

Psychology chapter 7 answers



Through direct experience with animals, we come to anticipate that dogs will bark and that birds will chirp. This best illustrates

- Question 1 options:
- a) associative learning.
 - b) operant behavior.
 - c) higher-order conditioning.
 - d) spontaneous recovery.

a) associative learning.

The first time that Liza heard the loud sound of her father's bass drum, she responded with fear. The fear response is most clearly an example of

- Question 2 options:
- a) associative learning.
 - b) operant behavior.
 - c) respondent behavior.
 - d) spontaneous recovery.

c) respondent behavior.

John B. Watson believed that psychology should be the science of

- Question 3 options:
- a) observable behavior.
 - b) cognitive processes.

c) genetic predispositions.

d) all of these factors.

a) observable behavior.

Pavlov noticed that dogs began salivating at the mere sight of the person who regularly brought food to them. For the dogs, the sight of this person was a(n) Question 4 options:

a) unconditional stimulus.

b) secondary conditioner.

c) spontaneous recovery.

d) conditioned stimulus.

d) conditioned stimulus.

Blinking in response to a puff of air directed to your eye is a Question 5 options:

a) US.

b) CR.

c) UR.

d) CS.

c) UR.

Long after her conditioned fear of dogs had been extinguished, Marcy experienced an unexpected surge of nervousness when first shown her cousin's new cocker spaniel. Her unexpected nervousness best

illustrates

- Question 6 options:
- a) discrimination.
 - b) an unconditioned response.
 - c) spontaneous recovery.
 - d) observational learning.
- c) spontaneous recovery.

A year after surviving a classroom shooting incident, Kim-Li still responds with terror at the sight of toy guns and to the sound of balloons popping. This reaction best illustrates

Question 7 options:

- a) operant conditioning.
 - b) an unconditioned response.
 - c) generalization.
 - d) discrimination.
- c) generalization.

Cats received a fish reward whenever they maneuvered themselves out of an enclosed puzzle box. With successive trials, the cats escaped from the box with increasing speed. This illustrates

Question 8 options:

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a) negative reinforcement.

b) spontaneous recovery.

c) the law of effect.

d) respondent behavior.

c) the law of effect.

In teaching her son to play basketball, Mrs. Richards initially reinforces him with praise for simply dribbling while standing still, then only for walking while dribbling, and finally only for running while dribbling. She is using a procedure known as

Question 9 options:

a) generalization.

b) partial reinforcement.

c) spontaneous recovery.

d) shaping.

d) shaping.

If the onset of a light reliably signals the onset of food, a rat in a Skinner box will work to turn on the light. In this case, the light is a _____ reinforcer.

Question 10 options:

a) conditioned

b) delayed

c) primary

d) partial

a) conditioned

Airline frequent flyer programs that reward customers with a free flight after every 50, 000 miles of travel illustrate the use of a _____ schedule of reinforcement. Question 11 options:

a) variable-ratio

b) fixed-ratio

c) fixed-interval

d) variable-interval

b) fixed-ratio

During a typical morning, Colin checks the clock frequently before being reinforced with confirmation that the time for his regularly scheduled lunch break has arrived. In this case, Colin's behavior is reinforced on a _____ schedule. Question 12 options:

a) fixed-interval

b) fixed-ratio

c) variable-interval

d) variable-ratio

a) fixed-interval

Punishment _____ the rate of operant responding, and negative reinforcement _____ the rate of operant responding. Question 13 options:

a) increases; decreases

b) decreases; increases

c) decreases; decreases

d) has no effect on; has no effect on

b) decreases; increases

Rats most easily learn to associate nausea-producing radiation treatments with _____ . Question 14 options:

a) bright lights.

b) novel tastes.

c) loud sounds.

d) high-pitched sounds.

b) novel tastes.

An organism's ability to mentally anticipate that a US will follow a CS is most likely to be highlighted by a(n) _____ perspective. Question 15 options:

a) behaviorist

b) neuroscience

c) evolutionary

d) cognitive

d) cognitive

If one chimpanzee watches a second chimp solve a puzzle for a food reward, the first chimp may thereby learn how to solve the puzzle. This best illustrates

Question 16 options:

a) observational learning.

b) operant conditioning.

c) instinctive drift.

d) classical conditioning.

a) observational learning.

An empathic husband who sees his wife in pain will exhibit some of the same brain activity she is showing. According to many researchers, this best illustrates the functioning of

Question 17 options:

a) extrinsic motivation.

b) latent learning.

c) cognitive maps.

d) mirror neurons.

d) mirror neurons.

Most of the TV shows that 9-year-old Fred watches involve violence. This is most likely to lead Fred to

a) overestimate the pain and injury experienced by victims of violent crime.

b) react with a sense of distress at the sight of two children fighting on the school playground.

c) be more inhibited about personally starting a fight on the school playground.

d) perceive the injuries of victims of violence as less severe.

d) perceive the injuries of victims of violence as less severe.

If you have a “frightening experience” immediately after hearing a strange sound, your fear may be aroused when you hear that sound again. This best illustrates

a) spontaneous recovery.

b) generalization.

c) operant behavior.

d) classical conditioning.

d) classical conditioning.

Researchers condition a flatworm to contract when exposed to light by repeatedly pairing the light with electric shock. The electric shock is

a(n) Question 2 options:

- a) secondary conditioner.
- b) primary conditioner.
- c) unconditioned stimulus.
- d) conditioned stimulus.
- c) unconditioned stimulus.

You repeatedly hear a tone just before having a puff of air directed to your eye. Blinking to the tone presented without an air puff is a Question 3 options:

- a) CS.
- b) US.
- c) CR.
- d) UR.
- c) CR.

Months after she was beaten up by a robber, Courtney's heart pounds with fear merely at the sight of the place in which she was attacked. The location of her attack is most likely a(n) _____ for Courtney's anxiety. Question 4 options:

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- a) operant stimulus
 - b) unconditioned stimulus
 - c) conditioned stimulus
 - d) neutral stimulus
-
- c) conditioned stimulus

After being bitten by his neighbor's dog, Miguel experienced fear at the sight of that dog but not at the sight of other dogs. This best illustrates the process of

Question 5 options:

- a) extinction.
 - b) discrimination.
 - c) spontaneous recovery.
 - d) operant conditioning.
-
- b) discrimination.

The infant Albert developed a fear of rats after a white rat was associated with a loud noise. In this example, fear of the white rat was the

Question 6 options:

- a) CS.
- b) US.
- c) CR.

d) UR.

c) CR.

If children get attention from their parents for doing cartwheels, they will repeat the trick in anticipation of more attention. This best illustrates

Question 7 options:

a) spontaneous recovery.

b) respondent behavior.

c) successive approximations.

d) operant conditioning.

d) operant conditioning.

Matt regularly buckles his seat belt simply because it turns off the car's irritating warning buzzer. This best illustrates the value of

Question 8 options:

a) negative reinforcement.

b) respondent behavior.

c) spontaneous recovery.

d) secondary reinforcement.

a) negative reinforcement.

A word of praise is to a soothing back rub as _____ is to _____. Question 9 options:

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- a) conditioned reinforcer; primary reinforcer
- b) operant conditioning; classical conditioning
- c) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement
- d) delayed reinforcer; immediate reinforcer

a) conditioned reinforcer; primary reinforcer

A pigeon receives food for pecking a key, but only rarely and on unpredictable occasions. This best illustrates

- a) discrimination.
- b) generalization.
- c) respondent behavior.
- d) partial reinforcement.
- d) partial reinforcement.

For professional baseball players, swinging at a pitched ball is reinforced with a home run on a _____ schedule. Question 11 options:

- a) variable-ratio
- b) fixed-ratio
- c) fixed-interval
- d) variable-interval

a) variable-ratio

Some teachers have reduced the disruptive classroom behavior of students by imposing a time-out following disruptive behavior. In this case, the time-out is a

Question 12 options:

a) conditioned reinforcer.

b) punishment.

c) negative reinforcer.

d) primary reinforcer.

b) punishment.

If you get violently ill a couple of hours after eating contaminated food, you will probably develop an aversion to the taste of that food but not to the sight of the restaurant where you ate or to the sound of music you heard there. This best illustrates that associative learning is constrained by

Question 13 options:

a) cognitive maps.

b) modeling.

c) intrinsic motivation.

d) biological predispositions.

d) biological predispositions.

Children who are promised a payoff for playing with an interesting toy have later been observed to play with the toy less than those who are not promised the reward. This provides evidence for the role of _____ in operant behavior. Question 14 options:

- a) biological predispositions
- b) mirror neurons
- c) latent learning
- d) cognitive processes
- d) cognitive processes

Which pioneering learning researcher highlighted the antisocial effects of aggressive models on children's behavior? Question 15 options:

- a) Albert Bandura
- b) John B. Watson
- c) Ivan Pavlov
- d) B. F. Skinner
- a) Albert Bandura

When Evie saw that her classmates got the teacher's attention after asking questions in class, Evie started asking questions in class. This best illustrates the impact of Question 16 options:

- a) cognitive maps.
- b) classical conditioning.
- c) a fixed-interval reinforcement schedule.
- d) vicarious reinforcement.
- d) vicarious reinforcement.

Like European Christians who risked their lives to rescue Jews from the Nazis, civil rights activists of the 1960s had parents who

Question 17 options:

- a) consistently explained to their children the harsh consequences of immoral behavior.
- b) modeled a strong moral or humanitarian concern.
- c) consistently used psychological punishment rather than physical punishment in shaping their children's behavior.
- d) consistently used reinforcement in combination with punishment to shape their children's moral behavior.
- b) modeled a strong moral or humanitarian concern.

Pavlov's research on classical conditioning was important because

Question 1 options:

- a) so many different species of animals, including humans, can be classically conditioned.

- b) so many different behaviors can be classically conditioned.
- c) it demonstrated that a psychological process could be studied objectively.
- d) of all of these reasons.
- d) of all of these reasons.

Evidence that organisms are biologically predisposed to learn the associations that most readily aid their survival has been provided by

Question 2 options:

- a) Skinner’s study of reinforcement.
- b) Bandura’s study of observational learning.
- c) Garcia and Koelling’s study of taste aversion.
- d) Pavlov’s study of salivary conditioning.
- c) Garcia and Koelling’s study of taste aversion.

Birds appear to be biologically predisposed to develop aversions to the _____ of tainted food. Question 3 options:

- a) sight
- b) smell
- c) taste
- d) sound

a) sight

Which of the following are thought to become active both when people watch an action being performed and when they perform that action themselves? Question 4 options:

a) mirror neurons

b) extrinsic motives

c) cognitive maps

d) fixed-interval schedules

a) mirror neurons

When given a red pen rather than a black pen for correcting essays, people spot more errors. This best illustrates the subtle impact of Question 5 options:

a) learned associations.

b) unconditioned responding.

c) spontaneous recovery.

d) behaviorism.

a) learned associations.

Any event or situation that evokes a response is a Question 6 options:

a) reward.

b) stimulus.

c) acquisition.

d) operant.

b) stimulus.

In Pavlov's experiments, the taste of food triggered salivation in a dog. The food in the dog's mouth was the

Question 7 options:

a) Conditioned Stimulus.

b) Unconditioned Response.

c) Unconditioned Stimulus.

d) Conditioned Response.

c) Unconditioned Stimulus.

After Pavlov had conditioned a dog to salivate to a tone, he repeatedly sounded the tone without presenting the food. As a result, _____ occurred.

Question 8 options:

a) extinction

b) generalization

c) discrimination

d) higher-order conditioning

a) extinction

Some of Pavlov's dogs learned to salivate to the sound of one particular tone and not to other tones. This illustrates the process of

a) discrimination.

b) spontaneous recovery.

c) extinction.

d) higher-order conditioning.

a) discrimination.

Julio's mother has been giving him gold stars for keeping his bed dry all night. After about a week, Julio discontinued his habit of bed-wetting. His change in behavior best illustrates the value of

a) spontaneous recovery.

b) operant conditioning.

c) primary reinforcement.

d) classical conditioning.

b) operant conditioning.

Soccer instruction that reinforces short kicks before attempting to reinforce long kicks best illustrates the process of

a) discrimination.

b) shaping.

c) delayed reinforcement.

d) fixed-interval scheduling.

b) shaping.

A mother frequently picks up her crying infant boy because the baby typically stops crying as soon as he is held. In this case, the mother is _____ when her son stops crying. Question 12 options:

a) negatively punished

b) positively punished

c) positively reinforced

d) negatively reinforced

d) negatively reinforced

A variable-ratio schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after a(n) Question 13 options:

a) unpredictable number of responses have been made.

b) specified time period has elapsed.

c) unpredictable time period has elapsed.

d) specified number of responses have been made.

a) unpredictable number of responses have been made.

The best evidence that animals develop cognitive maps comes from studies of

Question 14 options:

a) intrinsic motivation.

b) latent learning.

c) instinctive drift.

d) modeling.

b) latent learning.

Caroline loves to read and enjoys looking up the meanings of words she does not know. In school, her teacher promises a gold star to students each time they learn a new word. The teacher's behavior is most likely to

undermine

Question 15 options:

a) prosocial behavior.

b) intrinsic motivation.

c) latent learning.

d) instinctive drift.

b) intrinsic motivation.

After reading a first-person account of another's experience of overcoming obstacles to vote, university students were subsequently more likely to vote

in a presidential primary election. This best illustrates the impact of Question 16 options:

- a) vicarious experience.
- b) classical conditioning.
- c) extrinsic motivation.
- d) instinctive drift.

a) vicarious experience.

Mr. Zandee has stopped smoking because he wants to model healthy behavior patterns for his children. Mr. Zandee is apparently aware of the importance of _____ in his children's development. Question 17 options:

- a) operant conditioning
- b) observational learning
- c) instinctive drift
- d) extrinsic motivation

b) observational learning

The violence-viewing effect is especially likely when the observed violence Question 18 options:

- a) seems unjustified.
- b) is committed by an unattractive person.

c) causes visible harm.

d) goes unpunished.

d) goes unpunished.

Teachers who effectively shape their students' study habits are most likely to

Question 19 options:

a) reinforce effective study with primary rather than secondary reinforcers.

b) reinforce even minor improvements in students' study skills.

c) reinforce effective study on a fixed-interval schedule.

d) avoid the use of negative reinforcement to motivate effective study.

b) reinforce even minor improvements in students' study skills.

Although 5-year-old Katelyn is not really thirsty, she frequently begins whining for a glass of water about 10 minutes after being put to bed. Her parents would be best advised to

Question 20 options:

a) provide her with a very small drink of water.

b) simply ignore her complaining.

c) read her a short story so she forgets about wanting a drink.

d) close her bedroom door to indicate that they disapprove of her whining.

b) simply ignore her complaining.