

Learning and behavior chapter 13



Allen and Beatrice Gardner taught a chimpanzee to _____. use sign language
Harry and Martha Frank found that on barrier problems dogs did not perform as well as _____. wolves
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Substances that damage the nervous system are called _____. neurotoxins
John has difficulty training a raccoon to pick up coins and put them in a bank. It is most likely that _____. the raccoon was contraprepared to learn this task
Learning is of vital importance because so many problems that face society involve _____. behavior
Joseph Wolpe has raised doubts about the idea that people are _____. prepared to acquire certain phobias
Organisms differ in their readiness to learn certain tasks
continuum of preparedness
Robert Tryon's work demonstrates the role of heredity in _____. maze learning
The psychologist who mistakenly believed that learned behavior could be inherited was _____.
McDougall ____ was one of the first to study imprinting. Konrad Lorenz
Efforts to teach chimps to talk probably failed because _____. of differences in anatomical structures/physical structure
Keller and Marion Breland are known for their article named _____. "The Misbehavior of Organisms"
Garcia and Koelling paired water with radiation. They found that rats avoided _____. tasty water if they were made sick by radiation and bright/noisy water if they had been shocked
Experiments in which young monkeys were reared in isolation from their mothers illustrates the importance of _____. periods for social development. critical
The name most associated with inheritance of acquired characteristics is _____.? Learning does/doesn't always mean progress. doesn't
When a species is unlikely to learn a response, it is _____. to learn. The idea that an enriched environment in childhood can produce high intelligence is supported by _____. critical periods? Then tendency to revert to

a fixed (or modal) action pattern is called _____. instinctive drift
The person who suggests that humans may be biologically prepared to learn a language is _____. Lenneberg
Merely imagining an event sometimes convinces people the event took place, a phenomenon called _____. imagination
inflation
True/False: Fixed action patterns and other innate behavioral tendencies affect the course of learning. True
An animal that can learn to perform one trick is sure to learn another trick of similar complexity. False
When performance varies with an organism's physiological state, it is said to be ____ dependent. state
Researchers have found organisms differ in their readiness to learn certain tasks. Martin Seligman called this tendency _____. continuum of preparedness
Kendler, et al. found evidence that phobias _____.? Imagination inflation is probably an example of _____.? Armadillos curl up into a ball when attacked. It's taught to curl at the sound of a buzzer. This is known as _____. preparedness
As animals become experienced in an avoidance task, _____. visible signs of fear decrease
Gardner and Gardner showed that the failure of chimpanzees to learn to speak may be due more to differences in ____ than in learning ability. anatomy
Dogs are typically bred by breeders based on physical appearance and temperament, not learning ability. Wolves are products of _____, and learning ability likely contributes to their survival. natural selection
Substances that damage neural tissues are called _____. neurotoxins
The Brelands showed that _____ might facilitate learning in one situation and inhibit in another. heredity/genetic factors
Martin Seligman proposed the _____. continuum of preparedness
Stages for optimum learning are referred to as _____. critical periods
The tendency of an animal to revert to a fixed action pattern is a phenomenon called _____.
instinctive drift
When animals have an inclination to behave in certain ways,

this means they will learn some things with ease while learning other things with difficulty. These tendencies can be characterized as a ____ continuum of preparedness. An animal comes to a learning situation ____, ____, or ____.

genetically prepared to learn, unprepared, contraprepared. When an animal is genetically ____ to learn, case learning proceeds quickly. prepared. When an animal is genetically ____ to learn, learning proceeds steadily, but more slowly. unprepared. When an animal is genetically ____ to learn, learning is slow and irregular. contraprepared.

Cook and Mineka had monkeys watch videotapes of monkeys reacting fearfully to either snakes or flowers. The observers acquired a fear of ____ but not to ____.

snakes, flowers. True/False: People have an innate disposition to fear certain kinds of stimuli. True