

Learning psy test 2



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

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
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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 reinforcement Charles Catania identified three characteristics that define reinforcement. These include all of the following except _____. the consequence of the behavior must be positive The one thing that all reinforcers have in common is that they _____. strengthen behavior The number of operant procedures indicated in the contingency square is _____. four Positive reinforcement is sometimes called _____. reward learning Negative reinforcement is also called _____. escape-avoidance training Alan Neuringer demonstrated that with reinforcement, _____ could learn to behave randomly. pigeons Skinner describes some of his most important research in _____. The Behavior of Organisms The author of your text calls Skinner the _____. Darwin of behavior science The opposite of a conditioned reinforcer is a _____. primary reinforcer All of the following are recognized kinds of reinforcers except _____. classical Donald Zimmerman found that a buzzer became a positive reinforcer after it was repeatedly paired with _____. water The level of deprivation is less important when the reinforcer used is a(n) _____ reinforcer. secondary Secondary reinforcers are also called _____ reinforcers. conditioned Money is a good example of a _____ reinforcer. generalized The 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 rat Studies of delayed reinforcement document the importance of _____. contiguity Schlinger and Blakely found that the reinforcing power of a delayed reinforcer could be increased by _____. preceding the reinforcer with a stimulus An 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 storiesSuperstitious 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