

Names:

AP Psych 12
Ms Carey

Unit 6 - Learning

Ivan Pavlov & Classical Conditioning Questions

1. According to the text, learning involves
 - A) the ability to think abstractly.
 - B) a relatively permanent change in behavior due to experience.
 - C) the development of prosocial behavior.
 - D) a reduction in extrinsic motivation.
 - E) acquiring knowledge that can be recalled explicitly or implicitly.

2. A sea slug learns to withdraw its gill after repeatedly being squirted by water. After repeated squirting, the withdrawal response lessens. Which term would learning theorists use to describe this reaction?
 - A) operant conditioning
 - B) negative reinforcement
 - C) conditioned stimulus
 - D) habituation
 - E) law of effect

3. If a sea slug on repeated occasions receives an electric shock just after being squirted with water, its protective withdrawal response to a squirt of water grows stronger. This best illustrates
 - A) spontaneous recovery.
 - B) associative learning.
 - C) observational learning.
 - D) operant conditioning.
 - E) habituation.

4. Conditioning is the process of
 - A) discrimination.
 - B) spontaneous recovery.
 - C) learning associations.
 - D) observational learning.
 - E) generalization.

5. Seals in an aquarium will repeat behaviors, such as slapping and barking, that prompt people to toss them a herring. This best illustrates
- A) respondent behavior.
 - B) operant conditioning.
 - C) observational learning.
 - D) latent learning.
 - E) spontaneous recovery.
6. John B. Watson considered himself to be a(n)
- A) physiological psychologist.
 - B) cognitive psychologist.
 - C) behaviorist.
 - D) psychoanalyst.
 - E) operant conditioner.
7. John B. Watson emphasized that
- A) learning depends on how predictably rather than how frequently events are associated.
 - B) unlike lower animals, humans learn through a process of cognition.
 - C) both humans and lower animals learn to expect that a CS will be followed by a US.
 - D) learning should be explained without any reference to mental processes.
 - E) cognition plays a role in conditioning through the power of prediction.
8. A dog's salivation at the sight of a food dish is a(n)
- A) conditioned stimulus.
 - B) unconditioned stimulus.
 - C) unconditioned response.
 - D) conditioned response.
 - E) neutral stimulus.
9. In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, the US was
- A) a tone.
 - B) salivation to the sound of a tone.
 - C) the presentation of food in the dog's mouth.
 - D) salivation to the food in the mouth.
 - E) not used in the conditioning trials.

10. In Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, infants develop a fear of roses after roses are presented with electric shock. In this fictional example, the presentation of the roses is the
- A) conditioned stimulus.
 - B) unconditioned stimulus.
 - C) unconditioned response.
 - D) conditioned response.
 - E) fear response.
11. If a ringing bell causes a dog to salivate because the bell has been regularly associated with food in the mouth, the UR is the
- A) ringing bell.
 - B) salivation to the ringing bell.
 - C) food in the mouth.
 - D) salivation to the food in the mouth.
 - E) dog's hunger.
12. In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, the CS was
- A) the taste of food.
 - B) salivation to the taste of food.
 - C) the sound of a tone.
 - D) salivation to the sound of a tone.
 - E) the anticipation of food.
13. The infant Albert developed a fear of rats after a white rat was associated with a loud noise. In this example, fear of the white rat was the
- A) US.
 - B) UR.
 - C) CS.
 - D) CR.
 - E) SA.
14. If the sound of an electric can opener causes a child to salivate because it has previously been associated with the presentation of food, the child's salivation to the sound of the can opener is a(n)
- A) conditioned response.
 - B) unconditioned response.
 - C) conditioned stimulus.
 - D) unconditioned stimulus.
 - E) preconditioned stimulus.

15. Associating a conditioned stimulus with a new neutral stimulus can create a second (often weaker) conditioned stimulus. This best illustrates
- A) shaping.
 - B) spontaneous recovery.
 - C) intermittent reinforcement.
 - D) higher-order conditioning.
 - E) extinction.
16. After Pavlov had conditioned a dog to salivate to a tone, he repeatedly sounded the tone without presenting the food. As a result, _____ occurred.
- A) generalization
 - B) negative reinforcement
 - C) latent learning
 - D) extinction
 - E) discrimination
17. Spontaneous recovery refers to the
- A) expression of learning that had occurred earlier but had not been expressed because of lack of incentive.
 - B) organism's tendency to respond spontaneously to stimuli similar to the CS as though they were the CS.
 - C) return of a response after punishment has been terminated.
 - D) reappearance, after a pause, of an extinguished conditioned response.
 - E) tendency of organisms to generalize conditioned responses.
18. Extinction occurs when a _____ is no longer paired with a _____.
- A) UR; CR
 - B) CS; UR
 - C) US; UR
 - D) CS; US
 - E) NS; NR
19. Some of Pavlov's dogs learned to salivate to the sound of one particular tone and not to other tones. This illustrates the process of
- A) shaping.
 - B) latent learning.
 - C) secondary reinforcement.
 - D) discrimination.
 - E) extinction.

20. For the most rapid acquisition of a CR, the CS should be presented
- A) shortly after the CR.
 - B) shortly after the US.
 - C) shortly before the US.
 - D) at the same time as the US.
 - E) shortly before the CR.

Classical Conditioning Short Answer Free Repsonse

1. How would you classically condition a preschool child who is afraid of dogs to enjoy playing with a neighbor's friendly dog? Be sure to identify the US, CS, UR, and CR in your answer.

Unit 6

Answer Key (MC)

- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. B
- 4. C
- 5. B
- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. A
- 11. D
- 12. C
- 13. D
- 14. A
- 15. D
- 16. D
- 17. D
- 18. D
- 19. D
- 20. C

Answer Key (Free Response)

- 1. Students should describe a plausible classical conditioning scenario that results in the CR of the child enjoying playing with the dog. Several unconditioned stimuli are possible. The conditioned stimulus will be the dog. For example, the child could be given a new toy (US) that would cause him to enjoy playing (UR). The dog could be introduced (CS) each time the child gets a new toy (US). After repeated pairings, the dog (CS) should elicit the CR (enjoying playing).