

Practice test Ch 6¹

1. Identify which of the items below is generally a stimulus and which is generally a response within our classical conditioning paradigm?
 - a. Electric Shock is a _____ Stimulus or Response circle one
 - b. Fear is a _____ Stimulus or Response circle one
 - c. A “yell” is a _____ Stimulus or Response circle one
 - d. Getting sick at your stomach is a _____ Stimulus or Response circle one
2. _____ is the type of associative learning that occurs between 2 stimuli, whereas _____ is the type of associative learning that occurs between a behavior and its consequences. Fill in the blanks.
3. A neutral stimulus is one that elicits no response. But after pairing it with another stimulus (UCS) that automatically DOES elicit a response (UCR), the neutral stimulus comes to elicit that same response (now called a CR) and now that one neutral stimulus is called a _____ stimulus.

Alice used to love to take rides in her uncle’s semi-truck. But not so much anymore. You see she drives to work every night and takes the interstate for much of the trip. One night a semi-truck got too close beside her and the truck scraped the side of her car. Alice reacted with intense fear. Now whenever she sees semi-trucks on the interstate, she becomes quite fearful. In trying to help her, her dad said that anyone who gets scraped by a vehicle would automatically react in fear.

4. In the example above what is the UCS? _____
5. What is the UCR? _____
6. What is the CR? _____

Fill in the 4 blanks below by choosing from these terms for questions 7 – 10 on the next page.

Higher order conditioning
 Stimulus generalization
 Operant conditioning
 Conditioned emotional response
 Stimulus discrimination
 Extinction
 Positive reinforcement
 Negative reinforcement
 Observational learning

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7. If she finds that she is also fearful of **pick-up** trucks on the interstate, then _____ is said to have occurred.
8. If she finds that she is not afraid of any other trucks except semi-trucks, then _____ is said to have occurred.
9. She has to drive on the interstate and now it seems that when she sees a semi-truck (of course she is fearful) and it always seems that it is a man with a beard driving. Now she finds herself fearful of men with beards. _____ is said to have occurred.
10. Her dad made her drive constantly on the interstate beside semi-trucks until she finally lost her fear of semi-trucks. _____ is said to have occurred.

Circle True or False for each of the following 11 - 15

11. Your mom gives you cookies when you practice playing the piano. Your practice time increases as a result. This is form of classical conditioning. True False
12. You steal the family car and sneak out to drive when you are only 15. Your parents find out and ground you. This is called negative reinforcement. True False
13. You spank your dog when it wets on the floor. This is called negative reinforcement. True False
14. You love cookies and when mom is home she gives you cookies when you do your homework. You always do your homework when mom is around. This is called positive reinforcement. True False
15. Referring to #14, mom gives you cookies as mentioned but dad doesn't when he is around. Do you don't do your homework when dad is the one that is home. Mom and Dad are called a discriminative stimulus. True False

16. Hector finds that his dog Bruno goes nuts when he gets the dog's leash.

The US is _____ The UR is _____ The CS is _____

17. You are driving to school and see 2 homeless people with signs. One reads "will work for food" and the other reads "will work for money". You recognize instantly that the difference in what they asked for perfectly illustrates the difference of: Circle One
- Stimulus substitution
 - Classical conditioning
 - Primary and secondary reinforcers
 - Vicarious conditioning
 - Shaping

Tie Breaker

18. Both Jim and Dean want their dogs to sit on command. Jim gives his dog a treat each time he sits on command. Dean gives his dog a treat very 5th time he sits on command. Whose dog will learn to sit on command more quickly? _____
Whose dog will continue to sit on command even after the treats run out? _____
19. We know how to extinguish a response in classical conditioning, but how do we extinguish a response in Operant Conditioning? (circle all that apply)
- a. Change the US
 - b. Eliminate the UR altogether
 - c. Stop reinforcing
 - d. Shape the US with the CS
 - e. For a response to have “built up” in operant conditioning it had to have been reinforced with a partial reinforcement schedule. To extinguish, change the reinforcement schedule to a continuous reinforcement schedule.
- 20.

You walk out into bright sunlight. You immediately reach in your purse and get your sunglasses. Putting on your sunglasses to escape the sun's bright light is an example of

- a. negative reinforcement.
- b. positive reinforcement.
- c. response cost.
- d. aversive punishment.

21. Jill pecks a round key many times but gets no food until she has pecked it 5 times. The next reinforcer comes after 5 more pecks. The next reinforcer comes after 5 more pecks. What type of reinforcement schedule is she on?
- a. fixed ratio
 - b. fixed interval
 - c. variable ratio
 - d. variable interval

22. Advertising can make use of classical conditioning. In one Michelin ad campaign, babies were shown inside tires.

- a. This is an example of (classical operant) conditioning. (circle one)
- b. The US is _____
- c. The CS is _____

