

Name _____

Review Questions

For each of the following, indicate whether the capitalized behavior is learned primarily through classical conditioning (CC), operant conditioning (OP), or social learning (SL).

1. Nino EATS at Lou's Pizza for the first time. Since he enjoys the food, he returns there every Saturday for dinner.
2. The main reason that Nino EATS at Lou's Pizza is because all his friends eat there.
3. Every time Nino drives into Lou's parking lot, his MOUTH WATERS because he knows he will eat soon.
4. Little Lauren WEARS her mom's clothes simply because she wants to imitate her mom.
5. Little Lauren's HEART RACES every time she wears her mom's clothes.
6. Little Lauren WEARS her mom's clothes often because she knows she will always get a laugh.

Read the following example of a behavior learned through classical conditioning: "The first time that Sarah went to the DENTIST, he stuck a long NEEDLE in her mouth, which naturally caused her to experience FEAR. After a few visits, she experienced FEAR not only when the needle was stuck in her mouth but also when the DENTIST appeared to call her into the office." Using this example, identify the following concepts (possible answers are capitalized above):

7. The unconditioned stimulus (UCS)?
8. The unconditioned response (UCR)?
9. The conditioned stimulus (CS)?
10. The conditioned response (CR)?
11. The stimulus that started out as neutral (N)?

Which of the following are primary reinforcers, and which are secondary reinforcers?

12. Money
13. Food
14. Love
15. A promotion

Which of the following are examples of positive reinforcement, and which are examples of negative reinforcement?

16. Tom hangs up his coat in order to get a dollar.
17. Tom hangs up his coat in order to stop his mom's yelling.
18. Mary stays at home every weekend so she won't run into her old boyfriend.
19. Mary stays at home every weekend because her new boyfriend always comes over.

Matching

20. Phil loves to talk, but, when he discovers that no one really listens to him, he stops talking.
 - a. generalization
 - b. extinction
 - c. discrimination

21. Phil learns that it's all right to talk during class discussions but not during tests.

22. Phil talks to a person in class wearing green shoes who actually listens to him. As a result, he tries talking to other people wearing green shoes in other classes.

Matching

23. Gamblers never know how many times they need to bet in order to win.
 - a. fixed ratio
 - b. variable ratio
 - c. variable interval
 - d. fixed interval

24. Factory workers get a break every three hours.
25. Whenever you kick a vending machine three times, candy bars fall out.
26. Every once in a while, candy bars fall out of the vending machine.