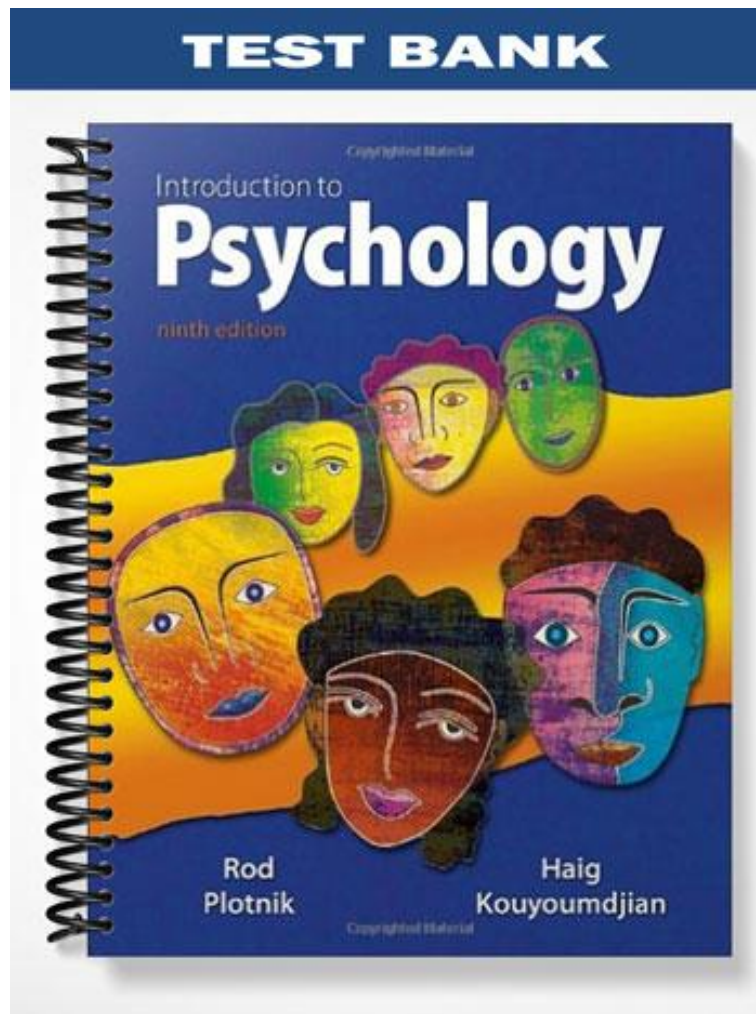


**TEST BANK**



# Module 10a--Operant and Cognitive Approaches

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian tell us about the starring performance of 1,800-pound Bart in *The Bear* to make the point that:
  - A. although most animals do not have the capacity for learning, a few do quite well
  - B. the key to learning (and teaching) is perseverance: keep working
  - C. you shouldn't believe that what you see in the movies reflects actual behavior in the wild
  - D. operant conditioning procedures are powerful (no other technique could have produced Bart's learning)
2. Bart, the 10-foot tall Kodiak bear, learned and performed 45 behaviors for a starring role in movies through:
  - A. operant conditioning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. insight
  - D. classical conditioning
3. Plotnik's example of Tony Hawk shows that:
  - A. learning can also occur just by observation, without external rewards
  - B. human learning differs greatly from animal learning
  - C. rewards actually interfere with learning
  - D. complex behaviors can be acquired through classical conditioning
4. Instrumental conditioning is also known as:
  - A. classical conditioning
  - B. imprinting conditioning
  - C. instinctual conditioning
  - D. operant conditioning
5. The focus of operant conditioning is on how:
  - A. people learn from the examples of others without themselves being reinforced
  - B. repetition results in reflexive habits without awareness
  - C. behavior is influenced by its consequences and whether they increase or decrease the likelihood of that behavior being repeated
  - D. stimuli are paired to elicit a response
6. The type of learning that focuses on the consequences of behavior is called:
  - A. classical conditioning
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. process conditioning
  - D. latent learning

7. The Great Carlo is an internationally known lion trainer. You ask him how he goes about training his lions. He responds by saying something about consequences that increase the chance that the desired behavior will again be performed. You recognize his method as:
- A. trial and error conditioning
  - B. cognitive learning
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. operant conditioning
8. One of the websites that you've recently visited was a site describing techniques for parents to manage their children's behavior. You notice that many of the techniques are based on operant conditioning. These techniques share what in common?
- A. using consequences to influence behavior
  - B. using observation and imitation
  - C. pairing UCS with CS
  - D. associating UCS with UCR
9. In \_\_\_\_\_, the consequences of a behavior influence whether an organism will perform the same behavior in the future.
- A. latent learning
  - B. target learning
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. classical conditioning
10. Those who study cognitive learning claim that learning can take place in an individual:
- A. who has not received any noticeable rewards, but who simply observes and imitates
  - B. only if the learning is reflexive in nature
  - C. who shows a change in behavior
  - D. only when the behavior is followed by an effect
11. You want to change the behavior of your roommate. You decide to reward his behaviors that you like and punish his behaviors that you do not like. You are using:
- A. latent learning
  - B. cognitive learning
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. classical conditioning
12. You are babysitting your three-year-old niece and notice that she is acting very much like a character from a television show. Being an astute psychology student, you reason that you are most likely witnessing:
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. instrumental conditioning
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. cognitive learning
13. What names are most associated with operant conditioning?
- A. B. F. Skinner and Carl Rogers
  - B. Ivan Pavlov and George Miller
  - C. Edward Thorndike and B. F. Skinner
  - D. Albert Bandura and Ivan Pavlov

14. Whiskers is a cat being used in Thorndike's studies on learning. The amount of time it takes Whiskers to get out of the puzzle box is decreasing. Thorndike would conclude that:
- A. Whiskers' behaviors that lead to escaping the box to get the fish are being strengthened.
  - B. Whiskers' behaviors that lead to escaping the box to get the fish are being weakened.
  - C. Whiskers is imprinting on Thorndike's behavior.
  - D. Whiskers' behaviors are under a continuous schedule of reinforcement.
15. Trial-and-error learning is associated with experiments conducted with hungry cats placed in a puzzle box. This work was conducted by:
- A. B. F. Skinner
  - B. Ivan Pavlov
  - C. Edward Thorndike
  - D. Albert Bandura
16. In your backyard you have a bird feeder that a particular squirrel likes to eat from. You have tried many ways to prevent it from stealing from it. You notice that the squirrel's random behavior gradually turns into goal-directed behavior. This best illustrates what Thorndike called the:
- A. law of effect
  - B. principle of continuity
  - C. law of consequence
  - D. classical conditioning
17. Thorndike developed the law of effect by studying:
- A. the saliva of dogs
  - B. how a cat learns to escape from a puzzle box
  - C. how a rat learns to press a lever
  - D. how to train a bear to hold a stuffed animal
18. What is described as the idea that behaviors followed by positive consequences are strengthened, while behaviors followed by negative consequences are weakened?
- A. behavioral facilitation
  - B. principle of continuity
  - C. cognitive learning
  - D. law of effect
19. Thorndike found that a cat learned to escape from a puzzle box by the consequences of its behavior. How could he arrive at such a conclusion?
- A. The CR was increasing in magnitude over time.
  - B. The cat learned by watching Thorndike open the puzzle box.
  - C. The CS (freedom) provided information about the occurrence of the UCS (piece of fish).
  - D. The time it took cats to escape decreased over time.
20. Law of effect is to \_\_\_\_ as operant conditioning is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Tolman; Bandura
  - B. Thorndike; Skinner
  - C. Skinner; Thorndike
  - D. Skinner; Rescorla

21. Who expanded Thorndike's law of effect?
- A. Edward Tolman
  - B. F. Skinner
  - C. Albert Bandura
  - D. Robert Rescorla
22. The unit of behavior that Skinner could measure is called a(n):
- A. reinforcer
  - B. conditioned response
  - C. operant response
  - D. behavioral index
23. \_\_\_\_ is a term suggested by Skinner to indicate a response that can be changed by its consequences.
- A. Prepared response
  - B. Conditioned response
  - C. Effect response
  - D. Operant response
24. Bart the bear picks up a teddy bear. In operant conditioning, this behavior is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. He is given an apple, which is the \_\_\_\_\_ of picking up the teddy bear.
- A. reinforcer; consequence
  - B. conditioned response; reinforcer
  - C. operant response; consequence
  - D. consequence; reinforcer
25. Conditioning a rat to press a lever is most associated with the work of:
- A. Ivan Pavlov
  - B. F. Skinner
  - C. Edward Thorndike
  - D. Albert Bandura
26. The apparatus used by Skinner to study operant conditioning is called a(n):
- A. Skinner box
  - B. operant chamber
  - C. puzzle box
  - D. Pavlov box
27. Skinner gets the credit for operant conditioning instead of Thorndike because:
- A. Skinner realized that there were biological limits on learning
  - B. Thorndike's Law of Effect was essentially a restatement of Pavlov's conditioned reflex
  - C. Skinner studied rats, pigeons, and other animals instead of limiting himself to cats
  - D. Thorndike stated a general principle; Skinner developed and expanded on it
28. If B. F. Skinner was alive today, his website would be most likely named:
- A. WWW.cognitive.com
  - B. WWW.insight.com
  - C. WWW.operant.com
  - D. WWW.classical.com

29. In operant conditioning, behavior that can be modified by its \_\_\_\_ is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- A. antecedents; stimulus
  - B. consequences; operant response
  - C. consequences; unconditional stimulus
  - D. consequences; conditional stimulus
30. Dr. Peck wishes to operantly condition a pigeon to pick a black card out of a set of white cards. To ensure that Peck's pigeon picks the proper card the reinforcer must:
- A. precede the desired behavior
  - B. occur at the same time as the desired behavior
  - C. become a predictor for the desired behavior
  - D. follow the desired behavior
31. Of the following, which is not a correct procedure in the use of operant conditioning?
- A. selecting a target behavior
  - B. shaping by reinforcing small incremental steps
  - C. reinforcing a target behavior right before it occurs
  - D. reinforcing only observable behaviors
32. Shaping is defined as:
- A. promising a reward in return for performing desired behavior
  - B. pairing two stimuli to elicit the desired behavior
  - C. reinforcing behaviors that successively lead up to the desired behavior
  - D. changing behavior through the use of punishment
33. In the early stages of shaping a rat to press a lever, the teacher would:
- A. deliver a food pellet if the rat simply faced the lever
  - B. feed the rat many food pellets to familiarize the rat with the reinforcer
  - C. delay the delivery of food pellets to present a challenge to the rat
  - D. wait for the rat to press the lever three times in a row before delivering a food pellet
34. A researcher is trying to get a pigeon to play "Joy to the World" on a toy piano. If the pigeon plays the first note followed by a reinforcer, and then the pigeon plays the first and second note followed by a reinforcer, the researcher is most likely using:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. shaping
  - C. cognitive theory
  - D. stimulus substitution
35. A college student taking a composition class hears that the professor wants a topic for the paper in two weeks, followed by a bibliography in four weeks, then an outline in 6 weeks, a first draft in 8 weeks, and the final version in 12 weeks. These deadlines to reinforce behaviors that lead up to the completed paper best illustrates:
- A. variable ratio schedule
  - B. stimulus substitution
  - C. cognitive theory
  - D. shaping

36. Karen is “potty training” Andrew. First she gives him a cookie when he spends time near the potty, then he gets a cookie if he sits on the potty, and finally he gets a cookie for making “poo-poo” in the potty. Karen is using a procedure called:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. generalization
  - C. shaping
  - D. intermittent reinforcement
37. The shaping procedure succeeds or fails depending on:
- A. how long you are willing to wait for the target behavior to occur
  - B. exactly which behaviors you reinforce
  - C. how many times you reinforce the target behavior
  - D. selecting the best one of several reinforcers
38. You are trying to shape a pig to turn circles. When do you provide a piece of food to the pig?
- A. before the pig does the desired behavior
  - B. immediately after the desired behavior
  - C. as the pig is turning the circle
  - D. about five minutes after the pig performs the desired behavior
39. Right before a game, a baseball player goes through a series of ritualistic behaviors that he says give him good luck, but in fact are not in reality associated with any reinforcer. This ball player illustrates:
- A. discrimination
  - B. generalization
  - C. observational learning
  - D. superstitious behaviors
40. According to the textbook, what is the best explanation for a professional baseball player eating chicken every day that a game is scheduled?
- A. superstitious behaviors
  - B. generalization
  - C. observational learning
  - D. discrimination
41. Alfredo brings his lucky pencil with him for his exams. His pencil was accidentally paired with a good grade on his exams. Alfredo’s behavior is an example of a:
- A. variable-ratio schedule
  - B. reinforcement
  - C. conditioned response
  - D. superstitious behavior
42. Ali is trying to summarize operant conditioning. Which of the following does the best job?
- A. critical analyses can obstruct behavior
  - B. conditioning a consequence organizes behavior
  - C. constant attention commands operant behaviors
  - D. consequences are contingent on behavior

43. What is incorrect about this statement: The consequences are independent of an animal emitting some behavior.
- A. “an animal emitting”—it should read “an animal elicits”
  - B. the words “consequences” and “behavior” should be switched around
  - C. “consequences are independent of”—it should read “consequences are dependent on”
  - D. “some behavior”—it should read “operant behavior”
44. If parents wanted to increase the study habits of their children, they might consider using operant conditioning. The first step would be to:
- A. identify the target behavior or the goal for the child
  - B. select reinforcers
  - C. reinforce appropriate behavior
  - D. present reinforcers through the shaping procedure
45. What effect would a reinforcer have on a child’s behavior?
- A. decreases likelihood that behavior will be repeated only if reinforcer is given before child performs behavior
  - B. depends on what the child’s behavior is
  - C. decreases likelihood that behavior will be repeated
  - D. increases likelihood that behavior will be repeated
46. You are visiting some friends who have a three-year-old who is being toilet trained. You hear the mother reinforcing the child after he says that he has to urinate, after he enters the bathroom, and after he uses the toilet. The mother has used the operant technique called:
- A. discrimination
  - B. spontaneous recovery
  - C. shaping
  - D. extinction
47. In shaping, it is very important that the reinforcer come:
- A. immediately before the desired behavior
  - B. immediately after the desired behavior
  - C. only after the subject has had time to appreciate what is happening
  - D. at the same time that the target behavior is occurring
48. Toilet training should start when the child is about:
- A. 6 months old
  - B. 12 months old
  - C. 24 months old
  - D. 36 months old
49. One of the steps in using operant conditioning to overcome a child’s refusal to eat certain foods includes reinforcing her when she notices the food, then when it is placed in her mouth, then when she tastes the food, and when she swallows it. This best describes:
- A. shaping
  - B. conditioned responses
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. continuous reinforcement



50. Which of the following is *not* among the four steps in using operant conditioning to teach young children to taste, chew, and eat a food?
- A. identify target behavior
  - B. provide reinforcer after desired behavior is performed
  - C. shape behavior
  - D. pair unconditioned stimulus with conditioned stimulus
51. The goal of operant conditioning is to \_\_\_\_, while the goal in classical conditioning is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. create an association between stimuli; create an association between behavior and consequences
  - B. create an expectation that conditioned stimulus will lead to behavior; increase or decrease the rate of some behavior
  - C. decrease the rate of some behavior; increase the rate of some behavior
  - D. increase or decrease the rate of some behavior; create a new response to a neutral stimulus
52. Classical is to operant as:
- A. learned is to memorized
  - B. undesirable is to desirable
  - C. involuntary is to voluntary
  - D. learned is to innate
53. Classical is to operant as:
- A. elicited is to emitted
  - B. undesirable is to desirable
  - C. observable is to invisible
  - D. consequences is to expectancy
54. In operant conditioning, the response is \_\_\_\_\_. In classical conditioning that response is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. involuntary; voluntary
  - B. reflexive; involuntary
  - C. involuntary; reflexive
  - D. voluntary; involuntary
55. In classical conditioning, a stimulus is paired with \_\_\_\_; in operant conditioning, a behavior is paired with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a reward; a stimulus
  - B. another stimulus; a consequence
  - C. a reflex; a stimulus
  - D. a consequence; another organism
56. Learned behaviors in operant conditioning are \_\_\_\_\_ and in classical conditioning they are \_\_\_\_\_:
- A. solicited; illicit
  - B. emitted; elicited
  - C. elicited; emitted
  - D. involuntary; voluntary
57. You could argue that Skinner's discoveries are more important than Pavlov's in that:
- A. beginning a quarter of a century later, Skinner could build on Pavlov's discoveries
  - B. American science offers more freedom than Russian science
  - C. almost all important human behavior is voluntary (not reflex) behavior
  - D. the conditioned reflex isn't fully explained until you bring in the concepts of both positive and negative reinforcement

58. As compared to classical conditioning, the behaviors to be learned in operant conditioning are:
- A. reflexive
  - B. elicited
  - C. automatic
  - D. voluntary
59. The basic principle of operant conditioning is that:
- A. conditioned stimuli produce conditioned response
  - B. the performance of undesired behaviors brings swift consequences
  - C. behavior is contingent on its consequences
  - D. consequences are less important than feelings of guilt
60. Professor Cao is writing words on the overhead that describe operant conditioning. You notice that she makes a mistake. Which word did she accidentally write down that does not refer to operant conditioning?
- A. voluntary
  - B. contingency
  - C. conditioned response
  - D. consequences
61. If you wish to modify your roommate's behavior to clean up, which type of learning would you use and why?
- A. classical conditioning—cleaning is a conditioned response
  - B. operant conditioning—cleaning is a voluntary response
  - C. operant conditioning—cleaning is an unconditioned response
  - D. classical conditioning—cleaning can be conditioned using backward conditioning
62. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_ increases or decreases the chances that the \_\_\_\_ will occur again.
- A. behavior; consequences
  - B. response; stimulus
  - C. reflex; stimulus
  - D. consequences; behavior
63. What do positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, and negative punishment all have in common?
- A. They are all examples of responses used in classical conditioning.
  - B. They all increase the chances that behavior will be repeated.
  - C. All of them are consequences in operant conditioning.
  - D. They all decrease the chances that behavior will be repeated.
64. In operant conditioning, a stimulus that increases the probability of a behavior occurring again is called a:
- A. reinforcer
  - B. punisher
  - C. generalizer
  - D. conditioner

65. Reinforcement is to \_\_\_\_\_, as punishment is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. decrease; increase
  - B. decrease; decrease
  - C. increase; decrease
  - D. operant conditioning; classical conditioning
66. According to operant conditioning, an organism is more likely to perform a behavior in the future if the behavior is:
- A. reinforced
  - B. reflexive
  - C. substituted
  - D. spontaneously recovered
67. \_\_\_\_\_ is a consequence that has the effect of decreasing the chance that the behavior that came before it will happen again.
- A. Negative reinforcement
  - B. Shaping
  - C. Punishment
  - D. Operant response
68. The main difference between reinforcement and punishment is that:
- A. reinforcement increases rates of behavior, but punishment decreases them
  - B. reinforcement is very effective, but punishment rarely is
  - C. reinforcement leads to good behavior, but punishment often creates pica
  - D. people obviously dislike punishment, but they don't really like reinforcement much more
69. "A consequence of a behavior that decreases the likelihood of that behavior occurring again" is the definition of:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. punishment
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. learned helplessness
70. Ben, a mentally retarded child, has been observed eating inedible objects and substances. Ben's parents are concerned and have taken him to a psychologist. The psychologist has diagnosed Ben as having:
- A. autism
  - B. pica
  - C. rumination
  - D. Grant's disease
71. Pica has been successfully treated using operant conditioning. Each time an inedible object was selected, the subject received \_\_\_\_\_. Each time an appropriate, edible object was selected, \_\_\_\_\_ was presented.
- A. praise; criticism
  - B. a consequence; reinforcement
  - C. negative reinforcement; reinforcement
  - D. mild punishment; reinforcement

72. A professor says to her student, "Nice job on that test." She has used:
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. generalization
  - C. negative reinforcement
  - D. negative punishment
73. When Beaver learns the meaning of ten new vocabulary words, his father Ward says, "That's a good boy, Beaver." Ward's praise is a(n):
- A. UCS
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. negative reinforcer
  - D. positive reinforcer
74. Negative reinforcement is:
- A. a pleasant stimulus that increases the likelihood of the response occurring again
  - B. an unpleasant stimulus that increases the likelihood of the response occurring again
  - C. an unpleasant stimulus that decreases the likelihood of the response occurring again
  - D. the removal of an unpleasant stimulus that increases the likelihood of the response occurring again
75. You have a painful headache and so you take an aspirin to eliminate the pain. The aspirin works and now you are free of your headache. Taking the aspirin is an example of a:
- A. negative reinforcer—it increases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
  - B. negative reinforcer—it decreases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
  - C. positive reinforcer—it increases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
  - D. positive reinforcer—it decreases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
76. Kristin wants to go out and play, but her mother has said no. Kristin goes to her room and plays her rock music very loud. The noise drives her mother crazy and Kristin is allowed to go out and play if she will turn off her music. In this example, \_\_\_\_\_ was a form of negative reinforcement.
- A. playing the music
  - B. turning off the music
  - C. going crazy
  - D. going out to play
77. Which of the following is the best example of negative reinforcement?
- A. being put in jail for driving while drunk
  - B. not being allowed to go to the movies on Saturday night
  - C. a spanking for bad behavior
  - D. elimination of pain after taking an aspirin
78. Reinforcers, whether they be positive or negative, have the same effect on behavior, which is to:
- A. decrease the probability that the behavior will be repeated
  - B. increase the probability that the behavior will be repeated
  - C. increase the probability that the behavior will be extinguished
  - D. decrease the probability that the behavior will be spontaneously recovered

79. Positive reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated. Negative reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- A. increases; increases
  - B. increases; decreases
  - C. decreases; increases
  - D. decreases; decreases
80. Ricardo and Luis are out walking. Luis says, "Hey, I've got a pebble in my shoe," and proceeds to take off his shoe and to remove the pebble. "That feels better," says Luis. Ricardo believes that Luis' behavior of removing the pebble is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ because it increases the chance that Luis will repeat the behavior if another pebble gets in his shoe.
- A. positive punisher
  - B. positive reinforcer
  - C. negative reinforcer
  - D. negative punisher
81. Reinforcement is to increase as punishment is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. increase
  - B. decrease
  - C. condition
  - D. negative
82. Whenever little Bobby cries, his father spansks him. Bobby's father is trying to decrease Bobby's crying through the use of:
- A. negative punishment
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive reinforcement
  - D. positive punishment
83. The little child who gets a good hard spanking for running out into the street is experiencing an operant conditioning procedure called:
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
84. During a lecture on learning, a fellow student accidentally stubs his toe on a table leg and lets out a "yelp." Having heard it, the professor says, "Is that behavior [toe stubbing] likely to happen again in the future?" Answer the professor and indicate the reason for your answer.
- A. No—the behavior was followed by negative reinforcement (pain)
  - B. No—the behavior was an example of stimulus substitution
  - C. No—the behavior was followed by positive punishment (pain)
  - D. No—the consequence was followed by the behavior
85. What refers to presenting an aversive stimulus after a response that decreases the odds that the response will recur?
- A. negative punishment
  - B. punishment
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. latent punishment

86. What refers to removing a reinforcing stimulus after a response that decreases the odds that the response will recur?
- A. negative punishment
  - B. extinction
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. latent punishment
87. You remember a friend of yours in elementary school stuck his tongue on a pole on a playground swing set in the middle of winter. He yelled in pain, but finally pulled his tongue off the pole. He said, "I'll never do that again, it hurts!" His behavior of putting his tongue on the pole involved \_\_\_\_ since he never did it again.
- A. negative punishment
  - B. positive punishment
  - C. salient punishment
  - D. primary punishment
88. Miranda comes home late one evening past her curfew only to find her parents waiting up for her. Her father says, "Miranda, you're late! You may not use the car for an entire month." Miranda's father is using:
- A. negative punishment
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. schedule of punishment
89. Positive punishment \_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated. Negative punishment \_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- A. increases; increases
  - B. increases; decreases
  - C. decreases; increases
  - D. decreases; decreases
90. A primary reinforcer \_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated. A secondary reinforcer \_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- A. increases; increases
  - B. increases; decreases
  - C. decreases; increases
  - D. decreases; decreases
91. A pigeon pecks on a sign and is given food. The food is a:
- A. secondary consequence
  - B. primary stimulus
  - C. primary reinforcer
  - D. secondary reinforcer
92. Since chocolate activates the brain's pleasure centers, it can be considered a:
- A. secondary consequence
  - B. primary stimulus
  - C. primary reinforcer
  - D. secondary reinforcer

93. Bethany is a newborn. What type of reinforcer has been present from her birth and requires no training?
- A. primary reinforcer
  - B. primary stimulus
  - C. secondary reinforcer
  - D. secondary consequence
94. A stimulus that is associated with stimuli such as water, food, and shelter will become a:
- A. primary reinforcer
  - B. continuous reinforcer
  - C. secondary reinforcer
  - D. partial reinforcer
95. Which of the following would not be an example of a primary reinforcer?
- A. a drink of water
  - B. a sexual encounter
  - C. a hundred-dollar bonus
  - D. a warm place to sleep
96. Betty-Lou gives her son Pierre a piece of pecan pie if he does all his homework. Betty-Lou is providing Pierre with a \_\_\_\_ reinforcer.
- A. primary
  - B. secondary
  - C. negative
  - D. partial
97. Monica gave William a nice tie for his help in locating a good used car. The tie is an example of a \_\_\_\_ reinforcer.
- A. primary
  - B. secondary
  - C. negative
  - D. partial
98. The value of a secondary reinforcer is:
- A. innate
  - B. its association with things like tokens and money
  - C. learned
  - D. evident to all humans
99. When you get this exam back, your grade may be a(n):
- A. terrible shock
  - B. primary reinforcer
  - C. unconditioned stimulus
  - D. secondary reinforcer
100. Which of the following would not be used as a secondary reinforcer when teaching young children to read?
- A. ice cream
  - B. poker chips
  - C. praise
  - D. colored stickers on a chart

101. The example of a Massachusetts school requiring students to wear backpacks that contain shock devices illustrates the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. conditioned stimulus
  - B. punishment
  - C. secondary reinforcer
  - D. discrimination
102. Mrs. Paulson, a third-grade teacher, gives her students a sticker when they do a good job on their homework. A sticker is an example of a(n):
- A. primary reinforcer
  - B. secondary reinforcer
  - C. basic reinforcer
  - D. advanced reinforcer
103. Which of the following is not a secondary reinforcer?
- A. high grades
  - B. money
  - C. shelter
  - D. a gold star
104. What technique involves removing reinforcing stimuli after noncompliance occurs in a child?
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. stimulus substitution
  - C. time-out
  - D. secondary reinforcer
105. Time out is a procedure that:
- A. uses positive punishment
  - B. gives an unpleasant consequence to the child for inappropriate behavior
  - C. removes a child from a situation where they might receive reinforcement for their noncompliance
  - D. has been shown to be ineffective in reducing temper tantrums
106. Little Drew doesn't like his spaghetti dinner so he throws a temper tantrum. His dad Robert puts Drew in an empty room for three minutes and closes the door. Robert is using a procedure called:
- A. avoidance conditioning
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. learned helplessness
  - D. time-out
107. The various rules, programs, and ways that reinforcers occur after performing some behavior are called:
- A. cumulative records
  - B. shaping procedures
  - C. behavior modifications
  - D. schedules of reinforcement
108. How and when a reinforcer is presented is found in:
- A. cumulative records
  - B. contingency schedules
  - C. schedules of reinforcement
  - D. reinforcement registers



- 109.If you wish to determine the behavior of a rat in a Skinner Box, you can review:
- A. schedules of reinforcement
  - B. shaping procedures
  - C. cumulative records
  - D. videotapes
- 110.\_\_\_\_ give us a picture of an animal’s ongoing responses and reinforcements across time.
- A. Cumulative records
  - B. Shaping procedures
  - C. Schedules of reinforcement
  - D. Puzzle box records
- 111.If a behavior is reinforced each and every time it occurs, its reinforcement schedule is:
- A. interval schedule of reinforcement
  - B. continuous reinforcement
  - C. complete reinforcement
  - D. stable reinforcement
- 112.As Toan gets on the bus to go to school each morning, the bus driver says, “Good morning Toan. It’s good to see you!” This is an example of:
- A. interval reinforcement
  - B. basic reinforcement
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. continuous reinforcement
- 113.If you give your dog a treat each time she performs a trick, you are using
- A. interval reinforcement
  - B. basic reinforcement
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. continuous reinforcement
- 114.If you give your dog a treat sometimes after she performs a trick, you are using:
- A. interval reinforcement
  - B. basic reinforcement
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. continuous reinforcement
- 115.When is continuous reinforcement most appropriate?
- A. when the behavior is a voluntary response
  - B. when the behavior is an involuntary reflex
  - C. in the initial stages of operant conditioning
  - D. only after the conditioning has taken place
- 116.Shirley is about to teach a group of 8-year-olds the backstroke. She wants to do this using operant conditioning. At the outset of the swimming course, Shirley should:
- A. appear quite stern so that later praise will seem more meaningful
  - B. praise them for no particular reason but to establish rapport
  - C. praise every correct thing the young swimmers do
  - D. praise them at the end of each lesson only, since that is what she would do if they were in proper training for a meet

117. Partial reinforcement is defined as reinforcement in which:
- A. behaviors are not reinforced every time they occur
  - B. the organism gives up before full reinforcement is obtained
  - C. only secondary reinforcers are utilized
  - D. punishment is used to shape behaviors
118. Robert is reinforced by his teacher every sixth time he turns in a homework assignment. Robert's teacher is using a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
119. A \_\_\_\_ refers to a reinforcer occurring only after an unchanging number of responses take place.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
120. Out in the garden Lucille is given a dime for every five weeds she pulls. What reinforcement schedule is she on?
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. variable-interval
121. "Every other set of encyclopedias you sell, I will give you \$100," says your supervisor. You realize that you are on a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. variable-interval
122. When Bob plays cards with his friends, he finds that his winning hands seem to come in bunches. Then, he may go as many as ten hands without winning anything. Which schedule best describes the reinforcement Bob receives when playing cards?
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. variable-interval
123. "Poor fool," you think to yourself when your friend tells you she lost on the lottery again, "another helpless victim of the \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement."
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. variable-ratio
  - C. fixed-interval
  - D. variable-interval

124. Mom tells Billy that she will pay him to pull weeds from her flower garden. Because Mom is busy, she sometimes gives Billy a dime when he pulls five weeds, sometimes when he pulls ten weeds, and other times when he pulls twenty or more weeds. The reinforcement schedule Mom is using is:
- A. continuous
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. fixed-ratio
125. "Maybe this lottery ticket will be a winner. The last couple ones I've bought were losers, but I do buy a winner every once in awhile." This person's lottery ticket buying behavior is on what schedule of reinforcement?
- A. continuous
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. fixed-ratio
126. A pattern in which students at a reform school clean up their rooms only before the weekly inspections is typical of which kind of reinforcement schedule?
- A. variable-interval
  - B. variable-ratio
  - C. fixed-interval
  - D. fixed-ratio
127. Bruce gives his son Kenny a quarter if he practices his tennis serve for fifteen minutes. Bruce is using which type of reinforcement schedule?
- A. variable-interval
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. fixed-ratio
128. Every 50 minutes, the class takes a break if their behavior is appropriate. They are on a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. variable-interval
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. fixed-ratio
129. Suzanne randomly checks up on her employees several times throughout the day to praise them if they are working hard. None of the employees know when Suzanne will be checking up on them. Suzanne is using a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
130. You like to fish. Sometimes, it takes you 30 minutes to catch a fish; other times, you catch a fish every 5 minutes. Fishing, in this case, is on a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio

131. Teaching a dolphin to locate mines in the water uses the principles of:
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. insight
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. social cognitive learning
132. A \_\_\_\_ refers to a reinforcer occurring only after an unchanging amount of time has lapsed.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
133. Dakota is using operant conditioning to get his dog Rover to bring him his slippers. He sounds a bell, has Rover bring the slippers, and reinforces the behavior with a dog biscuit. One day, a church bell sounds outside and Rover brings Dakota his slippers. Rover's behavior illustrates:
- A. discrimination
  - B. shaping
  - C. intermittent reinforcement
  - D. generalization
134. In operant conditioning, generalization has occurred when:
- A. an organism emits the same response to similar stimuli
  - B. a response is not emitted in the presence of unreinforced stimuli
  - C. a behavior is no longer reinforced
  - D. an organism realizes that it has been operantly conditioned
135. After being praised for learning the word "doggie", a young child will point to anything with four legs and a tail and say "doggie"—even if the "doggie" is really a cat, a horse, or a cow. This child is demonstrating:
- A. discrimination
  - B. spontaneous recovery
  - C. extinction
  - D. generalization
136. If an organism emits a response only in the presence of reinforced stimuli and not in the presence of unreinforced stimuli, then the organism is displaying:
- A. discrimination
  - B. spontaneous recovery
  - C. extinction
  - D. generalization
137. A child learns that a particular large four-legged animal is a horse. When he learns that the striped animal in the zoo is a zebra, he is able to demonstrate:
- A. selective responding
  - B. selective attention
  - C. discrimination
  - D. spontaneous generalization

138. In classical conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency for some stimuli but not others to elicit a conditioned response.
- A. discrimination
  - B. selective attention
  - C. generalization
  - D. spontaneous extinction
139. In operant conditioning, extinction occurs because:
- A. of disinterest
  - B. reinforcement no longer follows the behavior
  - C. the task is difficult
  - D. of delay of reinforcement
140. According to operant conditioning, if a behavior is no longer followed by a reinforcer, the frequency of the behavior will:
- A. become more intense
  - B. remain unchanged
  - C. increase
  - D. decrease
141. In classical conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the reduction in a response when the conditioned stimulus is no longer followed by the unconditioned stimulus.
- A. stimulus discrimination
  - B. conditioned generalization
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. extinction
142. According to the principles of operant conditioning, a response will undergo extinction if the response is:
- A. too difficult to maintain
  - B. no longer reinforced
  - C. reflexive in nature
  - D. reinforced too often
143. After operantly conditioning a rat to press a bar, a psychologist stops providing the reinforcing pellets. The rat eventually stops pressing the bar. Bar pressing has undergone:
- A. spontaneous recovery
  - B. extinction
  - C. shaping
  - D. generalization
144. After a period of extinction, a temporary increase in the rate of responding is called:
- A. spontaneous recovery
  - B. extinction
  - C. discrimination
  - D. generalization

145. \_\_\_\_ involves mental processes and learning through observation.
- A. Operant conditioning
  - B. Classical conditioning
  - C. Gestalt learning
  - D. Cognitive learning
146. Skinner opposed cognitive theories of learning to the end of his life because:
- A. it is difficult to admit that the work of a lifetime was misguided
  - B. they are based on philosophical speculation rather than on laboratory research
  - C. they bring in the “mind,” which Skinner said couldn’t be observed or measured directly
  - D. you can’t teach an old dog new tricks
147. Who said “...cognitive science is the [downfall] of psychology”?
- A. Skinner
  - B. Pavlov
  - C. Tolman
  - D. Bandura
148. Little three-year-old Noelle likes to imitate whatever her big sisters are doing, but she does so only later when she is by herself in her room. This learning is most probably:
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. classical conditioning
  - C. cognitive learning
  - D. imprinting
149. Cognitive learning refers to:
- A. associating NS with UCS
  - B. problem solving
  - C. the role of stimulus recognition in classical conditioning
  - D. learning that involves mental processes such as attention
150. Which of the following theorists would be most likely to criticize cognitive learning?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner
151. “If you can’t observe it then you shouldn’t study it.” Which of the following theorists would be most likely to say that statement?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner
152. Which of the following theorists argued that learning involves a mental representation of the environment?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner

153. "I can see in my mind the layout of the town I visited last summer." This person is using her \_\_\_\_ of the town.
- A. latent schema
  - B. cognitive map
  - C. cognitive network
  - D. imprinting
154. If the shortest path to a food box is blocked, a rat will select the next shortest path if the rat has:
- A. developed a cognitive map
  - B. been continuously reinforced
  - C. been classically conditioned
  - D. been punished
155. Which of the following theorists argued that learning can take place when someone is watching another person and performs that behavior even when not reinforced?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner
156. You want to write a paper on the effects watching, imitating, and modeling has on behavior. Which of the following journals should you look in?
- A. *Journal of Behaviorism*
  - B. *Journal of Classical Conditioning*
  - C. *Journal of Social Cognitive Learning*
  - D. *Journal of Operant Conditioning*
157. Who might have said that we don't need to directly be reinforced or punished to learn?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. F. Skinner
  - C. Edward Thorndike
  - D. Ivan Pavlov
158. Alex watches a violent TV show and then pretends to shoot his brother James with a toy pistol. A psychologist would say that Alex has learned to "shoot" his brother through:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. observational learning
  - C. behavior modification
  - D. operant conditioning
159. Children learned to hit a Bobo doll through:
- A. reinforcement of aggressive behaviors
  - B. watching an adult model hit a Bobo doll
  - C. classical conditioning principles
  - D. reflexive reactions to a stressful situation
160. Which subject in Bandura's Bobo doll was most likely to show aggressive behavior?
- A. Rachel, because she was instructed to do so by her teacher.
  - B. Tamara since she was told by an adult to hit the Bobo doll.
  - C. Paul who saw a model hit the doll.
  - D. Claudia, because she was reinforced for her aggression.

161. The most important conclusion from the Bobo doll study is that:
- A. behavior can be modified throughout negative punishment
  - B. behavior can be modified by providing secondary reinforcers
  - C. we create cognitive maps of dolls
  - D. behavior can be modified by simply watching a live model
162. "I know and understand this material," says Paul. His instructor would agree with him. However, when it comes time to prove his understanding on the exam, he typically doesn't do well. This exemplifies the idea of:
- A. the learning-performance distinction
  - B. insight learning
  - C. a lack of preparedness
  - D. shaping
163. The learning-performance distinction suggests that:
- A. children learn better if required to perform some behavior
  - B. when something is learned, it is immediately performed
  - C. reinforcement does not play a role in observational learning
  - D. learning may occur but may not always be immediately evident
164. "I didn't know you knew how to do that!" says a bewildered parent to his young daughter. Apparently, the young girl would watch her dad turn on and play games on the computer. This imitation had been going on for several months, but this was the first time she demonstrated her learned behavior. Her father explained the delay by using the notion of:
- A. cognitive learning
  - B. observational learning
  - C. learning-performance distinction
  - D. operant conditioning
165. What happens to mirror neurons when we observe someone?
- A. they become less active
  - B. they reduce their communication with the thalamus
  - C. they become activated
  - D. they reduce their communication with the hippocampus
166. The four processes necessary for observational learning are attention, memory, imitation, and \_\_\_\_.
- A. discrimination
  - B. generalization
  - C. motivation
  - D. reinforcement
167. Which one of the following is not a factor in Bandura's theory of social cognitive learning?
- A. attention
  - B. memory
  - C. rehearsal
  - D. motivation



168. "If they don't pay attention, they'll never be able to do it," a frustrated teacher complains as she attempts to model the steps on how to solve a math problem. Her goal is to have the students learn, but even if she gets her students to pay attention, they still must:
- A. have a good reason to model the teacher's behavior
  - B. generalize to other settings and be motivated
  - C. associate the behavior with a UCS
  - D. be reinforced for doing the behavior that is being modeled
169. "I watched a show on television last month about a person eating several cups of earthworms. I paid attention to it and I remember it very well. I suppose I could do it, but there's no good reason for me." Which process of social cognitive learning is lacking in this person's case?
- A. motivation
  - B. generalization
  - C. discrimination
  - D. imitation
170. "I watched a show on television last month about people who can perform amazing feats of balance. I paid attention to the show, I remember the show, and I wish I could do the same feats, but I cannot." Using the four processes of social cognitive learning, which process is lacking in this person's case?
- A. attention
  - B. memory
  - C. discrimination
  - D. imitation
171. \_\_\_\_ is a mental process marked by sudden and unexpected solution of a problem.
- A. Categorical learning
  - B. Operant conditioning
  - C. Insight learning
  - D. Cognitive learning
172. You are a member of a committee that has been trying to solve a community problem for several months. During a recent low point in the meeting, someone stands up and yells, "Ah-ha, I've got the solution." You recognize this to be an example of:
- A. insight learning
  - B. latent conditioning
  - C. categorical learning
  - D. cognitive learning
173. Kohler believed that chimps learned to solve problems through:
- A. trial and error
  - B. reinforcement
  - C. memory
  - D. insight
174. What problem was the chimp in Kohler's study attempting to solve?
- A. getting out of a box to get a banana
  - B. getting a banana hung high
  - C. pushing a box off a banana
  - D. peeling a banana

175. One criticism of Kohler's suggestion that chimps demonstrate insight learning is:
- A. that the chimps were not exposed enough to the problem of getting the banana
  - B. Kohler did not explain how chimps solved problems, but merely described it
  - C. that the schedule of reinforcement was not identified
  - D. that chimps are prepared to climb and jump and do so in the wild
176. The important thing about the solution Sultan came up with for the out-of-reach banana problem was:
- A. how an old conditioned reflex spontaneously recovered
  - B. how he used trial and error
  - C. how he built on previously reinforced behavior
  - D. what was *missing* in his solution—namely, all the factors above
177. When faced with a puzzle or riddle, nonsolvers tend to:
- A. focus on testing new concepts that might lead to a solution
  - B. focus on reorganizing the parts of the puzzle or riddle
  - C. bring in new information to help to solve it
  - D. focus on the obvious parts of the puzzle or riddle
178. "Ah ha!" is to \_\_\_\_ as reinforcement is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. insight learning; operant conditioning
  - B. imprinting; classical conditioning
  - C. preparedness; cognitive theory
  - D. spontaneous recovery; insight learning
179. A newspaper article has the headline, "Scientists find innate tendency that helps learning." You realize that the "innate tendency" refers to:
- A. cognitive factors
  - B. environmental stimuli
  - C. biological factors
  - D. behavioral factors
180. Why would animals and humans have biological predispositions to learn certain behaviors? The behaviors have:
- A. value for scientists to study
  - B. value for creating strife among groups
  - C. value for psychopathology
  - D. adaptive functions
181. Dr. Barr studies animals in their natural environments and is very curious about their behavior. Most likely Dr. Barr is a(n):
- A. ethologist
  - B. zoologist
  - C. biologist
  - D. behaviorist
182. If you had to write a slogan for the idea of critical or sensitive periods what would it be?
- A. "Don't knock it until you've tried it"
  - B. "There's more than one way to skin a cat"
  - C. "It's now or never"
  - D. "Misery loves company"

183. The time period in which imprinting occurs is called the:
- A. prepared time
  - B. ethological period
  - C. imprint schedule
  - D. critical period
184. Which of the following statements regarding imprinting is not true?
- A. imprinting is irreversible
  - B. imprinting takes place during a critical or sensitive period
  - C. imprinting is evident in mature animals as well as in newborn animals
  - D. imprinting improves the chance that the animals will survive
185. A young chick will establish a social attachment to anything (or anyone) that moves or provides food due to:
- A. stimulus substitution
  - B. imprinting
  - C. biological restraint
  - D. observational learning
186. Limitations on the power of operant conditioning to explain behavior were discovered by:
- A. ethnologists studying pica in baby ducks during the insensitive period
  - B. ethologists studying imprinting during the critical period for learning
  - C. ethicists studying the virtue of punishing self-injurious behaviors of autistic children
  - D. ethanologists studying the power of biological products to get us around
187. Kay raises ducks on a farm. Soon after being hatched, one of the ducks begins following Kay around. The duck's behavior is an example of:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. imprinting
188. You and a friend are at the hatching of ducklings. The ducklings first notice you and are now trying to follow you. Your friend says, "Don't worry, they'll get over it." Is your friend right or wrong?
- A. right, because imprinting is only temporary
  - B. right, because the ducklings will learn that you can't feed them
  - C. wrong, because they won't have other ducks to learn from
  - D. wrong, because imprinting is irreversible
189. A police dog is quickly taught to detect the smell of drugs such as marijuana and cocaine. Which of the following best explains the ease with which the dog acquires this ability?
- A. prepared learning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. desensitization
  - D. spontaneous recovery

190. The nutcracker bird has an impressive memory that enables it to find previously hidden food. It remembers where the hidden food is by recalling important landmarks such as trees. The bird's \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for its remarkable memory.
- A. prepared learning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. larger than normal hippocampus
  - D. cerebrum
191. A biological tendency found in animals to be able to recognize, attend to, and store certain cues more easily than other cues is called:
- A. prepared learning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. ethology
  - D. insight
192. Human babies compared to chimps are \_\_\_\_\_ to produce sounds necessary for human speech.
- A. slower
  - B. eager
  - C. initially hindered
  - D. biologically prepared
193. The fact that all human babies between seven and eight months old start to babble supports the idea of infants being:
- A. slower to vocalize than other mammals
  - B. socially ready to speak at an early age
  - C. biologically prepared to produce sounds
  - D. taught how to produce sounds
194. In a recent study, subjects watched one of three movie clips followed by a staged confrontation and competitive reaction time test. Which group of subjects acted the most aggressively?
- A. subjects in the control group
  - B. subjects who watched physically and relationally aggressive clips
  - C. subjects who watched the non-aggressive clip
  - D. only males among those who watched the physically aggressive clip
195. Verbal bullying, ostracizing peers, and spreading rumors are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ aggression.
- A. relational
  - B. instrumental
  - C. opportunistic
  - D. peer
196. The Suzuki method for teaching violin to very young children closely resembles the processes of:
- A. Pavlov's classical conditioning
  - B. Bandura's observational learning
  - C. Skinner's operant conditioning
  - D. Kohler's insight learning

197. How did Shinichi Suzuki adapt the Suzuki method to 3- and 4-year-olds who do not have fully developed verbal skills?
- A. The Suzuki method is not appropriate for this age group.
  - B. The principles of classical conditioning are used to give instructions to young children.
  - C. Information is given to the child through games and exercises.
  - D. The child is constantly rewarded for imitating the teacher.
198. The basic principles of the Suzuki method of instruction closely resemble:
- A. the four mental processes of social cognitive learning
  - B. the principles of operant conditioning
  - C. the principles of classical conditioning
  - D. the structure of cognitive maps
199. How is information presented in the Suzuki method?
- A. through verbal instruction
  - B. by watching master violinists
  - C. through sophisticated computer programs
  - D. through games and exercises
200. With regard to motivation, what would Shinichi Suzuki never do in instructing the child in violin?
- A. push the child beyond his/her capacity
  - B. provide a model who was active and interesting for the child
  - C. use games
  - D. start at the young age of three years old
201. The treatment or therapy used to modify problem behavior based on the principles of learning is called:
- A. observational learning
  - B. covert rehearsal
  - C. behavior modification
  - D. self-reinforcement
202. Which disorder is characterized by abnormal or impaired development in social interactions and communication?
- A. depression
  - B. autism
  - C. Down syndrome
  - D. ADHD
203. What deficiencies are important to address in autistic children through intensive behavioral treatment?
- A. forming relationships and communication
  - B. creativity and communication
  - C. problem solving and communication
  - D. planning and problem solving
204. Lovaas' approach to helping autistic children is most effective among children with:
- A. the least severe symptoms
  - B. moderate symptoms
  - C. the most severe symptoms
  - D. the onset of symptoms after the age of 5

205. The program described in your textbook for autistic children used principles based primarily upon:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. cognitive learning
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. psychodynamic theory
206. Intensive behavior modification is most effective with an autistic child when it begins:
- A. when the child is 2-3 years old
  - B. suddenly so that the child is caught off guard
  - C. gradually so that the child can slowly grow accustomed to it
  - D. when the child is 6-7 years old
207. Paula is using a training procedure to help reduce back pain. The procedure allows her to become aware of her physiological responses. Paula is using:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. biofeedback
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. behavior modification
208. The process of learning to control some physiological response is called:
- A. behavior modification
  - B. biofeedback
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. imprinting
209. The administration of a spank will be most effective when it is:
- A. applied immediately after the unwanted behavior
  - B. administered mildly and gradually increased
  - C. included with signs of caring such as attention
  - D. not used in conjunction with a timeout procedure
210. Spanking is an example of:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. negative punishment
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. time-out
211. Harlan and Juanita spank their five-year-old daughter when she misbehaves. However, after taking a psychology course, Juanita suggests to Harlan that to increase spanking's effectiveness they ought to:
- A. use it in conjunction with a timeout procedure
  - B. wait a couple of hours after the inappropriate behavior and then give the spanking
  - C. make the spanking very, very mild
  - D. tell their daughter the reason for the spanking
212. A key to the success of the time-out procedure is that it:
- A. eliminates reinforcement of undesired behaviors
  - B. induces fear that suppresses undesired behaviors
  - C. is more intense than punishment
  - D. can be administered more immediately than punishment

213. To increase the effectiveness of time-out, parents should consider:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. combining it with positive reinforcement of desired behaviors
  - C. negative punishment
  - D. administering it for one to two hours
214. If you want to train a killer whale to do a trick, what positive reinforcers would work best and when?
- A. access to other killer whales about an hour after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
  - B. removing an unpleasant sound right after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
  - C. foods, toys, and back scratches right after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
  - D. foods, toys, and back scratches about 3 minutes after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
215. According to the Critical Thinking section, how do trainers provide immediate feedback to a killer whale after it has performed successfully?
- A. by sounding a whistle
  - B. an underwater light is turned off
  - C. the whale is given a toy to play with
  - D. an underwater light is turned on
216. As a trainer is working with a killer whale, what primary reinforcer is being associated with the sound of a whistle?
- A. a specific behavior
  - B. to follow a target
  - C. an underwater light
  - D. food
217. If a killer whale fails to perform a trick, what is the appropriate response from the trainer?
- A. to turn off an underwater light
  - B. to be motionless and still
  - C. to sound the whistle
  - D. to offer a smaller than normal amount of food

## Module 10a--Operant and Cognitive Approaches **Key**

1. Plotnik and Kouyoumdjian tell us about the starring performance of 1,800-pound Bart in *The Bear* to make the point that:
  - A. although most animals do not have the capacity for learning, a few do quite well
  - B. the key to learning (and teaching) is perseverance: keep working
  - C. you shouldn't believe that what you see in the movies reflects actual behavior in the wild
  - D.** operant conditioning procedures are powerful (no other technique could have produced Bart's learning)
2. Bart, the 10-foot tall Kodiak bear, learned and performed 45 behaviors for a starring role in movies through:
  - A.** operant conditioning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. insight
  - D. classical conditioning
3. Plotnik's example of Tony Hawk shows that:
  - A.** learning can also occur just by observation, without external rewards
  - B. human learning differs greatly from animal learning
  - C. rewards actually interfere with learning
  - D. complex behaviors can be acquired through classical conditioning
4. Instrumental conditioning is also known as:
  - A. classical conditioning
  - B. imprinting conditioning
  - C. instinctual conditioning
  - D.** operant conditioning
5. The focus of operant conditioning is on how:
  - A. people learn from the examples of others without themselves being reinforced
  - B. repetition results in reflexive habits without awareness
  - C.** behavior is influenced by its consequences and whether they increase or decrease the likelihood of that behavior being repeated
  - D. stimuli are paired to elicit a response
6. The type of learning that focuses on the consequences of behavior is called:
  - A. classical conditioning
  - B.** operant conditioning
  - C. process conditioning
  - D. latent learning



7. The Great Carlo is an internationally known lion trainer. You ask him how he goes about training his lions. He responds by saying something about consequences that increase the chance that the desired behavior will again be performed. You recognize his method as:
- A. trial and error conditioning
  - B. cognitive learning
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. operant conditioning**
8. One of the websites that you've recently visited was a site describing techniques for parents to manage their children's behavior. You notice that many of the techniques are based on operant conditioning. These techniques share what in common?
- A. using consequences to influence behavior**
  - B. using observation and imitation
  - C. pairing UCS with CS
  - D. associating UCS with UCR
9. In \_\_\_\_\_, the consequences of a behavior influence whether an organism will perform the same behavior in the future.
- A. latent learning
  - B. target learning
  - C. operant conditioning**
  - D. classical conditioning
10. Those who study cognitive learning claim that learning can take place in an individual:
- A. who has not received any noticeable rewards, but who simply observes and imitates**
  - B. only if the learning is reflexive in nature
  - C. who shows a change in behavior
  - D. only when the behavior is followed by an effect
11. You want to change the behavior of your roommate. You decide to reward his behaviors that you like and punish his behaviors that you do not like. You are using:
- A. latent learning
  - B. cognitive learning
  - C. operant conditioning**
  - D. classical conditioning
12. You are babysitting your three-year-old niece and notice that she is acting very much like a character from a television show. Being an astute psychology student, you reason that you are most likely witnessing:
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. instrumental conditioning
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. cognitive learning**
13. What names are most associated with operant conditioning?
- A. B. F. Skinner and Carl Rogers
  - B. Ivan Pavlov and George Miller
  - C. Edward Thorndike and B. F. Skinner**
  - D. Albert Bandura and Ivan Pavlov

14. Whiskers is a cat being used in Thorndike's studies on learning. The amount of time it takes Whiskers to get out of the puzzle box is decreasing. Thorndike would conclude that:
- A. Whiskers' behaviors that lead to escaping the box to get the fish are being strengthened.
  - B. Whiskers' behaviors that lead to escaping the box to get the fish are being weakened.
  - C. Whiskers is imprinting on Thorndike's behavior.
  - D. Whiskers' behaviors are under a continuous schedule of reinforcement.
15. Trial-and-error learning is associated with experiments conducted with hungry cats placed in a puzzle box. This work was conducted by:
- A. B. F. Skinner
  - B. Ivan Pavlov
  - C. Edward Thorndike
  - D. Albert Bandura
16. In your backyard you have a bird feeder that a particular squirrel likes to eat from. You have tried many ways to prevent it from stealing from it. You notice that the squirrel's random behavior gradually turns into goal-directed behavior. This best illustrates what Thorndike called the:
- A. law of effect
  - B. principle of continuity
  - C. law of consequence
  - D. classical conditioning
17. Thorndike developed the law of effect by studying:
- A. the saliva of dogs
  - B. how a cat learns to escape from a puzzle box
  - C. how a rat learns to press a lever
  - D. how to train a bear to hold a stuffed animal
18. What is described as the idea that behaviors followed by positive consequences are strengthened, while behaviors followed by negative consequences are weakened?
- A. behavioral facilitation
  - B. principle of continuity
  - C. cognitive learning
  - D. law of effect
19. Thorndike found that a cat learned to escape from a puzzle box by the consequences of its behavior. How could he arrive at such a conclusion?
- A. The CR was increasing in magnitude over time.
  - B. The cat learned by watching Thorndike open the puzzle box.
  - C. The CS (freedom) provided information about the occurrence of the UCS (piece of fish).
  - D. The time it took cats to escape decreased over time.
20. Law of effect is to \_\_\_\_ as operant conditioning is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Tolman; Bandura
  - B. Thorndike; Skinner
  - C. Skinner; Thorndike
  - D. Skinner; Rescorla

21. Who expanded Thorndike's law of effect?
- A. Edward Tolman
  - B. F. Skinner**
  - C. Albert Bandura
  - D. Robert Rescorla
22. The unit of behavior that Skinner could measure is called a(n):
- A. reinforcer
  - B. conditioned response
  - C. operant response**
  - D. behavioral index
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is a term suggested by Skinner to indicate a response that can be changed by its consequences.
- A. Prepared response
  - B. Conditioned response
  - C. Effect response
  - D. Operant response**
24. Bart the bear picks up a teddy bear. In operant conditioning, this behavior is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. He is given an apple, which is the \_\_\_\_\_ of picking up the teddy bear.
- A. reinforcer; consequence
  - B. conditioned response; reinforcer
  - C. operant response; consequence**
  - D. consequence; reinforcer
25. Conditioning a rat to press a lever is most associated with the work of:
- A. Ivan Pavlov
  - B. F. Skinner**
  - C. Edward Thorndike
  - D. Albert Bandura
26. The apparatus used by Skinner to study operant conditioning is called a(n):
- A. Skinner box**
  - B. operant chamber
  - C. puzzle box
  - D. Pavlov box
27. Skinner gets the credit for operant conditioning instead of Thorndike because:
- A. Skinner realized that there were biological limits on learning
  - B. Thorndike's Law of Effect was essentially a restatement of Pavlov's conditioned reflex
  - C. Skinner studied rats, pigeons, and other animals instead of limiting himself to cats
  - D. Thorndike stated a general principle; Skinner developed and expanded on it**
28. If B. F. Skinner was alive today, his website would be most likely named:
- A. WWW.cognitive.com
  - B. WWW.insight.com
  - C. WWW.operant.com**
  - D. WWW.classical.com

29. In operant conditioning, behavior that can be modified by its \_\_\_\_ is called a(n) \_\_\_\_.
- A. antecedents; stimulus
  - B. consequences; operant response**
  - C. consequences; unconditional stimulus
  - D. consequences; conditional stimulus
30. Dr. Peck wishes to operantly condition a pigeon to pick a black card out of a set of white cards. To ensure that Peck's pigeon picks the proper card the reinforcer must:
- A. precede the desired behavior
  - B. occur at the same time as the desired behavior
  - C. become a predictor for the desired behavior
  - D. follow the desired behavior**
31. Of the following, which is not a correct procedure in the use of operant conditioning?
- A. selecting a target behavior
  - B. shaping by reinforcing small incremental steps
  - C. reinforcing a target behavior right before it occurs**
  - D. reinforcing only observable behaviors
32. Shaping is defined as:
- A. promising a reward in return for performing desired behavior
  - B. pairing two stimuli to elicit the desired behavior
  - C. reinforcing behaviors that successively lead up to the desired behavior**
  - D. changing behavior through the use of punishment
33. In the early stages of shaping a rat to press a lever, the teacher would:
- A. deliver a food pellet if the rat simply faced the lever**
  - B. feed the rat many food pellets to familiarize the rat with the reinforcer
  - C. delay the delivery of food pellets to present a challenge to the rat
  - D. wait for the rat to press the lever three times in a row before delivering a food pellet
34. A researcher is trying to get a pigeon to play "Joy to the World" on a toy piano. If the pigeon plays the first note followed by a reinforcer, and then the pigeon plays the first and second note followed by a reinforcer, the researcher is most likely using:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. shaping**
  - C. cognitive theory
  - D. stimulus substitution
35. A college student taking a composition class hears that the professor wants a topic for the paper in two weeks, followed by a bibliography in four weeks, then an outline in 6 weeks, a first draft in 8 weeks, and the final version in 12 weeks. These deadlines to reinforce behaviors that lead up to the completed paper best illustrates:
- A. variable ratio schedule
  - B. stimulus substitution
  - C. cognitive theory
  - D. shaping**

36. Karen is “potty training” Andrew. First she gives him a cookie when he spends time near the potty, then he gets a cookie if he sits on the potty, and finally he gets a cookie for making “poo-poo” in the potty. Karen is using a procedure called:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. generalization
  - C. shaping**
  - D. intermittent reinforcement
37. The shaping procedure succeeds or fails depending on:
- A. how long you are willing to wait for the target behavior to occur
  - B. exactly which behaviors you reinforce**
  - C. how many times you reinforce the target behavior
  - D. selecting the best one of several reinforcers
38. You are trying to shape a pig to turn circles. When do you provide a piece of food to the pig?
- A. before the pig does the desired behavior
  - B. immediately after the desired behavior**
  - C. as the pig is turning the circle
  - D. about five minutes after the pig performs the desired behavior
39. Right before a game, a baseball player goes through a series of ritualistic behaviors that he says give him good luck, but in fact are not in reality associated with any reinforcer. This ball player illustrates:
- A. discrimination
  - B. generalization
  - C. observational learning
  - D. superstitious behaviors**
40. According to the textbook, what is the best explanation for a professional baseball player eating chicken every day that a game is scheduled?
- A. superstitious behaviors**
  - B. generalization
  - C. observational learning
  - D. discrimination
41. Alfredo brings his lucky pencil with him for his exams. His pencil was accidentally paired with a good grade on his exams. Alfredo’s behavior is an example of a:
- A. variable-ratio schedule
  - B. reinforcement
  - C. conditioned response
  - D. superstitious behavior**
42. Ali is trying to summarize operant conditioning. Which of the following does the best job?
- A. critical analyses can obstruct behavior
  - B. conditioning a consequence organizes behavior
  - C. constant attention commands operant behaviors
  - D. consequences are contingent on behavior**

43. What is incorrect about this statement: The consequences are independent of an animal emitting some behavior.
- A. “an animal emitting”—it should read “an animal elicits”
  - B. the words “consequences” and “behavior” should be switched around
  - C.** “consequences are independent of”—it should read “consequences are dependent on”
  - D. “some behavior”—it should read “operant behavior”
44. If parents wanted to increase the study habits of their children, they might consider using operant conditioning. The first step would be to:
- A.** identify the target behavior or the goal for the child
  - B. select reinforcers
  - C. reinforce appropriate behavior
  - D. present reinforcers through the shaping procedure
45. What effect would a reinforcer have on a child’s behavior?
- A. decreases likelihood that behavior will be repeated only if reinforcer is given before child performs behavior
  - B. depends on what the child’s behavior is
  - C. decreases likelihood that behavior will be repeated
  - D.** increases likelihood that behavior will be repeated
46. You are visiting some friends who have a three-year-old who is being toilet trained. You hear the mother reinforcing the child after he says that he has to urinate, after he enters the bathroom, and after he uses the toilet. The mother has used the operant technique called:
- A. discrimination
  - B. spontaneous recovery
  - C.** shaping
  - D. extinction
47. In shaping, it is very important that the reinforcer come:
- A. immediately before the desired behavior
  - B.** immediately after the desired behavior
  - C. only after the subject has had time to appreciate what is happening
  - D. at the same time that the target behavior is occurring
48. Toilet training should start when the child is about:
- A. 6 months old
  - B. 12 months old
  - C.** 24 months old
  - D. 36 months old
49. One of the steps in using operant conditioning to overcome a child’s refusal to eat certain foods includes reinforcing her when she notices the food, then when it is placed in her mouth, then when she tastes the food, and when she swallows it. This best describes:
- A.** shaping
  - B. conditioned responses
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. continuous reinforcement

50. Which of the following is *not* among the four steps in using operant conditioning to teach young children to taste, chew, and eat a food?
- A. identify target behavior
  - B. provide reinforcer after desired behavior is performed
  - C. shape behavior
  - D.** pair unconditioned stimulus with conditioned stimulus
51. The goal of operant conditioning is to \_\_\_\_, while the goal in classical conditioning is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. create an association between stimuli; create an association between behavior and consequences
  - B. create an expectation that conditioned stimulus will lead to behavior; increase or decrease the rate of some behavior
  - C. decrease the rate of some behavior; increase the rate of some behavior
  - D.** increase or decrease the rate of some behavior; create a new response to a neutral stimulus
52. Classical is to operant as:
- A. learned is to memorized
  - B. undesirable is to desirable
  - C.** involuntary is to voluntary
  - D. learned is to innate
53. Classical is to operant as:
- A.** elicited is to emitted
  - B. undesirable is to desirable
  - C. observable is to invisible
  - D. consequences is to expectancy
54. In operant conditioning, the response is \_\_\_\_\_. In classical conditioning that response is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. involuntary; voluntary
  - B. reflexive; involuntary
  - C. involuntary; reflexive
  - D.** voluntary; involuntary
55. In classical conditioning, a stimulus is paired with \_\_\_\_; in operant conditioning, a behavior is paired with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a reward; a stimulus
  - B.** another stimulus; a consequence
  - C. a reflex; a stimulus
  - D. a consequence; another organism
56. Learned behaviors in operant conditioning are \_\_\_\_ and in classical conditioning they are \_\_\_\_:
- A. solicited; illicit
  - B.** emitted; elicited
  - C. elicited; emitted
  - D. involuntary; voluntary
57. You could argue that Skinner's discoveries are more important than Pavlov's in that:
- A. beginning a quarter of a century later, Skinner could build on Pavlov's discoveries
  - B. American science offers more freedom than Russian science
  - C.** almost all important human behavior is voluntary (not reflex) behavior
  - D. the conditioned reflex isn't fully explained until you bring in the concepts of both positive and negative reinforcement

58. As compared to classical conditioning, the behaviors to be learned in operant conditioning are:
- A. reflexive
  - B. elicited
  - C. automatic
  - D. voluntary**
59. The basic principle of operant conditioning is that:
- A. conditioned stimuli produce conditioned response
  - B. the performance of undesired behaviors brings swift consequences
  - C. behavior is contingent on its consequences**
  - D. consequences are less important than feelings of guilt
60. Professor Cao is writing words on the overhead that describe operant conditioning. You notice that she makes a mistake. Which word did she accidentally write down that does not refer to operant conditioning?
- A. voluntary
  - B. contingency
  - C. conditioned response**
  - D. consequences
61. If you wish to modify your roommate's behavior to clean up, which type of learning would you use and why?
- A. classical conditioning—cleaning is a conditioned response
  - B. operant conditioning—cleaning is a voluntary response**
  - C. operant conditioning—cleaning is an unconditioned response
  - D. classical conditioning—cleaning can be conditioned using backward conditioning
62. In operant conditioning, \_\_\_\_ increases or decreases the chances that the \_\_\_\_ will occur again.
- A. behavior; consequences
  - B. response; stimulus
  - C. reflex; stimulus
  - D. consequences; behavior**
63. What do positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, and negative punishment all have in common?
- A. They are all examples of responses used in classical conditioning.
  - B. They all increase the chances that behavior will be repeated.
  - C. All of them are consequences in operant conditioning.**
  - D. They all decrease the chances that behavior will be repeated.
64. In operant conditioning, a stimulus that increases the probability of a behavior occurring again is called a:
- A. reinforcer**
  - B. punisher
  - C. generalizer
  - D. conditioner



65. Reinforcement is to \_\_\_\_\_, as punishment is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. decrease; increase
  - B. decrease; decrease
  - C. increase; decrease**
  - D. operant conditioning; classical conditioning
66. According to operant conditioning, an organism is more likely to perform a behavior in the future if the behavior is:
- A. reinforced**
  - B. reflexive
  - C. substituted
  - D. spontaneously recovered
67. \_\_\_\_\_ is a consequence that has the effect of decreasing the chance that the behavior that came before it will happen again.
- A. Negative reinforcement
  - B. Shaping
  - C. Punishment**
  - D. Operant response
68. The main difference between reinforcement and punishment is that:
- A. reinforcement increases rates of behavior, but punishment decreases them**
  - B. reinforcement is very effective, but punishment rarely is
  - C. reinforcement leads to good behavior, but punishment often creates pica
  - D. people obviously dislike punishment, but they don't really like reinforcement much more
69. "A consequence of a behavior that decreases the likelihood of that behavior occurring again" is the definition of:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. punishment**
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. learned helplessness
70. Ben, a mentally retarded child, has been observed eating inedible objects and substances. Ben's parents are concerned and have taken him to a psychologist. The psychologist has diagnosed Ben as having:
- A. autism
  - B. pica**
  - C. rumination
  - D. Grant's disease
71. Pica has been successfully treated using operant conditioning. Each time an inedible object was selected, the subject received \_\_\_\_\_. Each time an appropriate, edible object was selected, \_\_\_\_\_ was presented.
- A. praise; criticism
  - B. a consequence; reinforcement
  - C. negative reinforcement; reinforcement
  - D. mild punishment; reinforcement**

72. A professor says to her student, “Nice job on that test.” She has used:
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. generalization
  - C. negative reinforcement
  - D. negative punishment
73. When Beaver learns the meaning of ten new vocabulary words, his father Ward says, “That’s a good boy, Beaver.” Ward’s praise is a(n):
- A. UCS
  - B. conditioned stimulus
  - C. negative reinforcer
  - D. positive reinforcer
74. Negative reinforcement is:
- A. a pleasant stimulus that increases the likelihood of the response occurring again
  - B. an unpleasant stimulus that increases the likelihood of the response occurring again
  - C. an unpleasant stimulus that decreases the likelihood of the response occurring again
  - D. the removal of an unpleasant stimulus that increases the likelihood of the response occurring again
75. You have a painful headache and so you take an aspirin to eliminate the pain. The aspirin works and now you are free of your headache. Taking the aspirin is an example of a:
- A. negative reinforcer—it increases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
  - B. negative reinforcer—it decreases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
  - C. positive reinforcer—it increases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
  - D. positive reinforcer—it decreases the chance of taking aspirin again the next time you have a headache
76. Kristin wants to go out and play, but her mother has said no. Kristin goes to her room and plays her rock music very loud. The noise drives her mother crazy and Kristin is allowed to go out and play if she will turn off her music. In this example, \_\_\_\_ was a form of negative reinforcement.
- A. playing the music
  - B. turning off the music
  - C. going crazy
  - D. going out to play
77. Which of the following is the best example of negative reinforcement?
- A. being put in jail for driving while drunk
  - B. not being allowed to go to the movies on Saturday night
  - C. a spanking for bad behavior
  - D. elimination of pain after taking an aspirin
78. Reinforcers, whether they be positive or negative, have the same effect on behavior, which is to:
- A. decrease the probability that the behavior will be repeated
  - B. increase the probability that the behavior will be repeated
  - C. increase the probability that the behavior will be extinguished
  - D. decrease the probability that the behavior will be spontaneously recovered

79. Positive reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated. Negative reinforcement \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- A. increases; increases
  - B. increases; decreases
  - C. decreases; increases
  - D. decreases; decreases
80. Ricardo and Luis are out walking. Luis says, “Hey, I’ve got a pebble in my shoe,” and proceeds to take off his shoe and to remove the pebble. “That feels better,” says Luis. Ricardo believes that Luis’ behavior of removing the pebble is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ because it increases the chance that Luis will repeat the behavior if another pebble gets in his shoe.
- A. positive punisher
  - B. positive reinforcer
  - C. negative reinforcer
  - D. negative punisher
81. Reinforcement is to increase as punishment is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. increase
  - B. decrease
  - C. condition
  - D. negative
82. Whenever little Bobby cries, his father spansks him. Bobby’s father is trying to decrease Bobby’s crying through the use of:
- A. negative punishment
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive reinforcement
  - D. positive punishment
83. The little child who gets a good hard spanking for running out into the street is experiencing an operant conditioning procedure called:
- A. positive reinforcement
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. negative punishment
84. During a lecture on learning, a fellow student accidentally stubs his toe on a table leg and lets out a “yelp.” Having heard it, the professor says, “Is that behavior [toe stubbing] likely to happen again in the future?” Answer the professor and indicate the reason for your answer.
- A. No—the behavior was followed by negative reinforcement (pain)
  - B. No—the behavior was an example of stimulus substitution
  - C. No—the behavior was followed by positive punishment (pain)
  - D. No—the consequence was followed by the behavior
85. What refers to presenting an aversive stimulus after a response that decreases the odds that the response will recur?
- A. negative punishment
  - B. punishment
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. latent punishment

86. What refers to removing a reinforcing stimulus after a response that decreases the odds that the response will recur?
- A. negative punishment
  - B. extinction
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. latent punishment
87. You remember a friend of yours in elementary school stuck his tongue on a pole on a playground swing set in the middle of winter. He yelled in pain, but finally pulled his tongue off the pole. He said, "I'll never do that again, it hurts!" His behavior of putting his tongue on the pole involved \_\_\_\_\_ since he never did it again.
- A. negative punishment
  - B. positive punishment
  - C. salient punishment
  - D. primary punishment
88. Miranda comes home late one evening past her curfew only to find her parents waiting up for her. Her father says, "Miranda, you're late! You may not use the car for an entire month." Miranda's father is using:
- A. negative punishment
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. positive punishment
  - D. schedule of punishment
89. Positive punishment \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated. Negative punishment \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- A. increases; increases
  - B. increases; decreases
  - C. decreases; increases
  - D. decreases; decreases
90. A primary reinforcer \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated. A secondary reinforcer \_\_\_\_\_ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- A. increases; increases
  - B. increases; decreases
  - C. decreases; increases
  - D. decreases; decreases
91. A pigeon pecks on a sign and is given food. The food is a:
- A. secondary consequence
  - B. primary stimulus
  - C. primary reinforcer
  - D. secondary reinforcer
92. Since chocolate activates the brain's pleasure centers, it can be considered a:
- A. secondary consequence
  - B. primary stimulus
  - C. primary reinforcer
  - D. secondary reinforcer

93. Bethany is a newborn. What type of reinforcer has been present from her birth and requires no training?
- A. primary reinforcer
  - B. primary stimulus
  - C. secondary reinforcer
  - D. secondary consequence
94. A stimulus that is associated with stimuli such as water, food, and shelter will become a:
- A. primary reinforcer
  - B. continuous reinforcer
  - C. secondary reinforcer
  - D. partial reinforcer
95. Which of the following would not be an example of a primary reinforcer?
- A. a drink of water
  - B. a sexual encounter
  - C. a hundred-dollar bonus
  - D. a warm place to sleep
96. Betty-Lou gives her son Pierre a piece of pecan pie if he does all his homework. Betty-Lou is providing Pierre with a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer.
- A. primary
  - B. secondary
  - C. negative
  - D. partial
97. Monica gave William a nice tie for his help in locating a good used car. The tie is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcer.
- A. primary
  - B. secondary
  - C. negative
  - D. partial
98. The value of a secondary reinforcer is:
- A. innate
  - B. its association with things like tokens and money
  - C. learned
  - D. evident to all humans
99. When you get this exam back, your grade may be a(n):
- A. terrible shock
  - B. primary reinforcer
  - C. unconditioned stimulus
  - D. secondary reinforcer
100. Which of the following would not be used as a secondary reinforcer when teaching young children to read?
- A. ice cream
  - B. poker chips
  - C. praise
  - D. colored stickers on a chart

101. The example of a Massachusetts school requiring students to wear backpacks that contain shock devices illustrates the use of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. conditioned stimulus
  - B. punishment**
  - C. secondary reinforcer
  - D. discrimination
102. Mrs. Paulson, a third-grade teacher, gives her students a sticker when they do a good job on their homework. A sticker is an example of a(n):
- A. primary reinforcer
  - B. secondary reinforcer**
  - C. basic reinforcer
  - D. advanced reinforcer
103. Which of the following is not a secondary reinforcer?
- A. high grades
  - B. money
  - C. shelter**
  - D. a gold star
104. What technique involves removing reinforcing stimuli after noncompliance occurs in a child?
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. stimulus substitution
  - C. time-out**
  - D. secondary reinforcer
105. Time out is a procedure that:
- A. uses positive punishment
  - B. gives an unpleasant consequence to the child for inappropriate behavior
  - C. removes a child from a situation where they might receive reinforcement for their noncompliance**
  - D. has been shown to be ineffective in reducing temper tantrums
106. Little Drew doesn't like his spaghetti dinner so he throws a temper tantrum. His dad Robert puts Drew in an empty room for three minutes and closes the door. Robert is using a procedure called:
- A. avoidance conditioning
  - B. negative reinforcement
  - C. learned helplessness
  - D. time-out**
107. The various rules, programs, and ways that reinforcers occur after performing some behavior are called:
- A. cumulative records
  - B. shaping procedures
  - C. behavior modifications
  - D. schedules of reinforcement**
108. How and when a reinforcer is presented is found in:
- A. cumulative records
  - B. contingency schedules
  - C. schedules of reinforcement**
  - D. reinforcement registers

109. If you wish to determine the behavior of a rat in a Skinner Box, you can review:
- A. schedules of reinforcement
  - B. shaping procedures
  - C. cumulative records**
  - D. videotapes
110. \_\_\_\_ give us a picture of an animal's ongoing responses and reinforcements across time.
- A. Cumulative records**
  - B. Shaping procedures
  - C. Schedules of reinforcement
  - D. Puzzle box records
111. If a behavior is reinforced each and every time it occurs, its reinforcement schedule is:
- A. interval schedule of reinforcement
  - B. continuous reinforcement**
  - C. complete reinforcement
  - D. stable reinforcement
112. As Toan gets on the bus to go to school each morning, the bus driver says, "Good morning Toan. It's good to see you!" This is an example of:
- A. interval reinforcement
  - B. basic reinforcement
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. continuous reinforcement**
113. If you give your dog a treat each time she performs a trick, you are using
- A. interval reinforcement
  - B. basic reinforcement
  - C. partial reinforcement
  - D. continuous reinforcement**
114. If you give your dog a treat sometimes after she performs a trick, you are using:
- A. interval reinforcement
  - B. basic reinforcement
  - C. partial reinforcement**
  - D. continuous reinforcement
115. When is continuous reinforcement most appropriate?
- A. when the behavior is a voluntary response
  - B. when the behavior is an involuntary reflex
  - C. in the initial stages of operant conditioning**
  - D. only after the conditioning has taken place
116. Shirley is about to teach a group of 8-year-olds the backstroke. She wants to do this using operant conditioning. At the outset of the swimming course, Shirley should:
- A. appear quite stern so that later praise will seem more meaningful
  - B. praise them for no particular reason but to establish rapport
  - C. praise every correct thing the young swimmers do**
  - D. praise them at the end of each lesson only, since that is what she would do if they were in proper training for a meet

117. Partial reinforcement is defined as reinforcement in which:
- A. behaviors are not reinforced every time they occur
  - B. the organism gives up before full reinforcement is obtained
  - C. only secondary reinforcers are utilized
  - D. punishment is used to shape behaviors
118. Robert is reinforced by his teacher every sixth time he turns in a homework assignment. Robert's teacher is using a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
119. A \_\_\_\_ refers to a reinforcer occurring only after an unchanging number of responses take place.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
120. Out in the garden Lucille is given a dime for every five weeds she pulls. What reinforcement schedule is she on?
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. variable-interval
121. "Every other set of encyclopedias you sell, I will give you \$100," says your supervisor. You realize that you are on a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. variable-interval
122. When Bob plays cards with his friends, he finds that his winning hands seem to come in bunches. Then, he may go as many as ten hands without winning anything. Which schedule best describes the reinforcement Bob receives when playing cards?
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. variable-interval
123. "Poor fool," you think to yourself when your friend tells you she lost on the lottery again, "another helpless victim of the \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement."
- A. fixed-ratio
  - B. variable-ratio
  - C. fixed-interval
  - D. variable-interval



124. Mom tells Billy that she will pay him to pull weeds from her flower garden. Because Mom is busy, she sometimes gives Billy a dime when he pulls five weeds, sometimes when he pulls ten weeds, and other times when he pulls twenty or more weeds. The reinforcement schedule Mom is using is:
- A. continuous
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio**
  - D. fixed-ratio
125. “Maybe this lottery ticket will be a winner. The last couple ones I’ve bought were losers, but I do buy a winner every once in awhile.” This person’s lottery ticket buying behavior is on what schedule of reinforcement?
- A. continuous
  - B. fixed-interval
  - C. variable-ratio**
  - D. fixed-ratio
126. A pattern in which students at a reform school clean up their rooms only before the weekly inspections is typical of which kind of reinforcement schedule?
- A. variable-interval
  - B. variable-ratio
  - C. fixed-interval**
  - D. fixed-ratio
127. Bruce gives his son Kenny a quarter if he practices his tennis serve for fifteen minutes. Bruce is using which type of reinforcement schedule?
- A. variable-interval
  - B. fixed-interval**
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. fixed-ratio
128. Every 50 minutes, the class takes a break if their behavior is appropriate. They are on a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. variable-interval
  - B. fixed-interval**
  - C. variable-ratio
  - D. fixed-ratio
129. Suzanne randomly checks up on her employees several times throughout the day to praise them if they are working hard. None of the employees know when Suzanne will be checking up on them. Suzanne is using a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval**
  - D. variable-ratio
130. You like to fish. Sometimes, it takes you 30 minutes to catch a fish; other times, you catch a fish every 5 minutes. Fishing, in this case, is on a \_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval**
  - D. variable-ratio

131. Teaching a dolphin to locate mines in the water uses the principles of:
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. insight
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. social cognitive learning
132. A \_\_\_\_ refers to a reinforcer occurring only after an unchanging amount of time has lapsed.
- A. fixed-interval
  - B. fixed-ratio
  - C. variable-interval
  - D. variable-ratio
133. Dakota is using operant conditioning to get his dog Rover to bring him his slippers. He sounds a bell, has Rover bring the slippers, and reinforces the behavior with a dog biscuit. One day, a church bell sounds outside and Rover brings Dakota his slippers. Rover's behavior illustrates:
- A. discrimination
  - B. shaping
  - C. intermittent reinforcement
  - D. generalization
134. In operant conditioning, generalization has occurred when:
- A. an organism emits the same response to similar stimuli
  - B. a response is not emitted in the presence of unreinforced stimuli
  - C. a behavior is no longer reinforced
  - D. an organism realizes that it has been operantly conditioned
135. After being praised for learning the word "doggie", a young child will point to anything with four legs and a tail and say "doggie"—even if the "doggie" is really a cat, a horse, or a cow. This child is demonstrating:
- A. discrimination
  - B. spontaneous recovery
  - C. extinction
  - D. generalization
136. If an organism emits a response only in the presence of reinforced stimuli and not in the presence of unreinforced stimuli, then the organism is displaying:
- A. discrimination
  - B. spontaneous recovery
  - C. extinction
  - D. generalization
137. A child learns that a particular large four-legged animal is a horse. When he learns that the striped animal in the zoo is a zebra, he is able to demonstrate:
- A. selective responding
  - B. selective attention
  - C. discrimination
  - D. spontaneous generalization

138. In classical conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency for some stimuli but not others to elicit a conditioned response.
- A. discrimination
  - B. selective attention
  - C. generalization
  - D. spontaneous extinction
139. In operant conditioning, extinction occurs because:
- A. of disinterest
  - B. reinforcement no longer follows the behavior
  - C. the task is difficult
  - D. of delay of reinforcement
140. According to operant conditioning, if a behavior is no longer followed by a reinforcer, the frequency of the behavior will:
- A. become more intense
  - B. remain unchanged
  - C. increase
  - D. decrease
141. In classical conditioning, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the reduction in a response when the conditioned stimulus is no longer followed by the unconditioned stimulus.
- A. stimulus discrimination
  - B. conditioned generalization
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. extinction
142. According to the principles of operant conditioning, a response will undergo extinction if the response is:
- A. too difficult to maintain
  - B. no longer reinforced
  - C. reflexive in nature
  - D. reinforced too often
143. After operantly conditioning a rat to press a bar, a psychologist stops providing the reinforcing pellets. The rat eventually stops pressing the bar. Bar pressing has undergone:
- A. spontaneous recovery
  - B. extinction
  - C. shaping
  - D. generalization
144. After a period of extinction, a temporary increase in the rate of responding is called:
- A. spontaneous recovery
  - B. extinction
  - C. discrimination
  - D. generalization

145. \_\_\_\_ involves mental processes and learning through observation.
- A. Operant conditioning
  - B. Classical conditioning
  - C. Gestalt learning
  - D. Cognitive learning**
146. Skinner opposed cognitive theories of learning to the end of his life because:
- A. it is difficult to admit that the work of a lifetime was misguided
  - B. they are based on philosophical speculation rather than on laboratory research
  - C. they bring in the “mind,” which Skinner said couldn’t be observed or measured directly**
  - D. you can’t teach an old dog new tricks
147. Who said “...cognitive science is the [downfall] of psychology”?
- A. Skinner**
  - B. Pavlov
  - C. Tolman
  - D. Bandura
148. Little three-year-old Noelle likes to imitate whatever her big sisters are doing, but she does so only later when she is by herself in her room. This learning is most probably:
- A. operant conditioning
  - B. classical conditioning
  - C. cognitive learning**
  - D. imprinting
149. Cognitive learning refers to:
- A. associating NS with UCS
  - B. problem solving
  - C. the role of stimulus recognition in classical conditioning
  - D. learning that involves mental processes such as attention**
150. Which of the following theorists would be most likely to criticize cognitive learning?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner**
151. “If you can’t observe it then you shouldn’t study it.” Which of the following theorists would be most likely to say that statement?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner**
152. Which of the following theorists argued that learning involves a mental representation of the environment?
- A. Albert Bandura
  - B. Edward Tolman**
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner

153. "I can see in my mind the layout of the town I visited last summer." This person is using her \_\_\_\_ of the town.
- A. latent schema
  - B. cognitive map**
  - C. cognitive network
  - D. imprinting
154. If the shortest path to a food box is blocked, a rat will select the next shortest path if the rat has:
- A. developed a cognitive map**
  - B. been continuously reinforced
  - C. been classically conditioned
  - D. been punished
155. Which of the following theorists argued that learning can take place when someone is watching another person and performs that behavior even when not reinforced?
- A. Albert Bandura**
  - B. Edward Tolman
  - C. Wolfgang Koehler
  - D. B. F. Skinner
156. You want to write a paper on the effects watching, imitating, and modeling has on behavior. Which of the following journals should you look in?
- A. *Journal of Behaviorism*
  - B. *Journal of Classical Conditioning*
  - C. *Journal of Social Cognitive Learning***
  - D. *Journal of Operant Conditioning*
157. Who might have said that we don't need to directly be reinforced or punished to learn?
- A. Albert Bandura**
  - B. F. Skinner
  - C. Edward Thorndike
  - D. Ivan Pavlov
158. Alex watches a violent TV show and then pretends to shoot his brother James with a toy pistol. A psychologist would say that Alex has learned to "shoot" his brother through:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. observational learning**
  - C. behavior modification
  - D. operant conditioning
159. Children learned to hit a Bobo doll through:
- A. reinforcement of aggressive behaviors
  - B. watching an adult model hit a Bobo doll**
  - C. classical conditioning principles
  - D. reflexive reactions to a stressful situation
160. Which subject in Bandura's Bobo doll was most likely to show aggressive behavior?
- A. Rachel, because she was instructed to do so by her teacher.
  - B. Tamara since she was told by an adult to hit the Bobo doll.
  - C. Paul who saw a model hit the doll.**
  - D. Claudia, because she was reinforced for her aggression.

161. The most important conclusion from the Bobo doll study is that:
- A. behavior can be modified throughout negative punishment
  - B. behavior can be modified by providing secondary reinforcers
  - C. we create cognitive maps of dolls
  - D. behavior can be modified by simply watching a live model**
162. “I know and understand this material,” says Paul. His instructor would agree with him. However, when it comes time to prove his understanding on the exam, he typically doesn’t do well. This exemplifies the idea of:
- A. the learning-performance distinction**
  - B. insight learning
  - C. a lack of preparedness
  - D. shaping
163. The learning-performance distinction suggests that:
- A. children learn better if required to perform some behavior
  - B. when something is learned, it is immediately performed
  - C. reinforcement does not play a role in observational learning
  - D. learning may occur but may not always be immediately evident**
164. “I didn’t know you knew how to do that!” says a bewildered parent to his young daughter. Apparently, the young girl would watch her dad turn on and play games on the computer. This imitation had been going on for several months, but this was the first time she demonstrated her learned behavior. Her father explained the delay by using the notion of:
- A. cognitive learning
  - B. observational learning
  - C. learning-performance distinction**
  - D. operant conditioning
165. What happens to mirror neurons when we observe someone?
- A. they become less active
  - B. they reduce their communication with the thalamus
  - C. they become activated**
  - D. they reduce their communication with the hippocampus
166. The four processes necessary for observational learning are attention, memory, imitation, and \_\_\_\_.
- A. discrimination
  - B. generalization
  - C. motivation**
  - D. reinforcement
167. Which one of the following is not a factor in Bandura’s theory of social cognitive learning?
- A. attention
  - B. memory
  - C. rehearsal**
  - D. motivation

168. “If they don’t pay attention, they’ll never be able to do it,” a frustrated teacher complains as she attempts to model the steps on how to solve a math problem. Her goal is to have the students learn, but even if she gets her students to pay attention, they still must:
- A. have a good reason to model the teacher’s behavior
  - B. generalize to other settings and be motivated
  - C. associate the behavior with a UCS
  - D. be reinforced for doing the behavior that is being modeled
169. “I watched a show on television last month about a person eating several cups of earthworms. I paid attention to it and I remember it very well. I suppose I could do it, but there’s no good reason for me.” Which process of social cognitive learning is lacking in this person’s case?
- A. motivation
  - B. generalization
  - C. discrimination
  - D. imitation
170. “I watched a show on television last month about people who can perform amazing feats of balance. I paid attention to the show, I remember the show, and I wish I could do the same feats, but I cannot.” Using the four processes of social cognitive learning, which process is lacking in this person’s case?
- A. attention
  - B. memory
  - C. discrimination
  - D. imitation
171. \_\_\_\_ is a mental process marked by sudden and unexpected solution of a problem.
- A. Categorical learning
  - B. Operant conditioning
  - C. Insight learning
  - D. Cognitive learning
172. You are a member of a committee that has been trying to solve a community problem for several months. During a recent low point in the meeting, someone stands up and yells, “Ah-ha, I’ve got the solution.” You recognize this to be an example of:
- A. insight learning
  - B. latent conditioning
  - C. categorical learning
  - D. cognitive learning
173. Kohler believed that chimps learned to solve problems through:
- A. trial and error
  - B. reinforcement
  - C. memory
  - D. insight
174. What problem was the chimp in Kohler’s study attempting to solve?
- A. getting out of a box to get a banana
  - B. getting a banana hung high
  - C. pushing a box off a banana
  - D. peeling a banana

175. One criticism of Kohler's suggestion that chimps demonstrate insight learning is:
- A. that the chimps were not exposed enough to the problem of getting the banana
  - B.** Kohler did not explain how chimps solved problems, but merely described it
  - C. that the schedule of reinforcement was not identified
  - D. that chimps are prepared to climb and jump and do so in the wild
176. The important thing about the solution Sultan came up with for the out-of-reach banana problem was:
- A. how an old conditioned reflex spontaneously recovered
  - B. how he used trial and error
  - C. how he built on previously reinforced behavior
  - D.** what was *missing* in his solution—namely, all the factors above
177. When faced with a puzzle or riddle, nonsolvers tend to:
- A. focus on testing new concepts that might lead to a solution
  - B. focus on reorganizing the parts of the puzzle or riddle
  - C. bring in new information to help to solve it
  - D.** focus on the obvious parts of the puzzle or riddle
178. "Ah ha!" is to \_\_\_\_ as reinforcement is to \_\_\_\_.
- A.** insight learning; operant conditioning
  - B. imprinting; classical conditioning
  - C. preparedness; cognitive theory
  - D. spontaneous recovery; insight learning
179. A newspaper article has the headline, "Scientists find innate tendency that helps learning." You realize that the "innate tendency" refers to:
- A. cognitive factors
  - B. environmental stimuli
  - C.** biological factors
  - D. behavioral factors
180. Why would animals and humans have biological predispositions to learn certain behaviors? The behaviors have:
- A. value for scientists to study
  - B. value for creating strife among groups
  - C. value for psychopathology
  - D.** adaptive functions
181. Dr. Barr studies animals in their natural environments and is very curious about their behavior. Most likely Dr. Barr is a(n):
- A.** ethologist
  - B. zoologist
  - C. biologist
  - D. behaviorist
182. If you had to write a slogan for the idea of critical or sensitive periods what would it be?
- A. "Don't knock it until you've tried it"
  - B. "There's more than one way to skin a cat"
  - C.** "It's now or never"
  - D. "Misery loves company"



183. The time period in which imprinting occurs is called the:
- A. prepared time
  - B. ethological period
  - C. imprint schedule
  - D. critical period**
184. Which of the following statements regarding imprinting is not true?
- A. imprinting is irreversible
  - B. imprinting takes place during a critical or sensitive period
  - C. imprinting is evident in mature animals as well as in newborn animals**
  - D. imprinting improves the chance that the animals will survive
185. A young chick will establish a social attachment to anything (or anyone) that moves or provides food due to:
- A. stimulus substitution
  - B. imprinting**
  - C. biological restraint
  - D. observational learning
186. Limitations on the power of operant conditioning to explain behavior were discovered by:
- A. ethnologists studying pica in baby ducks during the insensitive period
  - B. ethologists studying imprinting during the critical period for learning**
  - C. ethicists studying the virtue of punishing self-injurious behaviors of autistic children
  - D. ethanologists studying the power of biological products to get us around
187. Kay raises ducks on a farm. Soon after being hatched, one of the ducks begins following Kay around. The duck's behavior is an example of:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. operant conditioning
  - C. spontaneous recovery
  - D. imprinting**
188. You and a friend are at the hatching of ducklings. The ducklings first notice you and are now trying to follow you. Your friend says, "Don't worry, they'll get over it." Is your friend right or wrong?
- A. right, because imprinting is only temporary
  - B. right, because the ducklings will learn that you can't feed them
  - C. wrong, because they won't have other ducks to learn from
  - D. wrong, because imprinting is irreversible**
189. A police dog is quickly taught to detect the smell of drugs such as marijuana and cocaine. Which of the following best explains the ease with which the dog acquires this ability?
- A. prepared learning**
  - B. imprinting
  - C. desensitization
  - D. spontaneous recovery

190. The nutcracker bird has an impressive memory that enables it to find previously hidden food. It remembers where the hidden food is by recalling important landmarks such as trees. The bird's \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for its remarkable memory.
- A. prepared learning
  - B. imprinting
  - C. larger than normal hippocampus**
  - D. cerebrum
191. A biological tendency found in animals to be able to recognize, attend to, and store certain cues more easily than other cues is called:
- A. prepared learning**
  - B. imprinting
  - C. ethology
  - D. insight
192. Human babies compared to chimps are \_\_\_\_\_ to produce sounds necessary for human speech.
- A. slower
  - B. eager
  - C. initially hindered
  - D. biologically prepared**
193. The fact that all human babies between seven and eight months old start to babble supports the idea of infants being:
- A. slower to vocalize than other mammals
  - B. socially ready to speak at an early age
  - C. biologically prepared to produce sounds**
  - D. taught how to produce sounds
194. In a recent study, subjects watched one of three movie clips followed by a staged confrontation and competitive reaction time test. Which group of subjects acted the most aggressively?
- A. subjects in the control group
  - B. subjects who watched physically and relationally aggressive clips**
  - C. subjects who watched the non-aggressive clip
  - D. only males among those who watched the physically aggressive clip
195. Verbal bullying, ostracizing peers, and spreading rumors are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ aggression.
- A. relational**
  - B. instrumental
  - C. opportunistic
  - D. peer
196. The Suzuki method for teaching violin to very young children closely resembles the processes of:
- A. Pavlov's classical conditioning
  - B. Bandura's observational learning**
  - C. Skinner's operant conditioning
  - D. Kohler's insight learning

197. How did Shinichi Suzuki adapt the Suzuki method to 3- and 4-year-olds who do not have fully developed verbal skills?
- A. The Suzuki method is not appropriate for this age group.
  - B. The principles of classical conditioning are used to give instructions to young children.
  - C.** Information is given to the child through games and exercises.
  - D. The child is constantly rewarded for imitating the teacher.
198. The basic principles of the Suzuki method of instruction closely resemble:
- A.** the four mental processes of social cognitive learning
  - B. the principles of operant conditioning
  - C. the principles of classical conditioning
  - D. the structure of cognitive maps
199. How is information presented in the Suzuki method?
- A. through verbal instruction
  - B. by watching master violinists
  - C. through sophisticated computer programs
  - D.** through games and exercises
200. With regard to motivation, what would Shinichi Suzuki never do in instructing the child in violin?
- A.** push the child beyond his/her capacity
  - B. provide a model who was active and interesting for the child
  - C. use games
  - D. start at the young age of three years old
201. The treatment or therapy used to modify problem behavior based on the principles of learning is called:
- A. observational learning
  - B. covert rehearsal
  - C.** behavior modification
  - D. self-reinforcement
202. Which disorder is characterized by abnormal or impaired development in social interactions and communication?
- A. depression
  - B.** autism
  - C. Down syndrome
  - D. ADHD
203. What deficiencies are important to address in autistic children through intensive behavioral treatment?
- A.** forming relationships and communication
  - B. creativity and communication
  - C. problem solving and communication
  - D. planning and problem solving
204. Lovaas' approach to helping autistic children is most effective among children with:
- A.** the least severe symptoms
  - B. moderate symptoms
  - C. the most severe symptoms
  - D. the onset of symptoms after the age of 5

205. The program described in your textbook for autistic children used principles based primarily upon:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B. cognitive learning
  - C.** operant conditioning
  - D. psychodynamic theory
206. Intensive behavior modification is most effective with an autistic child when it begins:
- A.** when the child is 2-3 years old
  - B. suddenly so that the child is caught off guard
  - C. gradually so that the child can slowly grow accustomed to it
  - D. when the child is 6-7 years old
207. Paula is using a training procedure to help reduce back pain. The procedure allows her to become aware of her physiological responses. Paula is using:
- A. classical conditioning
  - B.** biofeedback
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. behavior modification
208. The process of learning to control some physiological response is called:
- A. behavior modification
  - B.** biofeedback
  - C. operant conditioning
  - D. imprinting
209. The administration of a spank will be most effective when it is:
- A.** applied immediately after the unwanted behavior
  - B. administered mildly and gradually increased
  - C. included with signs of caring such as attention
  - D. not used in conjunction with a timeout procedure
210. Spanking is an example of:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B. negative punishment
  - C.** positive punishment
  - D. time-out
211. Harlan and Juanita spank their five-year-old daughter when she misbehaves. However, after taking a psychology course, Juanita suggests to Harlan that to increase spanking's effectiveness they ought to:
- A. use it in conjunction with a timeout procedure
  - B. wait a couple of hours after the inappropriate behavior and then give the spanking
  - C. make the spanking very, very mild
  - D.** tell their daughter the reason for the spanking
212. A key to the success of the time-out procedure is that it:
- A.** eliminates reinforcement of undesired behaviors
  - B. induces fear that suppresses undesired behaviors
  - C. is more intense than punishment
  - D. can be administered more immediately than punishment

213. To increase the effectiveness of time-out, parents should consider:
- A. negative reinforcement
  - B.** combining it with positive reinforcement of desired behaviors
  - C. negative punishment
  - D. administering it for one to two hours
214. If you want to train a killer whale to do a trick, what positive reinforcers would work best and when?
- A. access to other killer whales about an hour after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
  - B. removing an unpleasant sound right after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
  - C.** foods, toys, and back scratches right after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
  - D. foods, toys, and back scratches about 3 minutes after the whale correctly performs the specific behavior
215. According to the Critical Thinking section, how do trainers provide immediate feedback to a killer whale after it has performed successfully?
- A.** by sounding a whistle
  - B. an underwater light is turned off
  - C. the whale is given a toy to play with
  - D. an underwater light is turned on
216. As a trainer is working with a killer whale, what primary reinforcer is being associated with the sound of a whistle?
- A. a specific behavior
  - B. to follow a target
  - C. an underwater light
  - D.** food
217. If a killer whale fails to perform a trick, what is the appropriate response from the trainer?
- A. to turn off an underwater light
  - B.** to be motionless and still
  - C. to sound the whistle
  - D. to offer a smaller than normal amount of food