

# Psyc101 ch.5 study guide



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

Learning\_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic, relatively permanent change in behavior that occurs through experience. Behaviorism\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory of learning that focuses solely on observable behaviors, discounting the importance of such mental activity as thinking, wishing, and hoping. ONPSYC101 CH. 5 STUDY GUIDE SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY\$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowYour little brother whining whenever he wants something. What is an example of a behavior that indicates learning? Principles of BehaviorismAccording to the \_\_\_\_\_, understanding the causes of behavior requires looking at the environmental actors that produce them. Associative learningLearning that occurs when an organism makes a connection between two events is called \_\_\_\_\_. StimuliIn classical conditioning, organisms learn the association between two \_\_\_\_\_. Classical conditioningLightning is associated with thunder and regularly proceeds it. Thus, when we see lightning, we often anticipate that we will hear thunder soon afterward. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Operant conditioningOrganisms learn about the consequences of behavior through \_\_\_\_\_. AssociationClassical and operant conditioning involve learning through \_\_\_\_\_. Observation and imitationObservational learning involves learning through \_\_\_\_\_. Classical conditioningOrganisms learn the association between two stimuli through \_\_\_\_\_. Operant conditioningOrganisms learn the association between a behavior and a consequence through \_\_\_\_\_. Observational LearningWhen learning to play tennis, your instructor demonstrates serving and backhand returns, then you attempt to imitate those sequences. What concept is this learning method describing? Observational learningThe adage " When in Rome, do as the Romans do" best reflects this type of learning. Classical conditioning\_\_\_\_\_ is a learning process in which a neutral

stimulus becomes associated with an innately meaningful stimulus and acquires the capacity to elicit a similar response. A reflex Salivating at the presentation of food is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. US Pavlov's dog automatically salivated to food because food is an \_\_\_\_\_. Sneezing in response to sniffing pepper What is an example of an unconditioned response? CS Dr. Meyer is known for his difficult pop quizzes. Immediately before he springs a pop quiz on his students, he typically goes to the classroom door and closes it. Students soon learn to anticipate a pop quiz whenever Dr. Meyer closes the classroom door. Closing the door has become a \_\_\_\_\_. The pink flower A baby touches a pink flower and is stung by a bee. The next day the baby's mother brings home some pink flowers and brings one to the baby to smell. The baby cries loudly as soon as she sees it. According to the principles of classical conditioning, what is the conditioned stimulus in this example? CR You feel fine at the picnic until a spider very similar to the one that bit you last year made you sick starts to walk onto your picnic blanket. This reaction is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. US-UR In classical conditioning, the \_\_\_\_\_ connection is unlearned. CS-CR In classical conditioning, the \_\_\_\_\_ connection is learned. Unconditioned response Before the bell was ever presented, Pavlov's dog salivated each time food was presented. The \_\_\_\_\_ in this situation is salivation. The bell had become associated with food. Pavlov's dog salivated to the sound of a bell because \_\_\_\_\_. Neutral stimulus/conditioned stimulus In Pavlov's classic study on classical conditioning, the bell was the \_\_\_ before conditioning and the \_\_\_\_\_ after conditioning had occurred.

Acquisition \_\_\_\_\_ is the initial learning of the connection between the unconditioned stimulus and the conditioned stimulus when these two stimuli

are paired. Contingency\_\_\_\_\_ means that the CS must not only precede the US closely in time, it must also serve as a reliable indicator that the US is on its way. ContiguityThe extent to which the CS and US occur close together in time reflects \_\_\_\_\_. Generalization\_\_\_\_\_ in classical conditioning is the tendency of a new stimulus that is similar to the original conditioned stimulus to elicit a response that is similar to the conditioned response.

generalizationMark's dog knows to sit when Mark says " sit". Now that Mark wants to teach his dog a new trick, he sits when he is told to " speak". The dogs behavior is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Extinction\_\_\_\_\_ in classical conditioning is the weakening of the conditioned response when the unconditioned stimulus is absent. Discrimination\_\_\_\_\_ in classical conditioning is the process of learning to respond to a certain stimuli and not others. Extinction\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the conditioned response dissipates after the anticipated reward is withheld. Extinction has occurredPavlov's dog salivates each time he hears a bell. Now, however, after several trials of salivating to the bell and not receiving any food, the dog stops salivating. What happened? Spontaneous recoveryThe process in classical conditioning by which a conditioned response can recur after a time delay, without further conditioning is called \_\_\_\_\_. Spontaneous recoveryNo longer being in love with someone but experiencing a scent or place that reminds you of who you loved brings back good, former feelings. The sudden onset of good feelings is triggered by \_\_\_\_\_. a white ratWatson and Rayner used \_\_\_\_\_ along with an unconditional stimulus in order to condition fear in little Albert. a loud noiseIn the experiment with little Albert conducted by Watson and Rayner, \_\_\_\_\_ was used as an unconditional response for conditioning Albert to fear a white rat. Conditioned stimulusIn John Watson's experiment on classical

conditioning, a white rat was used as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to condition Albert. Stimulus generalization in classical conditioning Little Albert was conditioned to fear a little white rat. Eventually, however, Albert became fearful of any stimulus that looked white and furry. This study illustrates \_\_\_\_\_. This is FALSE"

Classical conditioning is based on observing and imitating others."

Counterconditioning \_\_\_\_\_ is a classical conditioning procedure for changing the relationship between a conditioned stimulus and its conditioned response. Aversive conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of treatment that involves repeated pairings of a stimulus with a very unpleasant stimulus. He will find the scent and taste of tequila aversive. Robert drank too much tequila and began vomiting and became very nauseated.

According to the principles of classical conditioning, how will Robert likely react the next time he drinks or smells tequila? Immunosuppression Classical conditioning can produce \_\_\_\_\_, which is a decrease in the production of antibodies that can lower a person's ability to fight disease. Classical conditioning Taste aversion is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Habituation Classical conditioning helps to explain \_\_\_\_\_. which refers to the decreased responsiveness to a stimulus after repeated presentations. Unconditioned stimulus Advertisers apply classical conditioning in commercials by showing ads that pair something pleasant with a product, in hopes that you, the viewer, will experience those positive feelings toward the product. In this situation the product is the \_\_\_\_\_.

the principles of classical conditioning explain why someone who is addicted to a drug can overdose if he/she uses in a strange environment. The body could not use the stimuli in the strange environment to prepare for it. Classical conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ helps explain drug habituation Operant conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ is more

effective in explaining voluntary behavior. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_, the consequences of behavior produce change in the probability of the occurrence of the behavior. Thorndike's law of effect According to \_\_\_\_\_. behaviors followed by desirable outcomes are strengthened and behaviors followed by undesirable outcomes are weakened. This is FALSE" Skinner believed that the mechanisms of learning among humans are different than the mechanisms of learning among animals." Operant conditioning Bears and zoo animals being cooperative without anesthesia for routine body maintenance is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Shaping \_\_\_\_\_ refers to rewarding approximations of a desired behavior. Shaping Sea lions throwing and catching balls on their nose who receive fish every time after their act have been trained to perform this behavior through \_\_\_\_\_. Reinforcement The process by which a stimulus or event following a particular behavior increases the probability that the behavior will happen again is called \_\_\_\_\_. Positive reinforcement The presentation of a stimulus following a given behavior in order to increase the frequency of that behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_. Negative reinforcement The removal of a stimulus following a given behavior in order to increase the frequency of that behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_. Negative reinforcement. Waking up a few seconds before your alarm clock goes off in order to avoid the obnoxious alarm sound is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Negative reinforcement Abby's mother constantly told her to water the plants in the lawn. She eventually complied and did what her mother wanted her so that her mother doesn't tell her the same thing again. Avoidance learning A special kind of response to negative reinforcement is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Still working hard to achieve a goal that has fallen short

but already been achieved). Learned helplessness Experience with unavoidable negative stimuli can lead to a particular deficit in avoidance learning called \_\_\_\_\_, in which the organism, exposed to uncontrollable aversive stimuli, learns that it has no control over negative outcomes.

Primary A \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer is innately satisfying; one that does not take any learning on the organism's part to make it pleasurable. Food This is a good example of a primary reinforcer. Secondary A \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer is a reinforcer that acquires its positive value through an organism's experience.

Money \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a secondary reinforcer Generalization In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ means performing a reinforced behavior in a different situation. Discrimination A dog who barks at the neighbors because they give him food, but doesn't when his owner is present because he knows he's not supposed to get fed is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

Continuous reinforcement Carol gives her dog, Spike, a chew stick each time he gets the ball back, on command. Carol is using a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule to train her dog to get the ball back on command. Partial-reinforcement schedule Fred's parents are very inconsistent with their childrearing rules. Most of the time Fred can climb on the furniture but sometimes he is punished. Fred's parents can't understand why he isn't a better-behaved child. Fred's parents are reinforcing his negative behaviors on a \_\_\_\_\_.

A continuous reinforcement/a fixed-ratio Matt is training his dog Buster to sit on command. He gives buster a dog biscuit each time he sits when commanded, but only for the first 10 trials. He then changes the rules and Buster now has to sit on command 3 times before he gets a biscuit. Matt used a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule first, and then

switched to a \_\_\_\_\_ to train Buster. Fixed-ratio A work is paid \$25 for every 20 wind chimes that she builds. On which schedule of reinforcement is she

being paid? Variable-ratio A hitchhiker most likely gets rides on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement. Fixed-interval Jose's employer pays him every other Friday. This is an example of which of the following schedules of reinforcement. Punishment \_\_\_\_\_ is a consequence that decreases the likelihood that a behavior will occur. Positive punishment/negative punishment Spanking is a form of \_\_\_\_\_; time out is a form of \_\_\_\_\_. Positive punishment Todd is scolded each time he bullies his little brother by taking away his toys. Scolding Todd is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Negative punishment Larry is grounded each time he hits his little brother. After being grounded a couple times, the misbehavior decreases. Grounding Larry is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Weakens behaviors Positive punishment is meant to \_\_\_\_\_. Negative reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ is meant to increase behaviors. Operant conditioning Applied behavior analysis is based on the concept of \_\_\_\_\_. Operant Applied behavior analysis (behavior modification) programs rely on what principles of learning to help people develop programs to change? Observational learning Your professor wants to help students to learn how to write a high quality research paper, so she posts an example of a research paper on the course website. You use this example as a model when writing your own paper. Which of the following concepts best describes how you learned to write your research paper? Attention, retention, motor reproduction, and reinforcement. According to Bandura's model of observational learning, what are the four primary processes involved in observational learning? Retention and motor reproduction \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are both associated with Bandura's model of observational learning. Motor reproduction \_\_\_\_\_, a third element of observational learning, is the process of imitating the models actions. Reinforcement This



final component of Bandura's model of observational learning determines whether or not an imitated or modeled act will be repeated. you work hard all week because you expect to get paid on Friday. According to Tolman's view on purposive learning, \_\_\_\_\_. Expectancy

According to Tolman, the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ is essential to understanding classical conditioning. Latent Learning \_\_\_\_\_ is unreinforced learning that is not immediately reflected in behavior. Latent learning Exploring a different route home and then later using that route when there is a bad accident or traffic jam in order to get home is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Latent learning Rats being able to run through a maze correctly without ever being reinforced to do so is an example of the rats using their \_\_\_\_\_. Latent learning \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a type of learning that occurs without reinforcement. However, this learning is not demonstrated until the person or animal is reinforced to do so. Insight learning \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of problem solving in which the organism develops a sudden understanding of a problem's solution. TRUE Insight learning requires "thinking outside the box," setting aside previous expectations and assumptions. Instinctive drift The tendency of animals to revert to instinctive behavior that interferes with learning is called \_\_\_\_\_. Instinctive drift A pig shoves an object on the ground instead of learning to carry it in his mouth is an example of \_\_\_\_\_. Preparedness \_\_\_\_\_ is the species-specific biological predisposition to learn in certain ways but not others. Fixed mindset Ally, an athlete believes she does not have the ability to improve her running time, despite her practicing every day. Which of the following explains Ally's attitude?