

### Practice Test Chapter 6 nb

1. Every time Alice walks to school she encounters a snarling and growling dog and it frightens her severely, as it would almost anyone. It also happens that the growling dog is always being held on a leash by a little red-haired boy. Now she finds herself afraid of red-haired boys. Fill in the blanks below:

The US is the \_\_\_\_\_

The UR is \_\_\_\_\_

The CS is \_\_\_\_\_

**1 point each for A, B, and C below**

Fill in the 4 blanks below by choosing from these terms:

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

2. a. Referring to Question #1, if Alice finds that she is also afraid of blond-haired boys then \_\_\_\_\_ is said to have occurred. If she finds that she isn't afraid of blond-haired boys or any other type of boy except red-haired boys, then \_\_\_\_\_ is said to have occurred.
- b. Referring to Question 1 again, remember Alice was Classically Conditioned to be afraid of red-haired boys. She moves away to a new neighborhood and her new neighbor is a red-haired boy. He always carries a baseball glove. If she now finds that she has become afraid of baseball gloves then \_\_\_\_\_ is said to have occurred.
- c. Suppose that Alice now sees red-haired boys quite frequently and there is never a growling dog with them. Pretty soon she will stop being afraid of red-haired boys because of the process of \_\_\_\_\_

3. How is positive reinforcement different from negative reinforcement? Circle All that are True
- Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of a behavior while negative reinforcement decreases the frequency of a behavior.
  - Negative reinforcement is another name for punishment, which we don't like. We do like positive reinforcement.
  - Both are pleasant and we like them both.
  - Positive reinforcement adds something positive, while negative reinforcement takes something bad away.
  - Positive reinforcement works on us all, while negative reinforcement works best only on a select group, like kids.
  - Getting a cookie after doing a chore is an example of positive reinforcement. Being forced to eat something you hate is an example of negative reinforcement.
4. You would like your dog to learn to play a sequence of notes on the piano. But if you waited for him to spontaneously do that so you could reinforce, you'd be waiting forever. So, you decide to reward him for small "doggy steps" ...like he gets a reward when he goes near the piano. Next he gets treats when he touches the piano. Next he gets treats when he pushes any key...etc. Soon, you've got him playing your song. You have just discovered the power of: Circle One
- A compound reinforcement schedule
  - Shaping
  - Negative reinforcement
  - a secondary reinforcer
  - a variable interval ratio schedule
5. When you go to the casino and play the slots, you will see a roomful of people pulling levers. Many will look like they are addicted to lever-pulling. It will be hard for some to leave and go home. These people are being reinforced on which type of partial schedule? (hint: it may be helpful to first decide if the payoff is based on the passing of time or how many lever pulls (responses) are made. Then decide if the payoff is based on the same time or # of pulls each time or does the payoff vary) Circle One
- Fixed ratio
  - Fixed interval
  - Variable ratio
  - Variable interval
6. A researcher was studying rabbits and frequently blew a puff of air into their eyes. This causes them to blink automatically. It turns out that this same researcher loved dorritos and but would eat them only just before each puff of air. The researcher's boss came to inspect all the rabbits and was eating dorritos when he went into the room with the rabbits. He was surprised to find them all blinking.
- What is the UCS? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What is the UCR? \_\_\_\_\_
  - What is the CS? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Your text gives an example of a cat that has been classically conditioned to salivate to an electric can opener. In this example then, .... complete the blanks.

The US is \_\_\_\_\_. The UR is \_\_\_\_\_. The CS is \_\_\_\_\_

8. When a stimulus doesn't bring about any response it is called a neutral stimulus. By it's pairing with the \_\_\_\_\_ the once neutral stimulus becomes a \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill in the blanks with: US, UR, CS, or CR

9. Jim gives his dog a treat every time when he sits on command. Alan gives his dog a treat every 5<sup>th</sup> time he sits on command. If Jim and Alan both run out of treats, whose dog will continue to "sit on command" longer. A diagram will help keep things clear:

(time runs from left to right and X indicates reinforcement)

Jim: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Alan: X X X X

circle one

- Jim's dog will continue to sit longer than Alan's. It illustrates the principle of "accrued reinforcement".
  - Jim's dog will continue to sit longer than Alan's. It illustrates the principle that fixed ratio schedules are more powerful than fixed interval schedules.
  - Alan's dog will continue to sit longer than Jim's. It illustrates an important difference between continuous and partial reinforcement schedules and their effects on extinction.
  - Alan's dog will continue to sit longer than Jim's because it illustrates the principle of shaping and power of shaping in prolonging extinction.
10. Hector finds that his dog Bruno goes nuts when he gets the dog's leash from the laundry room.

The US is \_\_\_\_\_ The UR is \_\_\_\_\_ The CS is \_\_\_\_\_

11. Which of the images below is associated with classical conditioning? \_\_\_\_\_

Which image is associated with operant conditioning? \_\_\_\_\_



12. Assume you wanted to teach a chicken to hit a baseball and run bases. If you waited until your chicken did that so you could reinforce it, you'd be waiting forever. So you would have to reinforce small steps. This is also called reinforcing successive approximations towards that goal. So you might first reinforce your chicken with it goes near the bat, then when it happens to touch the bat, then when it happens to swing the bat, etc. This process is called \_\_\_\_\_
13. 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

14. Little Ben watches his older sister get dollars for A's in school. When he begins school, he immediately studies hard so he can get A's. This is an example of: circle one
- Spontaneous recovery
  - Shaping
  - A response cost
  - Observational learning
  - Educational response chaining
15. We know how to extinguish a response in Classical Conditioning.  
We expose the organism repeatedly to the \_\_\_\_\_ making sure the organism gets no exposure to the \_\_\_\_\_. (fill in the blanks with (US, UR, CS or CR)
16. How do we extinguish a response in Operant Conditioning? (circle all that apply)
- Change the US
  - Eliminate the UR altogether
  - Stop reinforcing
  - Shape the US with the CS
  - 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.
17. Who is the father of classical conditioning? \_\_\_\_\_

### Sudden Death

18. Which of the following would most likely be acquired by classical conditioning?
- a rat learning to run through a maze correctly
  - a person learning to blink to the word "psychology"
  - a pigeon learning to peck a key of a toy piano
  - a rat learning to press a bar to receive food

19.

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.

20. Jack is a pigeon that has to peck a round key in order to receive food. He pecks the round key many times but gets no food until 5 minutes has passed. The next reinforce doesn't come until 7 minutes have passed. What type of reinforcement schedule is he on?

- a. fixed ratio
- b. fixed interval
- c. variable ratio
- d. variable interval

21. Jill is Jack's girlfriend. She pecks the 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 reinforce 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.

US = \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



CS =