

Classical/Operant Conditioning Quiz

- 1. A rat jumps each time it sees a green light flash, because the green light has always appeared just before an electric shock. In classical conditioning, the initial learning of the connection between the light and the shock is referred to as:**
 - a. spontaneous recovery
 - b. extinction
 - c. generalization
 - d. acquisition
- 2. In classical conditioning, the unconditioned stimulus**
 - a. naturally triggers a response
 - b. is a naturally occurring response
 - c. is initially irrelevant, and then come to trigger a response
 - d. objectively studies psychology
- 3. According to the behavioral perspective, the purpose of punishment is to:**
 - a. make a person sorry for the behavior he has committed
 - b. associate a positive consequence with a negative consequence
 - c. make a behavior less likely to happen again
 - d. extinguish the response permanently
- 4. Which of the following is best defined as a relatively permanent change in behavior due to experience?**
 - a. Acquisition
 - b. Stimulus
 - c. Learning
 - d. Habituation
- 5. The work of Ivan Pavlov and John Watson fits best in which of psychology's perspectives?**
 - a. Humanism
 - b. Gestalt psychology
 - c. Trait theory
 - d. Behaviorism
- 6. Students are accustomed to a bell ringing to indicate the end of a class period. The principal decides to substitute popular music for the bell to indicate the end of each class period. Students quickly respond to the music in the same way they did to the bell. What principle does this illustrate?**
 - a. Acquisition
 - b. Habituation
 - c. Generalization
 - d. Imitation

7. **Thorndike's principle that behaviors followed by favorable consequence become more likely is known as what?**
- Law of effect
 - Operant Conditioning
 - Shaping
 - Respondent Behavior
8. **Superstitious behavior can be produced by**
- careful manipulation of a classical conditioning experiment
 - the accidental timing of reward
 - possession of a large number of traditionally lucky items
 - cognitive awareness of superstitious behavior in others
 - the change in a reinforcement schedule from ratio to interval
9. **Which of the following is an example of the variable-ratio reinforcement?**
- College acceptance letter arrive around the date of April 1.
 - Percy gives his dog a cookie whenever his dog walks by strangers without barking
 - Esmeralda disliked the substitute teacher, so she scowled every time she looked at him.
 - Judy discovered a shark's tooth after several hours of searching for one on the beach.
 - When Stu had been working on his homework for one hour, his mother allowed him to go outside to play.
10. **All of the following are example of primary reinforcers except a**
- rat's food reward in a Skinner box
 - cold drink on a hot day
 - high score on an exam for which a student studied diligently.
 - hug from a loved one
 - large meal following an extended time without food
11. ***Bonus FRQ Question:**
Apply learning principles to explain one of the three phenomena: phobias, taste aversion, superstitious behavior, learned helplessness.