

AP Psychology Unit 6 Study Guide: Learning

- Learning is best defined as
 - any behavior produced by an organism without being provoked.
 - a change in the behavior of an organism.
 - a relatively permanent change in the behavior of an organism due to experience.
 - behavior based on operant rather than respondent conditioning.
- Which of the following is a form of associative learning?
 - classical conditioning
 - operant conditioning
 - observational learning
 - all of these types of learning.
- In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, salivation to meat was the
 - CS.
 - CR.
 - US.
 - UR.
- As a child, you were playing the yard one day when a neighbor's cat wandered over. Your mother (who has a terrible fear of animals) screamed and snatched you into her arms. Her behavior caused you to cry. You now have a fear of cats. Identify the CS.
 - your mother's behavior
 - your crying
 - the cat
 - your fear today
- As a child, you were playing the yard one day when a neighbor's cat wandered over. Your mother (who has a terrible fear of animals) screamed and snatched you into her arms. Her behavior caused you to cry. You now have a fear of cats. Identify the UR.
 - your mother's behavior
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- Two groups of rats receive classical conditioning trials in which a tone and electric shock are presented. For Group 1 the electric shock always follows the tone. For Group 2 the tone and shock occur randomly. Which of the following is likely to result?
 - The tone will become a CS for Group 1 but not for Group 2.
 - The tone will become a CS for Group 2 but not for Group 1.
 - The tone will become as CS for both groups.
 - The tone will not become a CS for either group.
- In Pavlov's studies of classical conditioning of a dog's salivary responses, spontaneous recovery occurred
 - during acquisition, when the CS was first paired with the US.
 - during extinction, when the CS was first presented by itself.
 - when the CS was reintroduced following extinction of the CR and a rest period.
 - during discrimination training, when several conditioned stimuli were introduced.
- To obtain a reward, a monkey learns to press a lever when a 1000-Hz tone is on but not when a 1200-Hz tone is on. What kind of training is this?
 - extinction
 - generalization
 - classical conditioning
 - discrimination
- Experiments on taste-aversion learning demonstrate that
 - for the conditioning of certain stimuli, the US need not immediately follow the CS.
 - any perceivable stimulus can become a CS.
 - all animals are biologically primed to associate illness with the taste of tainted food.
 - all of these statements are true.
- In Watson and Rayner's experiment the loud noise was the _____ and the white rat was the _____.
 - CS; CR
 - US; CS
 - CS; US
 - US; CR
- Operant conditioning is to _____ as classical conditioning is to _____.
 - Pavlov; Watson
 - Skinner; Bandura
 - Pavlov; Skinner
 - Skinner; Pavlov
- Shaping is a(n) _____ technique for _____ a behavior.
 - operant; establishing
 - operant; suppressing
 - respondent; establishing
 - respondent; suppressing
- Reggie's mother tells him that he can watch TV after he cleans his room. Evidently, Reggie's mother is attempting to use _____ to increase room cleaning.
 - operant conditioning
 - secondary reinforcement
 - positive reinforcement
 - all of these procedures
- Which of the following is an example of reinforcement?
 - presenting a positive stimulus after a response
 - removing an unpleasant stimulus after a response
 - being told that you have done a good job
 - all of these are examples.
- Jack finally takes out the garbage in order to get his father to stop pestering him. Jack's behavior is being influenced by
 - positive reinforcement.
 - negative reinforcement.
 - a primary reinforcer.
 - punishment.

16. For operant conditioning to be most effective, when should the reinforcers be presented in relation to the desired response?
- immediately before
 - immediately after
 - at the same time as
 - at least a half hour before
17. The "piecework" or commission, method of payment is an example of which reinforcement schedule?
- fixed-interval
 - variable-interval
 - fixed-ratio
 - variable-ratio
18. You are expecting an important letter in the mail. As the regular delivery time approaches you glance more and more frequently out the window, searching for the letter carrier. Your behavior in this situation typifies that associated with which schedule of reinforcement?
- fixed-ratio
 - variable-ratio
 - fixed-interval
 - variable-interval
19. In distinguishing between negative reinforcers and punishment, we note that
- punishment, but not negative reinforcement, involve use of an aversive stimulus.
 - in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood of a response by the presentation of an aversive stimulus.
 - in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement increases the likelihood of a response by the presentation of an aversive stimulus.
 - in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement increases the likelihood of a response by the termination of an aversive stimulus.
20. Cognitive processes are
- unimportant in classical and operant conditioning.
 - important in both classical and operant conditioning.
 - more important in classical than in operant conditioning.
 - more important in operant than in classical conditioning.
21. After discovering that her usual route home was closed due to road repairs, Sharetta used her knowledge of the city and sense of direction to find an alternate route. This is an example of
- latent learning.
 - observational learning.
 - shaping.
 - using a cognitive map.
22. A pigeon can easily be taught to flap its wings in order to avoid shock but not for food reinforcement. According to the text, this is most likely so because
- pigeons are biologically predisposed to flap their wings in order to escape aversive events and to use their beaks to obtain food.
 - shock is a more motivating stimulus for birds than food is.
 - hungry animals have difficulty delaying their eating long enough to learn any new skill.
 - of all of these reasons.
23. After watching coverage of the Olympics on television recently, Lynn and Susan have been staging their own "summer games." Which of the following best accounts for their behavior?
- classical conditioning
 - observational learning
 - latent learning
 - shaping
24. Learning by imitating others' behaviors is called _____ learning. The researcher best known for studying this type of learning is _____.
- secondary; Skinner
 - observational; Bandura
 - secondary; Pavlov
 - observational; Watson
25. Regarding the impact of watching television violence on children, most researchers believe that
- aggressive children simply prefer violent programs.
 - television simply reflects, rather than contributes to, violent social trends.
 - watching violence on television leads to aggressive behavior.
 - there is only a weak correlation between exposure to violence and aggressive behavior.