

Study Guide Chapter 6 nb¹

1. “Learning” is different from reflexes or instincts. Learning results from E _____ whereas reflexes and instincts occur without this.
2. The book mentions associative learning which is just the learning that occurs by being able to make associations between 2 things. The book also mentions that associative learning is central to 3 processes (that are the central focus of this chapter).
 - a. Which of these processes involves associations between 2 stimuli? (a stimuli is just anything that we can respond to)
 - b. Which of these processes involves associations between a behavior and its consequence?
3. Which of those 3 processes is involved in learning by watching others even in the absence of direct personal experience?

4. Fill in the blanks with either: US, UR, CS, or CR
 - a. In classical conditioning, the _____ automatically elicits (leads to or causes) the _____ ? This association requires no learning.
 - b. Before learning/conditioning, the _____ does not elicit a response and is hence called a “neutral” stimulus, but after learning it elicits the _____.
 - c. This change (learning) happens because during acquisition, the _____ is presented immediately before the _____, allowing an association to form between the 2 stimuli.

5. Who is the father of classical conditioning?
6. Assume little Jimmy had a cat that would “meow” immediately before attacking him. The attacks automatically made Jimmy feel fear. Through classical conditioning, little Jimmy now jumps in fear whenever he hears a “meow”. Further assume that several weeks later, little Jimmy’s mom installed sound activating sensors on the lights, so that whenever the cat “meowed”, the lights now would come on. Soon, just turning on a light makes Jimmy fearful. What happened is once a CS (meow) is established and leads to a CR (fear), you can pair a neutral stimulus (light) with this CS (meow) and soon, this neutral stimulus (light) will become another CS and will lead to the CR (fear) as well. What is this process called? H _____ O _____ C _____
7. You eat shrimp and get sick 3 hours later. The next day someone orders shrimp at your dinner table and you feel sick. You have developed a T _____ A _____, which is really just classical conditioning where you are now “averse” to a particular food/taste.
8. Little Jimmy has been classically conditioned to fear dogs after one bit him several years ago. His mom wants his therapist to get him to stop being afraid of dogs, which the therapist does by having little Jimmy be around dogs that don’t bite him. What is this process called? E _____
9. In order for extinction to occur in classical conditioning, you must present the _____ repeatedly without the _____. (Use US, UR, CS, or CR to put in the blanks)
10. Assume little Jimmy lost his fear of dogs. But then he moved into a new neighborhood and never saw a dog for 6 months. Then one day, a new neighbor with a dog moved in. When little Jimmy saw it, he became afraid. What just happened? S _____ E _____ R _____

¹ Updated S 2020

11. If you have been classically conditioned to fear snakes and you now find that you are afraid of lizards as well because they are similar to snakes, then S _____ G _____ has occurred.
12. If in the example from #11, you find you are NOT afraid of lizards because you recognize they are different, then S _____ D _____ has occurred.
13. I'm thinking of a little boy who was conditioned by Watson to be afraid of an animal. One thing this demonstrated was that fears/phobias could be a result of classical conditioning. What was the name of this little boy?
14. This is not in the book, just wanted to see if you could answer it. When a male Japanese quail sees a female and has a mating opportunity, it gets aroused, approaches and tries to do its thing. No learning is needed, it is an automatic response. Researchers have been able to take a terry cloth object and present it to the male quail just before they get access to a female. Pretty soon, classical conditioning has occurred and when the male quail are presented with just the inanimate terry cloth object, they get aroused and try to hump it. **Do you know what sexual disorder/problem this is?** (one becomes sexually aroused to what is considered an inappropriate object, like a boot, or in the case of the quail, a terry cloth object)
15. If classical conditioning is based on one stimuli (CS) predicting the coming of another (US) and the resulting response, then operant conditioning is associating a behavior with its C __ S Q ____ S.
16. **Attn. Your book is wrong when describing negative punishment.** In the section called Operant Conditioning and under the smaller heading "punishment", The book wrongly says: "In **negative punishment**, you remove an **aversive (WRONG) stimulus** to decrease behavior. For example, when a child misbehaves, a parent can take away a favorite toy. In this case, a stimulus (the toy) is removed in order to decrease the behavior." Negative means you take something away and punishment means you don't like it, but in negative punishment you aren't taking away something aversive, but instead take away something you like.
17. What operant process are each called? (each answer has 2 words)
 - a. I give my dog a treat each time it sits on command. Now he always sits on command.
 - b. I spank my dog for peeing on the carpet. Now he never does that.
 - c. I take an aspirin and it removes my headache. Now whenever I have a headache I take an aspirin.
 - d. Jan came home later and after curfew. Her mom took away her freedom by grounding her.
18. If you wanted to teach a dog to do something that he wouldn't immediately do (such as pour beer), what process would Skinner advise you use?
S _____ g.
19. I work hard and am rewarded by a paper check that I can't eat or use as shelter or anything like that. Puzzling. On the other hand I love peanut candies and will do almost anything for them. These 2 scenarios highlight the difference between what 2 types of reinforcers?
20. One difference between continuous and the partial reinforcement schedules is that if you want an organism to start responding right away, continuous is best. If, however, your main concern is that the behavior persists even when the rewards aren't given, then partial reinforcement is best. Your text doesn't make this explicit.
21. Identify each as a Ratio or Interval schedule:
 - a. you get reinforced every third time you perform the desired behavior
 - b. you get reinforced for the first behavior after 3 minutes has passed.
22. Identify each as a fixed or variable schedule:
 - a. After every 5th response, you get reinforced.
 - b. You get reinforced sometimes after 4 responses, sometimes after 6 response sometimes after 5 responses. But the average is 5 responses.
23. What type of learning is Albert Bandura known for?
24. What is a discriminative stimuli? (See Handout)(may not be in the book)
25. The text doesn't mention this but if we want to extinguish a behavior in operant conditioning, we just stop reinforcing it. It is assumed we don't do anything unless we are getting reinforced after the behavior.

