

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In operant conditioning, removal of an aversive stimulus causes the behavior to
 - (A) decrease
 - (B) increase
 - (C) stay the same
 - (D) increase, then decrease
 - (E) decrease, then increase
2. In the Little Albert experiment conducted by John B. Watson, the white rat, prior to conditioning, served as what?
 - (A) Neutral stimulus (NS)
 - (B) Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
 - (C) Unconditioned response (UCR)
 - (D) Conditioned stimulus (CS)
 - (E) Conditioned response (CR)
3. Jake is training his dog to sit on command. Jake gives his dog a treat every time the dog sits. Which type of reinforcement schedule is Jake displaying?
 - (A) Partial reinforcement
 - (B) Continuous reinforcement
 - (C) Fixed-interval reinforcement
 - (D) Variable-interval reinforcement
 - (E) Variable-ratio reinforcement
4. Lian has an intense phobia of birds. Her psychologist believes that in order to alleviate her phobia, Lian must be placed in a room where she is surrounded by birds. Lian's therapist believes in the effectiveness of what type of phobia-reduction technique?
 - (A) Systematic desensitization
 - (B) Counterconditioning
 - (C) Flooding
 - (D) Second-order conditioning
 - (E) Stimulus generalization
5. Students in Mr. Winn's class receive a gold star each time they answer a question correctly. After a student receives ten gold stars, he or she earns a pencil. Mr. Winn is using an operant conditioning technique known as
 - (A) counterconditioning
 - (B) flooding
 - (C) aversive conditioning
 - (D) token economy
 - (E) observational learning
6. Julie works at a shoe factory and is paid based on the number of shoes she produces in a day. This is an example of which type of schedule of reinforcement?
 - (A) Fixed-interval
 - (B) Fixed-ratio
 - (C) Variable-interval
 - (D) Variable-ratio
 - (E) Sequential reinforcement

7. Each time Bailee walks past her brother's room he squirts her with water. Because she does not like being squirted with water, she avoids walking past her brother's room whenever he is home. Bailee is displaying what type of learning behavior?
 - (A) Escape learning
 - (B) Avoidance learning
 - (C) Latent learning
 - (D) Observational learning
 - (E) Extinction learning
8. Which of the following is considered a primary reinforcer?
 - (A) Receiving \$20 for every A on a report card
 - (B) Receiving praise for a job well done
 - (C) Inventing a new product
 - (D) Drinking a glass of water
 - (E) Discovering a buried treasure
9. When Zach was eight years old, he ate a piece of shrimp that caused him to become ill. Now Zach is seventeen and becomes nauseous whenever he smells shrimp. Zach has experienced what principle of classical conditioning?
 - (A) Negative reinforcement
 - (B) Systematic desensitization
 - (C) Higher-order conditioning
 - (D) Latent learning
 - (E) Conditioned taste aversion
10. In operant conditioning, a _____ is any stimulus that increases behavior; a _____ is any stimulus that decreases behavior.
 - (A) punishment; reinforcement
 - (B) punishment; punishment
 - (C) reinforcement; reinforcement
 - (D) reinforcement; punishment
 - (E) higher-order punishment; conditioned stimulus
11. Every time Rachel's parents leave her with Lisa, the babysitter, Rachel cries. Lisa came to Rachel's third birthday party, which caused Rachel to cry. According to the principles of classical conditioning, what is the conditioned stimulus?
 - (A) Rachel's parents' leaving
 - (B) Rachel crying
 - (C) Rachel seeing Lisa at her house
 - (D) Lisa leaving Rachel's house
 - (E) People singing at Rachel's birthday party
12. A rat receives a food pellet after a certain desired behavior is performed after every 45 seconds. Which of the following correctly identifies which schedule of reinforcement the rat has been placed on?
 - (A) Fixed-interval
 - (B) Fixed-ratio
 - (C) Variable-interval
 - (D) Variable-ratio
 - (E) Continuous reinforcement

13. According to the principles of observational learning, what is seven-year-old Robert most likely to do after watching a violent television program?
 - (A) Behave in a way that is opposite the behaviors on the television program
 - (B) Behave in a way that is different from the behaviors on the television program
 - (C) When experiencing a situation similar to what he saw on the television program, he will imitate what he saw
 - (D) See the reaction of others and then decide how to behave
 - (E) Behave in the same manner he would have if he had not seen the television program
14. If you want to train your dog to roll over, it is best to initially put her on which schedule of reinforcement?
 - (A) Continuous reinforcement
 - (B) Contiguous reinforcement
 - (C) Partial reinforcement
 - (D) Fixed-interval reinforcement
 - (E) Variable-interval reinforcement
15. Sophie is in her car stopped at a red light. The light changes to green and Sophie proceeds to drive. The green light serves as what type of stimulus?
 - (A) Extinction
 - (B) Generalization
 - (C) Discrimination
 - (D) Secondary
 - (E) Neutral

Free-Response Questions

1. Discuss how the research conducted by each of the following theorists may explain the acquisition of a spider phobia.
 - (a) John B. Watson
 - (b) B. F. Skinner
 - (c) Albert Bandura
 - (d) Edward Tolman
2. When Luis was three years old, he was a passenger in a canoe that flipped over, trapping him underneath. This experience has resulted in Luis's fear of canoes. Describe how a therapist might use each of the following behavioral techniques to help Luis overcome his phobia. Providing a definition alone is not sufficient; you must give an example that demonstrates your understanding of each behavioral technique.
 - (a) Flooding
 - (b) Systematic desensitization
 - (c) Counterconditioning
 - (d) Positive reinforcement
 - (e) Observational learning