

KEY

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic 3: Learning Test

Part I:  
Read each question carefully. For each question, choose the best answer and place it on the lines provided.

C 1. The approach to studying learning that suggests an exclusive focus on overt, observable, and measurable responses and the discarding of references to inner thoughts, feelings, and motivations is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Functionalism      b. externalism      c. behaviorism      d. extrinsic exclusivity

C 2. In Ivan Pavlov's original demonstration of classical conditioning, why is the food referred to as an unconditioned stimulus?

- a. Because the food is something the animal had to learn that it wanted in all cases.  
b. Because the animal knows he is going to get food whether he salivates is not a "condition" of getting food.  
c. Because the food evokes the salivation response before any intentional learning has taken place  
d. Because lower animals do not have the capacity to decide what they will and will not respond to, so all stimuli for animals other than human beings are unconditioned.

B 3. Julio has been dating Maria for the past 2 years, and has grown accustomed to the scent of her favorite perfume. After their relationship ended, Julio was walking through a store, minding his own business, when a woman passed who was wearing the same perfume. Instantly, Julio turned around and started looking for his lost love. In this example, what is the conditioned stimulus?

- a. The strange woman in the store      b. the scent of the perfume  
c. Julio looking for his lost love      d. Maria
- UCS - Maria's perfume  
UCR - love perfume.  
CR - love.*

A 4. The classic, though somewhat controversial, experiment of little Albert was used to show that \_\_\_\_\_ can be conditioned in human beings.

- a. Fear      b. hunger      c. pain      d. sorrow

C 5. While \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning focuses on spreading a reflexive response to a new precipitating stimulus, \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning utilizes an organism's ability to associate actions with future consequences.

- a. Operant: vicarious      b. vicarious: latent  
c. classical: operant      d. latent: classical

D 6. A positive reinforcer is effective because

- a. It is a way of adding something that is aversive, like a spanking or a penalty  
b. It is a way to remove something that a person dislikes, like a restriction or a punishment  
c. It involves the use of a "good" reward, which most people are interested in receiving  
d. It involves giving a person a reward for a desirable activity

D 7. Which psychologist is famous for his "Bobo Doll" experiment, which is considered a classic study demonstrating the principles of observational learning?

- a. Alan Hartstring      b. Edward Tolman  
c. B.F. Skinner      d. Albert Bandura

## Part II

For each of the following scenarios, label with one of the following:

FR → Fixed Ratio

VR → Variable Ratio

FI → Fixed Interval

VI → Variable Interval

FR 8. You get one free latte after every ten purchases at your coffee store.

VR 9. A win for a gambler at a slot machine

VR 10. buying a lottery ticket and winning

FI 11. a teenager receives an allowance every Saturday

VI 12. your newspaper is delivered sometimes at 6 am, but sometimes as late as 8 am.

FI 13. Receiving a prize after being good for a week.

VR 14. a strike in bowling

FR 15. getting a kiss from your spouse after every touchdown

## Part III

For each of the following scenarios, label with one of the following:

PR → Positive Reinforcement

NR → Negative Reinforcement

PP → Positive Punishment

NP → Negative Punishment

PR 16. Employee of the month gets a parking spot

PP 17. A child gets a "time-out" for misbehaving

PR 18. A child gets a sticker for completing a task

PR 19. A woman smiles when her child says "Mama."

NR 20. A wife is nagging her husband to take out the trash and *he does to avoid her nagging.*

PP 21. A child receives a spanking for hurting their sibling.

NR 22. A rat presses a lever to "terminate" a shock they are receiving.

PR 23. You get a car as your graduation gift.

NR 24. You take tylenol to get rid of a headache.

NP 25. You are not allowed to go to prom because of your poor behavior throughout the year.

Part IV:

For each of the following scenarios, pick out the appropriate examples of UCS (Unconditioned Stimulus), UCR (Unconditioned Response), NS (Neutral Stimulus), CS (Conditioned Stimulus) and CR (Conditioned Response).

26. You ride a roller coaster and get sick afterward. Now, whenever you are near a roller coaster you feel queasy.

- UCS: ride roller coaster
- UCR: get sick
- NS: roller coaster
- CS: roller coaster
- CR: queasy

27. It is springtime and the pollen from the flowers causes you to sneeze. Soon you are sneezing at the mere sight of a flower...real or fake.

- UCS: pollen
- UCR: sneeze
- NS: sight of flower
- CS: sight of flower
- CR: sneeze

28. Charlie has been humiliated in the past for doing poorly on tests. When that has happened, he would get so upset he would shake. Now when presented with a test, he begins to shake.

- UCS: humiliated by doing poorly on tests
- UCR: shakes
- NS: tests
- CS: tests
- CR: shake

29. Fanny eats fried chicken that has e coli in it and ends up vomiting for hours that night. Luckily she recovers within a day, but now just the thought (or the sight or the smell) of fried chicken makes her nauseous.

- UCS: e coli
- UCR: vomiting
- NS: fried chicken
- CS: fried chicken
- CR: nauseous

30. While George was having a cavity filled by his dentist, the drill hit a nerve that had not been dulled by anesthetic, a couple of times. Each time he cringed in pain. George now gets anxious each time he sees the dentist.

UCS: drill hits nerve

UCR: cringes in pain

NS: dentist

CS: dentist

CR: anxious