

Name:

AP Psych 12
Ms. Carey
Unit 6

Learning By Observation Questions Albert Bandura & the BoBo Doll

1. Bandura's experiments indicate that _____ is important in the process of learning.
 - A) shaping
 - B) generalization
 - C) modeling
 - D) respondent behavior
 - E) secondary reinforcement
2. Bandura's Bobo doll experiment demonstrated that the power of observational learning depends on what?
 - A) whether the participant is directly rewarded or punished for behaving
 - B) whether violence is performed
 - C) whether the conditioned stimulus precedes the unconditioned stimulus
 - D) whether we see the people as similar to us
 - E) the power of extinction to overcome conditioning
3. Skinner is to shaping as Bandura is to
 - A) punishing.
 - B) extinguishing.
 - C) discriminating.
 - D) modeling.
 - E) generalizing.
4. Mr. Schneider frequently tells his children that it is important to wash their hands before meals, but he rarely does so himself. Experiments suggest that his children will learn to
 - A) practice and preach the virtues of cleanliness.
 - B) practice cleanliness but not preach its virtues.
 - C) neither practice nor preach the virtues of cleanliness.
 - D) preach the virtues of cleanliness but not practice cleanliness.
 - E) preach the virtues of obeying parents but not notice the washing hands rule.
5. Desensitization and imitation are two factors that contribute to
 - A) the law of effect.
 - B) spontaneous recovery.
 - C) the violence-viewing effect.
 - D) instinctive drift.
 - E) operant conditioning.

6. After prolonged exposure to television violence, viewers became more indifferent to violence when later viewing a brawl, whether on TV or in real life. This finding best illustrates
- A) latent learning.
 - B) spontaneous recovery.
 - C) extinction.
 - D) instinctive drift.
 - E) desensitization.
7. Most researchers who have examined the effects of viewing televised aggression conclude that
- A) viewing violence takes people's minds off their own problems and thus reduces their aggressive urges.
 - B) viewing violence leads children and teenagers to behave aggressively.
 - C) there is no correlation between viewing aggression and behaving aggressively.
 - D) although viewing violence is correlated with increased aggression, there is no evidence that viewing violence actually leads to aggression.
 - E) viewing violence is cathartic and lessens aggressive impulses.
8. Mr. Zandee has stopped smoking because he wants to model healthy behavior patterns for his children. Mr. Zandee is apparently aware of the importance of _____ in his children's development.
- A) shaping
 - B) observational learning
 - C) generalization
 - D) delayed reinforcement
 - E) spontaneous recovery
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9. In his classic study, Albert Bandura found that children exposed to an adult model who behaved aggressively by beating up a Bobo doll
- A) imitated the adult's actions.
 - B) acted aggressively in the presence of other children.
 - C) behaved aggressively in the presence of their parents.
 - D) did not demonstrate prosocial behavior even when such behavior was modeled later.
 - E) displayed little interest in the experimental situation.

10. Although Mr. Wright often tells his children about the importance of donating time and money to charitable causes, he rarely does so himself. He believes that this hypocrisy will not rub off on his children, however, as long as he has plausible excuses for his lack of charity. Use your understanding of learning processes to explain how Mr. Wright's children are likely to be affected by their father's behavior. What advice would you give to Mr. Wright?
11. In a well-known experiment, preschool children pounded and kicked a large inflated Bobo doll that an adult had just beaten on. This experiment served to illustrate the importance of
- A) negative reinforcement.
 - B) operant conditioning.
 - C) respondent behavior.
 - D) observational learning.
 - E) spontaneous recovery.

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. E
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. Students should explain that observational learning theory predicts that Mr. Wright's children will imitate both his actions and his excuses. Observational learning studies indicate that observational learning will occur most powerfully when the actions and words of models are consistent; when models do one thing and say another, children will do what they see adults do and say what they hear adults say. Students should advise Mr. Wright to provide an effective model to his children by actually donating time and money to charity and continuing by talk about why this is important. This model is more likely to increase the chances of his children learning this behavior through observational learning.
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