

# [Learning psy test 2](https://assignbuster.com/learning-psy-test-2/)

The CS and US in the Little Albert experiment were a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, respectively. rat and loud soundThe CS in the Little Albert experiment was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. rat ONLEARNING PSY TEST 2 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowThe first person to use counterconditioning to treat a phobia was probably\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Mary Cover JonesIn treating Peter's fear of rabbits, Jones used a procedure called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. counterconditioningThe most recent variation of counterconditioning involves\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. virtual realityBarbara Rothbaum and colleagues used virtual reality exposure therapy to treat a fear of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. flyingOne VRET program for treating spider phobias is called \_\_\_\_\_\_. SpiderWorldThe studies of Carolyn and Arthur Staats demonstrating that neutral words paired with pleasant words become pleasant are examples of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. higher-order conditioningThe research that is most helpful in understanding racial prejudice is probably that of
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Staats and StaatsThe term used to refer to sexual behavior disapproved of by society is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. paraphiliasThe use of classical conditioning to change feelings (such as likes and dislikes) is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. evaluative conditioningPavlov found that when he paired painful stimuli with food, the dog came to show no distress at the painful stimuli. This experiment may help explain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior in humans. masochisticPeople are most likely to tolerate painful and humiliating events if these events consistently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. precede positive eventsIn \_\_\_\_\_\_ therapy, a stimulus that elicits an inappropriate response is paired with a negative stimulus such as shock or an emetic drug. aversionBarry Maletzky treated exhibitionists by having them imagine that they were about to perform the inappropriate behavior, and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. exposing them to an unpleasant odorA follow-up of exhibitionists treated by Barry Maletzky with a variation of aversion therapy showed that those who had undergone treatment involuntarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. improved as much as voluntary patientsThe CS and US in the Garcia et al. experiment were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. flavored water and radiationGarcia's first experiment on taste aversion was unusual in that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. interval between CS and US was several minutesGarcia's interest in the role of learning in taste aversions may have begun when he became sick after eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. licoriceBlue jays usually do not eat Monarch butterflies. This is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. conditioned taste aversionSenatorial candidate Smith's popularity increased dramatically after he was seen on television shaking hands with a very popular public figure. This is probably an example of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. emotional conditioningMorgan Doran and his colleagues found that after taste aversion training, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would remove
weeds from a vineyard without damaging the grape plants. sheepElnora Stuart and colleagues paired slides of pleasant scenes with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. toothpasteResearchers tried to change the preferences for two brands of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but were unsuccessful when the subjects were strongly attached to a brand. soft drinksShepard Siegel's work suggests that some deaths attributed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are actually the result of conditioning. drug overdoseDiana Woodruff-Pak found that people who condition slowly are more likely to develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. dementiaIf a person sneezes after coming close to a realistic-looking artificial flower, you can be pretty sure that he or she is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. allergic to pollenResearch shows that when women receiving chemotherapy return to the hospital, they show \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. decreased immune functioningConditioned Reflexes and Psychiatry was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Ivan PavlovThe phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suggests that we should be more likely to develop aversions to novel foods than to familiar ones. latent inhibitionE. L. Thorndike's studies of learning started as an attempt to understand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. animal intelligenceThorndike complained that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence provided a " supernormal psychology of animals." anecdotalIn one of Thorndike's puzzle boxes, a door would fall open when a cat stepped on a treadle, thus allowing the cat to reach food outside the box. Eventually the cat would step on the treadle as soon as it
was put into the box. Thorndike concluded that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. treadle stepping increased because it had a " satisfying effect" Thorndike plotted the results of his puzzle box experiments as graphs. The resulting curves show a \_\_\_\_\_ with succeeding trials. decrease in timeThe law of effect says that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. behavior is a function of its consequencesThorndike made important contributions to all of the following fields except \_\_\_\_\_. social psychologyThorndike emphasized that we learn mainly from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. successOperant learning is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learning. instrumental\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gave Skinner's experimental chamber the name, " Skinner box." Clark HullOperant learning may also be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. instrumental learningMary's grandmother, Pearl, is from the Old Country. Although she knows some English, she continues to speak her native tongue. Pearl can't go anywhere without a member of the family because she can't communicate with people about prices, directions, bus routes, etc. Pearl's resistance to learning English is most likely the result of \_\_\_\_\_\_. the benefits she receives for not speaking EnglishMary decides to try to modify Pearl's behavior (see above item). She and the rest of the family refuse to respond to any comment or request by Pearl that they know she is capable of expressing in English. For example, if during dinner she says, " Pass the potatoes" in English, she gets potatoes; if she says it in her native language she gets ignored. The procedure being used to change Pearl's behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_. positive reinforcementCharles Catania identified three characteristics that define reinforcement. These include all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. the consequence of the behavior must be positiveThe one thing that all reinforcers have in common is that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. strengthen behaviorThe number of operant procedures indicated in the contingency square is \_\_\_\_\_\_. fourPositive reinforcement is sometimes called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. reward learningNegative reinforcement is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. escape-avoidance trainingAlan Neuringer demonstrated that with reinforcement, \_\_\_\_\_ could learn to behave randomly. pigeonsSkinner describes some of his most important research in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Behavior of OrganismsThe author of your text calls Skinner the \_\_\_\_\_\_. Darwin of behavior scienceThe opposite of a conditioned reinforcer is a \_\_\_\_\_\_. primary reinforcerAll of the following are recognized kinds of reinforcers except \_\_\_\_\_\_. classicalDonald Zimmerman found that a buzzer became a positive reinforcer after it was repeatedly paired with \_\_\_\_\_\_. waterThe level of deprivation is less important when the reinforcer used is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer. secondarySecondary reinforcers are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reinforcers. conditionedMoney is a good example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer. generalizedThe Watson and Rayner experiment with Little Albert may have involved operant as well as Pavlovian learning because the loud noise \_\_\_\_\_\_. occurred as Albert reached for the ratStudies of delayed reinforcement document the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_. contiguitySchlinger and Blakely found that the reinforcing power of a delayed reinforcer could be increased by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. preceding the reinforcer with a stimulusAn action that improves the effectiveness of a reinforcer is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_. motivating operation\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated that electrical stimulation of the brain could be reinforcing. Olds and Milner\_\_\_\_\_is a neurotransmitter that seems to be important in reinforcement. DopamineClark Hull's explanation of reinforcement assumes that reinforcers \_\_\_\_\_. reduce a driveThe best title for the figure below is \_\_\_\_\_\_. The Effect of Practice without ReinforcementSylvia believes that the reinforcement properties of an event depend on the extent to which it provides access to high probability behavior. Sylvia is most likely an advocate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory. relative valuePremack's name is most logically associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. relative value theoryThe Premack principle says that reinforcement involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a relation between behaviorsAccording to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory, schoolchildren are eager to go to recess because they have been deprived of the opportunity to exercise. response deprivationThe distinctive characteristic of the Sidman avoidance procedure is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. the aversive event is not signaledDouglas Anger proposed that there is a signal in the Sidman avoidance procedure. The signal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. timeAccording to the one-process theory of avoidance, the avoidance response is reinforced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a reduction in the number of aversive eventsShaping is the reinforcement of successive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. approximations of a desired behaviorThe figure below from your text illustrates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. shapingSkinner and two students discovered shaping in the course of teaching a pigeon to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. bowlAll of the following are useful tips for shaping behavior except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. never back upThe first step in building a behavior chain is to do a \_\_\_\_\_\_. task analysisSkinner trained Plyny to perform a behavior chain. Plyny was a \_\_\_\_\_\_. ratThe classic experiments on insightful problem solving were done with chimpanzees by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Wolfgang KohlerInsightful problem solving is best viewed as an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. operant learningThe banana experiment by Robert Epstein and colleagues, which paralleled Kohler's experiments with chimps, demonstrated that insight \_\_\_\_\_\_. depends on an organism's learning historyIn her work with porpoises, Karen Pryor gradually realized that what she had to do to get novel behavior from the animals was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. reinforce novel behaviorSome studies show that offering rewards reduces creativity. Research by Robert Eisenberger and others suggests that this is because in these studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. the rewards were not contingent on creative behaviorProbably the best way of increasing the creativity of stories in an English class is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. praise particularly original storiesSuperstitous behavior is behavior that occurs repeatedly despite the fact that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. does not produce the reinforcers that maintain itKoichi Ono got superstitious behavior in university students by providing points noncontingently at regular intervals. One student ended up repeatedly \_\_\_\_\_\_. jumping to touch the ceilingStudies of learned helplessness use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ procedure. escape trainingOne idea for preventing learned helplessness is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ training. immunizationRobert Eisenberger and his colleagues demonstrated that reinforcement can establish learned \_\_\_\_\_\_. industriousnessStuart Vyse's book on superstition is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Believing in Magic: The Psychology of Superstition