

Psych unit 6. multiple
choice: watson and
rayner's study, b.f.
skinner's work



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

According to the text, learning involves a relatively permanent change in behavior due to experience. The most crucial ingredient in all learning is experience. Learning that certain events occur together is called associative learning. By learning to associate a squirt of water with an electric shock, sea snails demonstrate the process of classical conditioning. Conditioning is the process of discrimination. Pets who learn that the sound of an electric can opener signals the arrival of their food illustrate classical conditioning. Children often learn to associate pushing a vending machine button with the delivery of a candy bar. This best illustrates the process underlying operant conditioning. The last time you come home after your curfew, your parents grounded you for the next two weekends. Ever since then, you have been careful to come on time. The change in your behavior is best explained by operant conditioning. The researcher most closely associated with the study of classical conditioning is Ivan Pavlov. Who introduced the term behaviorism? John B. Watson. John B. Watson considered himself to be a behaviorist. John B. Watson emphasized that learning should be explained without any reference to mental processes. The "psychic secretions" that interfered with Pavlov's experiments on digestion were conditioned responses. In Pavlov's experiments, the dog's salivation triggered by the taste of food was a(n) unconditioned response. In Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, infants develop a fear of roses after roses are presented with electric shock. In this fictional example, the presentation of the roses is the conditioned stimulus. A child's learned fear at the sight of a hypodermic needle is a(n) conditioned response. If a ringing bell causes a dog to salivate because the bell has been regularly associated with food in the mouth, the unconditioned response is the salivation to the food in the mouth. Which of the following is a

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

unconditioned response? jerking your hand off a very hot stove
In Pavlov's experiments, the taste of food triggered salivation in a dog. The food in the dog's mouth was the unconditioned stimulus
A dog's salivation at the sight of a food dish is a(n) conditioned response
If the sound of an electric can opener causes a child to salivate because it has been associated with the presentation of food, the child's salivation to the sound of a can opener is a conditioned response
In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, the conditioned stimulus was the sound of a tone
Associating a conditioned stimulus with a new neural stimulus can create a second (often weaker) conditioned stimulus. This best illustrates higher order conditioning
In classical conditioning, the neutral stimulus is presented before the unconditioned stimulus
Long after being bitten by a stray dog, Alonzo found that his fear of dogs seemed to have disappeared. To his surprise, however, when he was recently confronted by a stray dog, he experienced a sudden surge of anxiety. This sudden anxiety best illustrates spontaneous recovery
Because of his discomfort and embarrassment associated with his childhood bedwetting, Andrew becomes nervous whenever he has the urge to urinate. If genital arousal subsequently makes Andrew unusually anxious, this would best illustrate generalization
Toddlers taught to fear moving cars may also begin to fear moving trucks and motorcycles. This best illustrates generalization
An allergy attack triggered by the sight of plastic flowers best illustrates the process of generalization
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 discrimination
Rats easily learn to associate nausea producing radiation treatments with novel tastes
The idea that any perceivable neural stimulus can serve as a conditioned stimulus was
<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

challenged by Garcia and Koelling's findings on taste aversion in rats Children learn to fear spiders more easily than they learn to fear flowers. This best illustrates the impact of _____ on learning biological predispositions An integrated understanding of associative learning in terms of genetic predispositions, culturally learned preferences, and the predictability of certain associations is most clearly provided by a biopsychosocial approach Ivan Pavlov's experiments demonstrated how learning can be studied objectively Watson to the study of learning? demonstrated how some emotions and behaviors can be learned by classical conditioning To assess whether Mrs. Webster had Alzheimer's disease, researchers conditioned her to blink in response to a sound that signaled the delivery of a puff of air directed toward her face. In this application of classical conditioning, the sound was a conditioned stimulus An organism learns associations between events it does not control during the process of classical conditioning Which of the following is an example of respondent behavior? blushing when embarrassed Voluntary behaviors that produce rewarding or punishing consequences are called operant behaviors Which of the following terms best describes a respondent behavior? reflexive Which of the following terms best describes an operant behavior? voluntary B. F. Skinner's work elaborated what E. L. Thorndike had called the law of effect The psychologist most closely associated with the study of operant conditioning was B. F. Skinner The process of reinforcing successively closer approximations to a desired behavior is called shaping Five year old Trevor is emotionally disturbed and refuses to communicate with anyone. To get him to speak, his teacher initially gives him candy for any utterance, then only for a clearly spoken word, and finally only for a complete sentence. The teacher is using the

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

method of shaping A rat in a Skinner box is reinforced with a food pellet only if the rat moves close to the lever. Next, reinforcement is withheld until the rat stands on its hind legs, then until the rat touches the lever, and finally, until the rat presses the lever. This example best illustrates shaping. An event that increases the frequency of the behavior that it follows is a(n) reinforcer. Which of the following is true of positive and negative reinforcers? Positive reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding; negative reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding. Every Saturday morning, Arnold quickly washes the family's breakfast dishes so that his father will allow him to wash his car. In this instance, washing the car is a(n) positive reinforcer. Mason, a stockbroker, runs two miles every day after work because it reduces his level of stress. Mason's running habit is maintained by a(n) _____ reinforcer. Receiving delicious food is to escaping electric shock as _____ is to _____. positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer. Closing your bedroom door so that you won't hear the TV that is interfering with your studying is an example of negative reinforcement. Money is to food as _____ is to _____. secondary reinforcer; primary reinforcer. Innately satisfying stimuli that fulfill biological needs are called _____ reinforcers. primary. To quickly teach a dog to roll over on command, you would be best advised to use immediate reinforcers rather than delayed reinforcers. Humans, unlike many other animals, can be conditioned with reinforcers not delivered until a long time after a desired behavior. What are these reinforcers called? delayed. Four year old Della asks her mother for a special treat every time they go to the grocery store. At first her mother granted every request, but now she does so less consistently. Research suggests that Della will continue to ask for a treat nearly every time she goes to the

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

grocery store The way slot machines reward gamblers with money best illustrates partial reinforcement. Coffee shops that reward customers with one free cup of coffee after every ten purchases are using a _____ reinforcement schedule. fixed-ratio Luana edits manuscripts for a publisher and is paid \$25 for every three pages she edits. Luana is on a _____ schedule. fixed-ratio Blake is a carpet installer who wants to be paid for each square foot of carpet he lays rather than with an hourly wage. Blake prefers working on a _____ schedule of reinforcement. fixed-ratio A variable-ratio schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after an unpredictable number of responses have been made. Which of the following behaviors is typically reinforced on a variable-ratio schedule? inserting coins into a slot machine Purchasing state lottery tickets is reinforced with monetary winnings on a _____ schedule. variable-ratio On the first day of class, Professor Wallace tells her geography students that pop quizzes will be given at unpredictable times throughout the semester. Clearly, studying for Professor Wallace's surprise quizzes will be reinforced on a _____ schedule. variable-interval The introduction of an unpleasant stimulus is to _____ as the withdrawal of an unpleasant stimulus is to _____. punishment; reinforcement Revoking the driver's license of a reckless driver is intended to serve as a negative punishment. If rats are allowed to wander through a complicated maze, they will subsequently run the maze with few errors when a food reward is placed at the end. Their good performance demonstrates latent learning. Professor Kohler observed chimpanzees discover a novel way to reach a banana hung out of their reach. This scenario is most likely an example of which type of learning? insight learning Using rewards to bribe people to engage in an activity they

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

already enjoy is most likely to inhibit intrinsic motivation After pigs learned to pick up and deposit wooden coins in a piggy bank, the pigs subsequently dropped the coins and pushed them with their snouts. This best illustrates the importance of _____ in operant conditioning. biological

predispositions According to B. F. Skinner, human behavior is controlled primarily by external influences In explaining prosocial behavior, B. F. Skinner would most likely have emphasized the beneficial consequences of prosocial behavior Which of the following is LEAST likely to be considered an important

component of effective student instruction involving the use of interactive software? respondent behavior B. F. Skinner believed that teaching machines could promote effective learning because they allow for both shaping and

immediate reinforcement Alex learned how to make 3-point basketball shots by successfully making very short shots before shooting from increasingly longer distances from the hoop. This learning strategy best illustrates the

process of shaping Tennis instruction that reinforces soft, short lobs over the net before attempting to reinforce hard, long cross court hits best illustrates the process of shaping Using an operant chamber, Skinner timed food pellets

to drop every 15 minutes. If a rat was in a certain location just before the food was presented, the rat went to that location more frequently even though it was not directly tied to the appearance of food. Which of the

following best explains this superstitious behavior? Any behavior that is accidentally reinforced is more likely to be repeated. The most important benefit of biofeedback is its capacity to facilitate the relaxation response Neal

Miller observed that rats decrease their heartbeat if they receive pleasurable brain stimulation when their heartbeat slows. This best illustrated

that biofeedback can facilitate control of autonomic nervous system

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

functioning Electronically recording, amplifying, and displaying information regarding subtle physiological responses is called biofeedback Both classical and operant conditioning are forms of associative learning A learned association between two stimuli is central to classical conditioning Jeremy wears his baseball cap backward because he noticed his older brother does so. This illustrates the importance of modeling The tendency for children to imitate behaviors seen on television best illustrates the importance of modeling Our ability to learn by witnessing the behavior of others best illustrates observational learning Without any explicit training from adults, many 8 year old children know how to turn the ignition key to start their parents' cars. This best illustrates the importance of discrimination The transmission of cultural fads and fashions best illustrates the impact of respondent behavior Which of the following factors most influences whether we will imitate a model? "fantasy" models (such as cartoon characters) are more likely to be imitated Which of the following are most clearly activated both by picking up a spoon and by simply watching another person pick up a spoon? mirror neurons The reduced imitative yawning displayed by people with autism is most directly related to their reduced levels of mirror neuron activity Skinner is to shaping as Bandura is to modeling Bandura's Bobo doll experiment demonstrated that the power of observational learning depends on what? whether we see the people as similar to us 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. observational learning Experiments suggest that children are exposed to a model who says one thing and does another will talk in ways consistent with what the model says and act in ways

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

consistent with what the model does. Christian and Maggie are concerned with teaching their children to act prosaically. Social learning psychologists would advise them to make sure their own actions and words are consistent. Most researchers who have examined the effects of viewing televised aggression conclude that viewing violence leads children and teenagers to behave aggressively. The violence-viewing effect is especially pronounced when the observed violence goes unpunished. After prolonged exposure to television violence, viewers became more indifferent to violence when later viewing a brawl, whether on TV or in real life. This finding best illustrates desensitization. The first experimental studies of associative learning were conducted by Pavlov. Which of the following is an unconditioned response? sweating in hot weather. In Pavlov's experiments, the dog's salivation triggered by the sound of the tone was a(n) conditioned response. Makayla developed an intense fear of flying five years ago when she was in a plane crash. The fact that today she can again fly without distress indicates that her fear has undergone extinction. Spontaneous recovery refers to the reappearance, after a pause, of an extinguished conditioned response. Monica's psychotherapist reminds her so much of her own father that she has many of the same mixed emotional reactions to him that she has to her own dad. Her reactions to her therapist best illustrate the importance of generalization. Jacqueline is sexually aroused by the sight of her handsome boyfriend but not by the sight of her equally handsome brother. This best illustrates the value of intermittent reinforcement. Garcia and Koelling's studies of taste aversion in rats demonstrated that classical conditioning is constrained by biological predispositions. Watson and Rayner's study of Little Albert demonstrated how specific fears may be produced.

<https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

through classical conditioning After learning to fear a white rat, Little Albert responded with fear to the sight of a rabbit. This best illustrates the process of generalization After he was spanked on several occasions for spilling his milk at a restaurant, Colin became afraid to go to the restaurant. In this case, spanking was a(n) _____ for Colin's fear. unconditioned stimulus In which form of learning is behavior said to be influenced by its consequences? operant conditioning 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 the law of effect A Skinner box is a(n) chamber containing a bar or key that an animal can manipulate to obtain a reward. Skinner developed a behavioral technology that included a procedure known as shaping Every Saturday morning, Arnold quickly washes the family's breakfast dishes so that his father will allow him to wash his car. In this instance, washing the car is a(n) positive reinforcer Positive reinforcers _____ the rate of operant responding, and negative reinforcers _____ the rate of operant responding. increase; increase Paul and Michael sell magazine subscriptions by telephone. Paul is paid \$1.00 for every five calls he makes, while Michael is paid \$1.00 for every subscription he sells, regardless of the number of calls he makes. Paul's telephoning is reinforced on a _____ schedule, whereas Michael's is reinforced on a fixed-ratio; variable-ratio Watching the night sky for shooting stars is likely to be reinforced on a _____ schedule. variable- interval For purposes of effective child-rearing, most psychologists favor the use of reinforcement over punishment After a week at college, Su-Chuan has formed a mental representation of the layout of the campus and no longer gets lost. Su-Chuan has developed a cognitive map Animals tend to revert <https://assignbuster.com/psych-unit-6-multiple-choice-watson-and-rayners-study-bf-skinners-work/>

from newly learned habits to their biologically predisposed behaviors. This is an example of instinctive drift. Rhesus macaque monkeys are more likely to reconcile after a fight if they grow up with forgiving older macaque monkeys. This best illustrates the impact of observational learning. We find it harder to frown when viewing a smile than when viewing a frown. This can most clearly be attributed to mirror neurons.