

# Learning chapter 7



when a neutral stimulus produces a response after being paired with a stimulus that naturally produces a response. Classical conditioning something that reliably produces a naturally occurring reaction in an organism, the presentation of food

a reflexive reaction that is reliably produced by an unconditioned stimulus, dog salivation

unconditioned stimulus (US),

unconditioned response (UR),

ONLEARNING CHAPTER 7 SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.

90/PAGE Order Now a previously neutral stimulus that produces a reliable response in an organism after being paired with a US, a ringing bell

a reaction that resembles an unconditioned response but is produced by a conditioned stimulus, dog salivating to ringing of a bell

conditioned stimulus (CS)

conditioned response (CR)

the phase of classical conditioning when the CS and the US are presented together, food and bell ringing together acquisition the gradual elimination of a learned response that occurs when the CS is repeatedly presented without the US, bell rings without food extinction conditioning where a CS is paired with a stimulus that became associated with the US in an earlier procedure, when bell is associated with food second-order conditioning the tendency of a learned behavior to recover from extinction after a rest period. spontaneous

recovery a type of learning in which the consequences of an organism's behavior determine whether it will be repeated in the future. operant conditioning Behaviors that are followed by a "satisfying state of affairs" tend to be repeated and those that produce an "unpleasant state of affairs" are less likely to be repeated. law of effect reinforcers are presented at fixed-time periods, provided that the appropriate response is made.

a behavior is reinforced based on an average time that has expired since the last reinforcement.

reinforcement is delivered after a specific number of responses have been made.

the delivery of reinforcement is based on a particular average number of responses.

fixed-interval schedule (FI),

variable-interval schedule (VI),

fixed-ratio schedule (FR),

variable-ratio schedule (VR),

something is learned, but it is not manifested as a behavioral change until sometime in the future. latent learning a mental representation of the physical features of the environment. cognitive map, or learning that takes place largely independent of awareness of both the process and the products of information acquisition. implicit learning, The adaptive ability for

organisms to transfer learning of one particular instance to another very similar case is evidence of:

generalization.

post-acquisition.

bias.

discrimination.

generalization. Which is NOT an example of learning?

A baby reflexively pulls back her hand when it is exposed to a hot burner.

A dog sits down every time his owner says " Sit."

A college student studies for a second exam after failing the first exam in a class.

A fish comes to the top of its tank when its owner approaches.

A baby reflexively pulls back her hand when it is exposed to a hot burner.

Like classical conditioning, operant conditioning:

requires the mind as an explanatory device.

is free from explanations involving the mind.

focuses only on unobservable behaviors.

is subjective.

is free from explanations involving the mind. Schedules of reinforcement are based on the fact that conditioned behaviors:

often continue or even become strengthened by irregular reinforcement.

only occur if given a reinforcement after each behavior.

always become extinct after a short period of no reinforcement.

often become strengthened through habituation.

often continue or even become strengthened by irregular reinforcement. The studies of observational learning in primates using tools show that:

observational learning clearly results in better tool-skill acquisition in the monkeys.

observational learning prevents the primates from successfully using tools.

observational learning shows no effect on primate tool use.

monkeys raised by their mothers are better at observational learning.

observational learning clearly results in better tool-skill acquisition in the monkeys. A neuropsychological patient who experiences severe problems with explicit learning is most likely to have \_\_\_\_ implicit learning.

intact

impaired

nonexistent

modest

intact\_\_\_\_ most likely play(s) a critical role in the observational learning where organisms imitate the actions of others.

The frontal lobe

Mirror neurons

The amygdala

Pyramidal cells

Mirror neurons  
What approach dominated the field of psychology from the 1930s to the 1950s?

structural psychology

behavioral psychology

cognitive psychology

evolutionary psychology

behavioral psychology  
Little Albert developed a fear of a \_\_\_\_\_ because it was paired with a \_\_\_\_\_ .

Santa Claus mask; electric shock.

loud noise; rabbit

dog; white rat

white rat; loud noise

white rat; loud noise  
Neuroimaging studies have found evidence that implicit and explicit learning engages:

the same brain structures in the same way.

the same brain structures in different ways.

distinct brain structures in the same way.

distinct brain structures in different ways.

distinct brain structures in different ways. When a conditioned stimulus is presented without the unconditioned stimulus, \_\_\_\_\_ will gradually occur.

spontaneous recovery

generalization

extinction

discrimination

extinction Tolman suggested that rats in a maze don't simply produce behaviors without using any previous spatial information. Instead they develop a \_\_\_\_\_ of the maze, which argues for a cognitive component to operant learning.

cognitive map

latent cognition

latent response

generalization

cognitive map Which person would be part of a diffusion chain?

Tony, learning to write poetry by reading Shakespeare

Delilah, who teaches her younger sister to speak French

Serafina, learning to build barns by reading blueprints

Nico, learning to train dogs by renting a video

Delilah, who teaches her younger sister to speak French The school of psychology MOST associated with learning processes is:

structuralism.

functionalism.

behaviorism.

cognitive psychology.

behaviorism. Joni's best friend frequently speaks Spanish around her. Joni barely knew Spanish before she met her best friend and one day realizes that she has just followed a short and simple exchange between her best friend and their waiter. Joni's ability to pick up some rudimentary Spanish without trying to do so is a good example of:

implicit learning.

modeling.

shadowing.

spontaneous recovery.

implicit learning. Little Albert's fear response to a white rabbit, fur coat, and Santa Claus mask are all examples of:

stimulus discrimination.

stimulus generalization.

stimulus specificity.

operant conditioning.

stimulus generalization. If you watch someone to learn how to play the violin and then serve as a model for another student, you are part of a:

case study.

schedule of reinforcement.

diffusion chain.

meme.

diffusion chain. Essential to the process of learning is that it is based on:



memory.

experience.

consciousness.

emotion.

experience. Which is an example of negative reinforcement?

a hug

turning off loud music

money

food

turning off loud music Individual differences are more commonly found in \_\_\_\_\_ tasks than \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

classical conditioning; operant learning

explicit; implicit

semantic; episodic

implicit; explicit

explicit; implicit Disruption of the motor cortex during a demonstration of motor skills:

had no effect on subsequent performance of that skill in the future.

enhanced performance of that skill in the future.

inhibited performance of that skill in the future.

caused different reactions in different participants.

inhibited performance of that skill in the future. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary brain structure responsible for conditioning based on fearful or anxiety inducing stimuli.

hippocampus

frontal lobe

amygdala

sensory cortex

amygdala Which action demonstrates that learning has occurred?

pulling your hand back from a hot pan

blinking when something goes into your eye

a slight kick when a physician strikes your knee with a hammer

saying " C" when asked to name the third letter of the alphabet

saying " C" when asked to name the third letter of the alphabet Which

schedule offers reinforcement based on the amount of time that has passed since the last reinforcement was received?

fixed ratio

fixed interval

variable ratio

continuous

fixed interval Classical conditioning occurs by pairing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to produce a response.

conditioned stimulus; conditioned stimulus

unconditioned response; unconditioned stimulus

neutral stimulus; unconditioned stimulus

conditioned response; unconditioned response

neutral stimulus; unconditioned stimulus Cultural traditions and customs are generally passed down through:

observational learning.

operant conditioning.

positive reinforcement.

classical conditioning.

observational learning. In the Brelands' research, pigs would not drop coins into a box, and, instead, pushed them along the ground with their snout, despite programmed reinforcement. This was evidence of:

stimulus control.

reinforcement.

context effects.

biological predisposition.

biological predisposition. Checking your mailbox is generally reinforced on a \_\_\_\_ schedule, since the mail only comes once per day at about the same time.

fixed interval

variable interval

fixed ratio

variable ratio

fixed interval Younger children may learn some things at a younger age than did their older siblings because of :

implicit learning.

cultural learning.

operant conditioning.

observational learning.

observational learning. Learning typically involves:

a temporary and short change in behavior.

no change in the state of the learner.

a punishment for undesirable behavior.

a relatively permanent change in the state of the learner.

a relatively permanent change in the state of the learner. Due to the powerful effects of \_\_\_\_\_ , many parents monitor the content of their children's video games, television shows, and movies so that they will not imitate violent behavior.

classical conditioning

operant conditioning

observational learning

implicit learning

observational learning Patients with amnesia show deficits in \_\_\_\_\_ but not in \_\_\_\_\_ .

short-term memory; long-term memory

explicit memory; implicit memory

procedural memory; semantic memory

sensory memory; working memory

explicit memory; implicit memory Advertisers often pair pictures of attractive people with their products with the expectation that consumers will respond positively to the product. This reaction comes from a reflexive response that is based on:

our sex drive.

our unconscious mind.

operant conditioning.

classical conditioning.

classical conditioning. In Pavlov's famous studies, the \_\_\_\_\_ was the conditioned stimulus, and the \_\_\_\_\_ was the conditioned response.

food; blinking

food; salivation

sound; blinking

sound; salivation

sound; salivation Unconditioned stimuli \_\_\_\_\_ require learning to produce the \_\_\_\_\_ response.

always; conditioned

always; unconditioned

never; conditioned

never; unconditioned

never; unconditioned Thorndike's law of effect states that behaviors leading to pleasant situations will be \_\_\_\_\_, and behaviors that result in unpleasant situations will be \_\_\_\_\_.

repeated; repeated

avoided; avoided

avoided; repeated

repeated; avoided

repeated; avoided Benjamin used to startle every time the family dog would bark. Now he continues whatever he is doing and appears to not even notice the dog's bark. Benjamin has probably:

developed a phobia of the dog.

been rewarded for not reacting to the dog.

become habituated to the dog's bark.

suffered brain damage to the nucleus accumbens.

become habituated to the dog's bark. Janet is trying to teach her 3-year-old son how to dress himself. First she has him put on his pants by himself, and she gives him some M & Ms. The next day she has him put on his pants and his shirt, and she gives him some M & Ms. By the end of the week, her son is dressing himself completely. Janet made use of:

implicit learning.

shaping.

latent learning.

habituation.

shaping. Which action would be acquired through observational learning?

putting on a shirt

sneezing when you inhale dust

vomiting after eating spoiled food

blinking when something flies into your eye

putting on a shirt An experimenter tells you that you will view a series of pictures and later be asked to categorize these pictures into groups. What region of your brain is LESS likely to be active than another participant who was NOT told in advance about the grouping task?

the hippocampus

parietal cortex

prefrontal cortex

the medulla

the medulla One characteristic of implicitly learned information is that:

it is easily forgotten.

it rarely occurs in children.

it is difficult to explain to others.

it takes great effort to learn.

it is difficult to explain to others. Sydney always hated having her diaper changed but she loved cake. So, Sydney's mom decided to use classical conditioning to make diaper changes less miserable. Every time she changed Sydney's diaper, she would play the same song on a CD and give Sydney a small bite of cake while she changed her diaper. Now, as soon as Sydney hears the song, she is happy to have her diaper changed. What is the conditioned stimulus in this case?

the cake

the song

the happy baby

the diaper

the song  
The Rescorla-Wagner model showed that classical conditioning actually involved a cognitive aspect based on the organism's:

expectations.

generalizations.

discriminations.

unconscious desires.

expectations. Jane drinks alcohol because it reduces her anxiety. Jane's drinking is being maintained by:

positive reinforcement.

negative reinforcement.

positive punishment.

negative punishment.



negative reinforcement. Skinner expanded on the work of Thorndike by focusing on:

reinforcement.

punishment.

both reinforcement and punishment.

the law of effect

both reinforcement and punishment. The idea of \_\_\_\_ suggests that conditioning has an evolutionary perspective, in that certain associations will be more easily learned if they help the organism's survival.

biological preparedness

natural selection

observational learning

implicit learning

biological preparednessAngie's angry boss wears a particular type of cologne. One day, Angie is at the mall when she smells the same cologne. The smell produced a momentary feeling of uneasiness in Angie. In this example, what is the unconditioned stimulus?

the cologne

the boss

Angie

feelings of uneasiness

the bossRachel is training her dog, Duke, to bark when there is a knock on the door. She already knows that squeaking a mouse toy will make Duke

bark. So, she decides to squeak the mouse and knock on the door at the same time to condition Duke to bark. What is the unconditioned stimulus in this case?

the squeaking mouse

the knock on the door

Duke's bark

Rachel

the squeaking mouse Bandura's famous Bobo doll experiment showed how children can learn \_\_\_\_\_ through observation.

sharing

aggression

language

motor skills

aggression People stand up and cheer at a basketball game, but not in the library, because of:

reinforcement.

generalization.

respondent conditioning.

stimulus control.

stimulus control. In Ken's experiment, a monkey must push a lever to get a reward. If the monkey is successful, it gets a piece of banana every 2 minutes. What type of reinforcement schedule is this?

fixed interval

variable interval

fixed ratio

variable ratio

fixed interval batch \_\_\_\_\_ schedules of reinforcement typically produce the highest and most consistent rates of responding.

Interval

Ratio

Random

Continuous

Ratio Any consequence that increases the likelihood of a behavior is a \_\_\_\_\_ and any consequence that decreases the likelihood of a behavior is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

punisher; reinforcer

positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer

reinforcer; punisher

positive punisher; negative punisher

reinforcer; punisher Implicit learning is \_\_\_\_\_ dependent on IQ and changes \_\_\_\_\_ across the lifespan.

very; little

very; a lot

not; little

not; a lot

not; littleHow could extinction be used to eliminate Little Albert's fear of a white rat?

repeatedly expose Little Albert to the loud noise in the absence of the rat

give Albert candy when he sees the rat

punish Albert when he cries and crawls away from the rat

repeatedly present the rat without the loud noise

repeatedly present the rat without the loud noiseMirror neurons contribute to observational learning through the influence of rote imitation and the influence of the awareness of:

intentionality.

images.

attractiveness.

danger.

intentionality. Pavlov's dogs were conditioned to salivate to a 1000-hz tone due to its pairing with food. After this training, it was found that the dogs would salivate to a 900-hz tone but not to a 500-hz tone. Salivating to the 900-hz tone is an example of \_\_\_\_\_, and not salivating to a 500-hz tone is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ .

a conditioned response; generalization

discrimination; extinction

generalization; discrimination

a conditioned response; negative punishment

generalization; discrimination A teacher originally wanted to increase class participation, and so she positively reinforced the asking of questions with nickels. After a few days, students had stacks of nickels on their desks, and the class was asking far too many questions. The teacher decided things were better off when the students didn't ask so many questions. To reduce question-asking, the teacher has several options available to her. She could approach the students' desks and physically remove a nickel from their stacks whenever they ask a question, a process known as \_\_\_\_\_. Or, she could simply not give students nickels anymore when they ask questions, a process known as \_\_\_\_\_.

extinction; negative punishment

negative punishment; extinction

positive punishment; negative punishment

extinction; positive punishment

negative punishment; extinction Due to \_\_\_\_\_, a person can tell the difference between the men's restroom and the women's restroom, and know which one to use.

unconditioned responses

extinction

stimulus control

generalization

stimulus control The initial pairing of a CS and US in classical conditioning represents the \_\_\_\_\_ phase of learning.

confirmation

conscious

extinction

acquisition

acquisition Which is a pleasure center in the brain?

the medulla

the nucleus accumbens

the basal ganglia

the pineal gland

the nucleus accumbens According to the Rescorla-Wagner model, conditioning should be most powerful when stimuli are:

familiar.

unexpected.

unfamiliar.

expected.

unfamiliar. \_\_\_\_ proposed that the cognitive process of expectation occurred between a conditioned stimulus and a conditioned response.

Pavlov

Rescorla and Wagner

Watson and Raynor

Garcia

Rescorla and Wagner Which behavior is LEAST likely to be studied by researchers using operant techniques?

exercising

button pressing

eye blinks

lever pressing

eye blinks Although it is not known if you have to buy 1, 10, or 100 scratch-off lottery tickets to get a winner, it is highly probable that if you just keep buying, eventually you will get a winner. In fact, maybe the very next ticket you buy will be a winner. Buying scratch-off lottery tickets is reinforced according to a \_\_\_\_ schedule.

fixed ratio

variable ratio

fixed interval

variable interval

variable ratio Positive punishers \_\_\_\_ behavior, and negative punishers \_\_\_\_ behavior.

strengthen; strengthen

strengthen; weaken

weaken; weaken

weaken; strengthen

weaken; weaken Classical conditioning is based on \_\_\_\_ responses, and operant conditioning produces \_\_\_\_ behaviors.

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voluntary; involuntary

involuntary; voluntary

involuntary; involuntary

voluntary; voluntary

involuntary; voluntary In Pavlov's famous studies, the \_\_\_\_\_ was the unconditioned stimulus, and the \_\_\_\_\_ was the unconditioned response.

food; blinking

food; salivation

sound; blinking

sound; salivation

food; salivation In studies done on trustworthiness, when participants were told that their partner was trustworthy, they:

closely followed the additional feedback they received about their partner.  
ignored the additional feedback they received, acting as if the partner was trustworthy.

ignored the additional feedback they received, acting as if the partner was untrustworthy

treated the trustworthy partner the same way as the neutral partner.

ignored the additional feedback they received, acting as if the partner was trustworthy. Since they generally result in high, consistent rates of responding without pausing, slot machines use \_\_\_\_\_ schedules of reinforcement.



fixed ratio

fixed interval

variable ratio

variable interval

variable ratio Money gains its power to control behavior through:

extinction.

acquisition.

discrimination.

second-order conditioning.

second-order conditioning. The idea that you can learn how to dance by watching others:

has not been supported by research.

has received some research support.

proves the independence of motor cortex activity.

has been found in non-human animals.

has received some research support. You are able to correctly follow rules of grammar or identify culturally important people yet you are NOT explicitly aware of your memory for these things because of:

classical conditioning.

operant learning.

implicit learning.

episodic memory.

implicit learning. Learned food aversions are generally acquired from \_\_\_\_\_ due to the evolutionary adaptive conditioning of rejecting foods that may be toxic.

novel foods

familiar foods

both novel and familiar foods

foods with strong odors

novel foods