extinction.
- 40) An eye blink is an example of 40) _____
A) shaping.
B) a reflex.
C) an operant.
D) an environmental event.
E) introspection.
- 41) During summer camp, campers get a sticker each time they demonstrate good sportsmanship. 41) _____
When they have earned 10 stickers, they may select a candy bar. This represents an example of
A) negative reinforcement.
B) primary shaping.
C) a token economy.
D) reward generalization.
E) classical conditioning.

- 42) If your teachers were using the Premack principle to mold your behavior, she might tell you that once you have finished studying for your next biology test you should _____
A) not study for at least two hours.
B) teach the biology material to a friend or classmate.
C) do something you enjoy.
D) work on your biology homework assignment.
E) study for a different test.
- 43) When you go grocery shopping, you may buy brands that you have often seen advertized on TV. This is the result of _____
A) continuous reinforcement.
B) shaping.
C) the mere exposure effect.
D) habituation.
E) classical conditioning.
- 44) Which of the following is true of punishment? _____
A) Punishment must be used consistently in order to be effective.
B) Aggression is produced by punishment.
C) Punishment interferes with the learning of new and better behaviors.
D) Punishment may involve the application of an aversive stimulus.
E) All of the above are correct.
- 45) Which one of the following poses a problem for classical conditioning theory? _____
A) Taste aversions develop after a long time delay between the CS and the UCS
B) Conditioning usually occurs gradually
C) Taste aversions are generalizable
D) Taste aversions are learned through observation
E) Experimental nervosis
- 46) The notion that learning produces physical changes in the synapses of the brain is consistent with _____
A) spatial mapping.
B) hemispheric lateralization.
C) myelinization of neurons.
D) long-term potentiation.
E) brain imaging.
- 47) Wolfgang Kohler suggested that chimps _____
A) can use a primitive form of language.
B) learn by operant conditioning, but not by classical conditioning.
C) would administer punishment to other chimps if rewarded for doing so.
D) respond best to intermittent reinforcement.
E) use insight to come up with novel solutions to problems.

- 48) Your brother comes home after curfew and is grounded by your parents. In the future, you come home on time. This type of learning is best explained by 48) _____
- A) vicarious trial-and-error.
 - B) social learning.
 - C) insight learning.
 - D) classical conditioning.
 - E) operant conditioning.
- 49) Maria walks into her science class laboratory, and she immediately feels queasy. Today is the day her class is dissecting frogs and she is sickened by the smell of the formaldehyde. However, after an hour Jenna is no longer sickened because of 49) _____
- A) habituation.
 - B) her reflexes.
 - C) classical conditioning.
 - D) spontaneous recovery.
 - E) operant conditioning.
- 50) The capacity of an organism to form a cognitive map of its environment 50) _____
- A) was first demonstrated by B.F. Skinner using rats seeking food.
 - B) involves the hippocampus.
 - C) does not require active exploration of the environment.
 - D) is maladaptive in that such activity may not result in food reinforcement.
 - E) involves trial-and-error learning in a Thorndike box.
- 51) _____ is a procedure for changing behavior by reinforcing responses that approach the desired goal. 51) _____
- A) Natural selection
 - B) Shaping
 - C) Molding
 - D) Behavioral analysis
 - E) Counterconditioning
- 52) The two main types of behavioral learning discussed in this text are 52) _____
- A) classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
 - B) reinforcement and insight learning.
 - C) reflexive responding and shaping.
 - D) social learning and observational learning.
 - E) insight learning and operant conditioning.
- 53) Research regarding learning styles has found that 53) _____
- A) most people cannot be easily categorized into a single category.
 - B) most people are spatial learners.
 - C) most people are visual learners.
 - D) most people are kinesthetic learners.
 - E) the research has incredibly high scientific validity.

- 54) The operant chamber which has come to be known as a "Skinner box" was designed so that 54) _____
A) Skinner could punish his daughter, Deborah.
B) animals could press a lever to receive food.
C) gerbils could make their way through a maze to a food pellet in the box.
D) rats could eliminate painful stimuli.
E) cats could pull a string to open the door to the box.
- 55) The cognitive view would argue that learning 55) _____
A) produces changes in mental activity that cannot be objectively examined.
B) does not always change thinking, but always produces changes in behaviors.
C) always changes both behavior and thinking.
D) always involves either reward or punishment.
E) does not always change behavior, but always produces changes in mental activity.
- 56) You are sitting in a class when your professor holds up a large white feather. We could guess 56) _____
that most people would not really respond in any important way to the feather, because the
feather is a(n)
A) neutral stimulus.
B) unconditioned response.
C) negative punisher.
D) extinct event.
E) primary reinforcer.
- 57) _____ are consequences that alter the likelihood of behaviors. 57) _____
A) Conditioned and unconditioned reflexes
B) Rewards and punishments
C) Discrimination and generalization
D) Conditioned and unconditioned stimuli
E) Successive approximations
- 58) I want my dog Fuzzy to roll over. At first I should use _____ reinforcement. After she has 58) _____
learned the behavior, I should change to a _____ schedule of reinforcement.
A) fixed ratio; variable ratio
B) continuous; intermittent
C) variable ratio; variable interval
D) fixed ratio; fixed interval
E) intermittent; continuous
- 59) As a result of Thorndike's work, we could expect that if Rebecca has learned calculus, 59) _____
A) she should be a great student in her Spanish class.
B) it will be difficult for her to learn to play tennis.
C) she should be able to explain calculus to her friend Lauren.
D) it will have little effect on her ability to succeed in German history.
E) she will desire to learn even more about the field of mathematics.

- 60) The descriptors "positive" and "negative," when used in reference to reinforcers, are synonyms for _____ 60) _____
- A) "add" and "remove."
 - B) "increase" and "decrease."
 - C) "conditioned" and "unconditioned."
 - D) "new" and "familiar."
 - E) "voluntary" and "involuntary."
- 61) Intermittent reinforcement is particularly effective for maintaining behavior because such reinforcement _____ 61) _____
- A) has frequency and generalizability.
 - B) produces resistance to extinction.
 - C) has discriminability and consistency.
 - D) has popularity and generosity.
 - E) has predictability and physicality.
- 62) A punishment _____ the probability of a response, while a negative reinforcer _____ the probability of a response. 62) _____
- A) increases; decreases
 - B) does not alter; decreases
 - C) decreases; increases
 - D) decreases; decreases
 - E) increases; increases
- 63) Judy has cancer and is receiving chemotherapy at a local hospital. Her parents notice that she now rejects food that she willingly ate last week (before chemotherapy). Through the process of _____, the food is now acting as a(n) _____. 63) _____
- A) appetitive conditioning; conditioned stimulus
 - B) operant conditioning; negative reinforcer
 - C) negative reinforcement; conditioned stimulus
 - D) aversive conditioning; conditioned stimulus
 - E) conditioned reinforcement; unconditioned response
- 64) Professors who offer only a final exam grade for the entire semester grade are forgetting the operant conditioning principle that _____ 64) _____
- A) contingencies of reinforcement must occur with more frequency to motivate behavior.
 - B) students may become conditioned to fear an exam because it causes anxiety.
 - C) a single test may not assess what an individual knows about a given subject.
 - D) students' cognitive abilities should be studied more deeply.
 - E) All of the above are correct.
- 65) B.F. Skinner was a radical behaviorist who refused to _____ 65) _____
- A) believe that observation tells us anything about human nature.
 - B) conduct research with animals other than humans.
 - C) accept that individuals can change over time.
 - D) understand how it was possible for people to change.
 - E) speculate about what happens inside an organism.

- 66) A television producer who receives a monthly check is working according to a _____ schedule of reinforcement. 66) _____
- A) fixed ratio
 - B) variable ratio
 - C) fixed interval
 - D) continuous
 - E) variable interval
- 67) Food, sex, and water are considered examples of _____ 67) _____
- A) primary reinforcers.
 - B) secondary reinforcers.
 - C) intermittent reinforcers.
 - D) conditioned stimuli.
 - E) continuous reinforcers.
- 68) Negative punishment is sometimes referred to as _____ 68) _____
- A) positive reinforcement.
 - B) negative reinforcement.
 - C) The Premack principle.
 - D) omission training.
 - E) an aversive stimulus.
- 69) Kandel and Hawkins argue that complex organisms have two types of learning "circuits" in their brains— one involving simple motor responses and the other involving _____ 69) _____
- A) complex learning that requires conscious processing.
 - B) perception of rewards and punishments.
 - C) classical conditioning.
 - D) "mindless" learning.
 - E) habituation.
- 70) Robert Rescorla believes that the feature of the conditioned stimulus that most facilitates classical conditioning is its _____ 70) _____
- A) consistency.
 - B) frequency.
 - C) informativeness.
 - D) intensity.
 - E) size.
- 71) Which of the following is true of the difference between operant and classical conditioning? 71) _____
- A) Operant conditioning involves the modification of an old reflex.
 - B) Classical conditioning requires a stimulus that follows the UCR.
 - C) Classical conditioning is used to learn new useful behaviors.
 - D) Food is presented after the response in classical conditioning.
 - E) Food is presented before the response in classical conditioning.

- 72) In order for the UCS to cause a UCR in Pavlov's study, 72) _____
A) the participant receiving the UCS must be hungry.
B) there must be a critical impact of insight.
C) there must be no learning.
D) the participant must receive either punishment or reinforcement.
E) the dog must salivate at the sound of the bell.
- 73) If you salivate when your mother calls you to dinner, we can attribute your reaction to 73) _____
A) operant conditioning.
B) observational learning.
C) stimulus generalization.
D) olfactory hallucinations.
E) classical conditioning.
- 74) Insight learning involves 74) _____
A) a strategy of vicarious trial-and-error.
B) the development of abstract concepts.
C) the process of assimilation.
D) the integration of unfamiliar objects into familiar patterns.
E) the perception of familiar objects in new forms or relationships.
- 75) Which of the following would be an example of learning? 75) _____
A) A newborn infant sucks on a nipple filled with milk.
B) A teenager falls asleep after staying awake for 96 hours.
C) A rat presses a lever to obtain a food pellet.
D) A patient clenches his teeth when he sees the dentist's drill, even though he has never had a tooth filled.
E) A student umps when she hears someone drop a book in the library stacks.
- 76) In the "Little Albert" experiment when the rat was presented with the loud noise, the rat was 76) _____
the _____ and the noise was the _____.
A) conditioned response; unconditioned stimulus
B) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned stimulus
C) conditioned stimulus; unconditioned stimulus
D) conditioned stimulus; conditioned response
E) unconditioned stimulus; neutral stimulus
- 77) Operant behaviors are different from those in classical conditioning because, in classical 77) _____
conditioning, the behaviors are
A) involuntary.
B) observed.
C) cognitive.
D) voluntary.
E) reinforced.

- 78) The similarity of positive reinforcement and positive punishment is that each involves _____
A) decreasing the likelihood of certain events.
B) removing a stimulus.
C) adding a stimulus.
D) desirable events or stimuli.
E) increasing the likelihood of certain events.
- 79) Robert's dog, Fuzzy, runs to Robert when he says, "Come." If one day, Fuzzy comes running when Robert says, "Dumb," we might say that Fuzzy has demonstrated _____
A) spontaneous recovery.
B) stimulus generalization.
C) insight learning.
D) social learning.
E) intermittent reinforcement.
- 80) The Premack principle states that _____
A) reinforcement is more effective than punishment.
B) punishment must be used consistently and immediately.
C) a preferred activity can be used to reinforce a less preferred one.
D) in order to be effective, reinforcement must be unpredictable.
E) using two types of punishment works better than using only one.
- 81) If Pavlov's dogs had been adopted by a nice family after the experiments ended and they eventually stopped salivating to a bell, but then suddenly when the door bell rang they began salivating again, they would be demonstrating _____
A) extinction.
B) spontaneous recovery.
C) stimulus discrimination.
D) an unconditioned response.
E) a neutral response.
- 82) Negative reinforcement involves _____
A) the learning of a new response.
B) providing an unpleasant stimulus periodically during the day.
C) decreasing the likelihood of certain future behaviors.
D) the removal of an aversive stimulus.
E) pairing an old reflex with a new stimulus.
- 83) As a marine biologist, you are trying to teach a dolphin to jump over a bar. At first, you reward the dolphin every time it swims near the bar. Then, you only reward her when she emerges from the water near the bar. Eventually, you reward the dolphin each time she jumps out of the water. Then, you only reward the dolphin when she jumps over the bar. This technique is an example of _____
A) classical conditioning.
B) discrimination.
C) positive punishment.
D) shaping.
E) spontaneous recovery.

- 84) If you use money to buy ham, the money is a(n) _____, while the food is a(n) _____. 84) _____
A) secondary reinforcer; primary reinforcer
B) aversive stimulus; primary reinforcer
C) secondary reinforcer; aversive stimulus
D) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer
E) aversive stimulus; secondary reinforcer
- 85) The key difference between a ratio and an interval schedule of reinforcement is whether 85) _____
A) reinforcement occurs often or rarely.
B) reinforcement is determined by time or by number of responses.
C) the behaviors will increase or decrease in frequency.
D) reinforcers are given or removed.
E) a person can control the consequences of the reinforcement.
- 86) Which of the following is NOT a key difference between operant and classical conditioning? 86) _____
A) whether they are based on reflex responses
B) whether behavior is based on past stimulation or future conditions
C) whether they are voluntary
D) Whether the stimulus or the response comes first
E) Whether they are based on the behaviorist theory
- 87) Damage to neurons within the _____ that use the the transmitter _____ would be 87) _____
expected to diminish the experience of reward.
A) cerebrum; acetylcholine
B) medulla; serotonin
C) cerebellum; GABA
D) parietal cortex; epinephrine
E) limbic system; dopamine
- 88) A(n) _____ refers to the behavior elicited by the unconditioned stimulus. 88) _____
A) reflex
B) neutral response
C) conditioned response
D) unconditioned response
E) conditioned stimulus
- 89) When a dog rattles a chain by the door to indicate that he wants to go out, his owner is thrilled 89) _____
and thinks that her dog is brilliant. The dog, however, has not yet shown learning because
A) he may have accidentally bumped the chain.
B) he must repeat the behavior.
C) the change must be lasting.
D) he must demonstrate that he has associated the chain with going out through prior
experience.
E) All of the above are correct.

- 90) The factor that makes a food aversion different from most types of classical conditioning is that 90) _____
- A) once the conditioning is established, it cannot be eliminated.
 - B) conditioning may not always involve a change in the person's response.
 - C) other people can cause us to develop the connection between the CS and the UCS.
 - D) there can be a long time delay between the CS and the UCS.
 - E) the conditioned response often occurs before the unconditioned response.
- 91) According to Leon Kamin, we are most likely to pay attention to information that precedes the UCS only if 91) _____
- A) it becomes a CR.
 - B) it provides unique information about the UCS.
 - C) one has noticed others who know what the UCS will predict.
 - D) it provides information about the UCR.
 - E) it also follows the UCS.
- 92) If Tyler is given an allowance of \$5.00 on every Friday for doing his chores, we should expect that he will 92) _____
- A) work hard consistently throughout the week.
 - B) never know when he will be rewarded.
 - C) do his chores to prevent punishment by his parents.
 - D) keep doing his chores, even when he no longer receives allowance.
 - E) not do many chores until just before allowance time.
- 93) A serious problem with Watson and Rayner's testing with Little Albert is the danger that 93) _____
- A) counterconditioning is difficult.
 - B) the fear response may generalize to other stimuli.
 - C) taste aversions can be formed in young children.
 - D) operant conditioning can modify behavior.
 - E) spontaneous recovery can occur at the wrong time.
- 94) The key advantage of using a variable ratio schedule of reinforcement is that 94) _____
- A) it is easy to extinguish.
 - B) it is very predictable.
 - C) the person will be rewarded often.
 - D) it prevents the extinction of the desired response.
 - E) the individual is usually content.
- 95) Tolman concluded that the rats he ran through mazes had created _____ to help them find where the food was placed. 95) _____
- A) insight learning
 - B) observational learning
 - C) operant conditioning
 - D) cognitive maps
 - E) classical conditioning

- 96) Punishment is an effective means to control someone's behavior only if 96) _____
- A) the punishments are administered unpredictably.
 - B) learned helplessness occurs.
 - C) you use a good amount of reinforcement too.
 - D) the person receiving punishment acts with aggression.
 - E) you can control the environment all of the time.
- 97) One of the best therapy strategies for eliminating conditioned fears involves combining _____ in a process known as _____, first described by Mary Cover Jones. 97) _____
- A) arousal and stress reduction; shaping
 - B) conditioned and unconditioned responses; discrimination
 - C) extinction and relaxation; counterconditioning
 - D) negative and positive reinforcement; aversion
 - E) primary and secondary reinforcers; social learning
- 98) _____ reported that watching violent behaviors makes children more likely to behave violently. 98) _____
- A) Thorndike
 - B) Watson
 - C) Garcia
 - D) Bandura
 - E) Tolman

Answer Key

Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 1) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 203
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Applied
- 2) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 207
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Applied
- 3) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Factual
- 4) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 200
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Factual
- 5) D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 219-220
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psychology
Skill: Analysis
- 6) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 200
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Applied
- 7) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 200
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Applied
- 8) E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 198
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Factual
- 9) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 201
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 10) B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 214-215
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 11) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 200
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Applied
- 12) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 222
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psychology
Skill: Conceptual
- 13) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual

Answer Key

Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 14) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Factual
- 15) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 202
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Applied
- 16) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 210
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Applied
- 17) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 203
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 18) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 207
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 19) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 205
Topic: Taste Aversions and Chemo
Skill: Factual
- 20) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 200
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 21) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 223
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psychology
Skill: Conceptual
- 22) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 196
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Applied
- 23) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 204
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 24) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 211
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 25) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 222
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psychology
Skill: Recall
- 26) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 202
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Factual

Answer Key

Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 27) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Applied
- 28) C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 201
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 29) B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 200
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 30) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Recall
- 31) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 32) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Applied
- 33) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 207
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 34) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 198
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Factual
- 35) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 212
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 36) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 217
Topic: A Checklist for Modifying
Skill: Applied
- 37) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 196
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Conceptual
- 38) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 199
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 39) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 208
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual

Answer Key
Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 40) B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 199
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 41) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 210
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 42) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 210-211
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Applied
- 43) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 197
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Applied
- 44) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 213-214
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Factual
- 45) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 204
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 46) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 223-224
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psych
Skill: Factual
- 47) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 220
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psych
Skill: Factual
- 48) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 222
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psych
Skill: Applied
- 49) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 197
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Applied
- 50) B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 221
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psych
Skill: Factual
- 51) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 208
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Factual
- 52) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 198
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Conceptual

Answer Key
Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 53) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 226
Topic: A Critical Look at "Le:
Skill: Conceptual
- 54) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 207
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Factual
- 55) E
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 219
Topic: How Does Cognitive I
Skill: Conceptual
- 56) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 199
Topic: What Sort of Learning
Skill: Applied
- 57) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual
- 58) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Applied
- 59) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Applied
- 60) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 207
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual
- 61) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 208
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual
- 62) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 211
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual
- 63) D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 203-20
Topic: What Sort of Learning
Skill: Applied
- 64) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 208
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Applied
- 65) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual

Answer Key
Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 66) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Applied
- 67) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 210
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Applied
- 68) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 211
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Factual
- 69) A
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 224
Topic: How Does Cognitive F
Skill: Factual
- 70) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 223
Topic: How Does Cognitive I
Skill: Conceptual
- 71) E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 215
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual
- 72) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 199
Topic: What Sort of Learning
Skill: Conceptual
- 73) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 199
Topic: What Sort of Learning
Skill: Factual
- 74) E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 220
Topic: How Does Cognitive
Skill: Conceptual
- 75) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 196
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Conceptual
- 76) C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 203
Topic: What Sort of Learnin
Skill: Applied
- 77) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 206
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual
- 78) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 211
Topic: How Do We Learn Ne
Skill: Conceptual

Answer Key
Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 92) E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 209-210
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Applied
- 93) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 203
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does
Skill: Conceptual
- 94) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Conceptual
- 95) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 220
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psycho
Skill: Factual
- 96) E
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 212
Topic: How Do We Learn New Beh
Skill: Factual
- 97) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 203
Topic: What Sort of Learning Does (
Skill: Conceptual
- 98) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 222
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psychol
Skill: Factual

Answer Key
Testname: BEHAV REVIEW

- 79) B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 202
Topic: What Sort of Learning Doe
Skill: Applied
- 80) C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 211
Topic: How Do We Learn New B
Skill: Factual
- 81) B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 201
Topic: What Sort of Learning Doe
Skill: Applied
- 82) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 207
Topic: How Do We Learn New B
Skill: Conceptual
- 83) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 208
Topic: How Do We Learn New B
Skill: Applied
- 84) A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 210
Topic: How Do We Learn New B
Skill: Applied
- 85) B
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 209
Topic: How Do We Learn New B
Skill: Conceptual
- 86) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 215
Topic: How Do We Learn New
Skill: Conceptual
- 87) E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 224
Topic: How Does Cognitive Psy
Skill: Factual
- 88) D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 199
Topic: What Sort of Learning D
Skill: Conceptual
- 89) E
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 196
Topic: Introduction
Skill: Applied
- 90) D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 203-204
Topic: What Sort of Learning I
Skill: Conceptual
- 91) B
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22
Topic: How Does Cognitive P
Skill: Conceptual