

Bandura's social-cognitive learning theory



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Reciprocal Determinism is:

- a) That person variables, situation variables, and behavior variables continuously interact with one another.
 - b) The " P" or Person variables determine how a situation is analyzed and which behaviors are chosen.
 - c) Situation variables are the " E," Example, in Bandura's diagram. Situation variables are the setting in which an exemplary person behaves.
 - d) The " B" or Behavior variables both provide information concerning the person's analysis of the situation and modifies the environment.
 - e) All of the above.
 - f) a, b and d only.
- f) a, b and d only. Observational Learning is:
- a) Learning that results from attending to something.
 - b) Independent of reinforcement.
 - c) Said to " enhance survival" and makes life " less tedious."
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) a and c only.

d) All of the above. ONBANDURA' S SOCIAL-COGNITIVE LEARNING THEORY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY\$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowThe (2) Types of Modeling are:

a) Performance based on what an individual see's happen to someone else.

b) Participant modeling requires the observer to participate in the modeling experience.

c) Symbolic modeling involves something other than a live human.

d) Symbolic modeling is the most effective in helping observers translate behaviors into other areas of their lives.

e) All of the above.

f) a, b and c only.

f) a, b and c only. The (4) Learning Processes in Social-Cognitive Learning Theory in their correct order are _____ Processes, _____ Processes, _____ Processes and _____ Processes.

a) Observational Processes, Motivational Processes, Motor Reproduction Processes, Recreational Processes.

b) Observational Processes, Motor Reproduction Processes, Recreational Processes, Motivational Processes.

c) Intentional Processes, Retentional Processes, Motor Reproduction Processes, Motivational Processes.

d) Attentional Processes, Retentional Processes, Motor Reproduction Processes, Motivational Processes.

d) Attentional Processes, Retentional Processes, Motor Reproduction Processes, Motivational Processes. Self-regulated behavior, also known as _____ behavior, is what _____ most human behavior and involves _____, _____ and _____.

a) guided, causes, intrinsic reinforcement, goals, strategies.

b) guided, regulates, intrinsic punishment, expectancies, plans.

c) directed, maintains, performance standards, self-reinforcement, self-punishment.

d) directed, sustains, moral standards, goals, contingencies.

e) None of the above.

e) None of the above. Pathological Point: Which IS NOT true of what we emphasized about Self-Exonerating Mechanisms:

a) Certain ways of thinking that are developed when societal morals are violated.

b) The purpose of self-exonerating mechanisms is to exonerate oneself so they avoid experiencing " self-contempt."

c) There are (9) Self-Exonerating Mechanisms.

d) None of the above.

e) a and c.

e) a and c. All are involved in our discussion of the (5) Steps emphasized in Facilitating Bandura's Social-Cognitive Learning Theory EXCEPT:

a) Can be remembered through the acronym " M. O. D. E. L."

b) The first step is to have the client identify a person that is a " model" in their life.

c) The third step is to have the client develop a plan on performing the behaviors necessary to " reproduce" what was observed.

d) The final step is to have the client brainstorm their " motivations" for reproducing those behaviors.

c) The third step is to have the client develop a plan on performing the behaviors necessary to " reproduce" what was observed.