Introduction to Psychology  
Classical and Operant Learning Quiz

Multiple Choice

1) Jenna walks into her science class laboratory, and she immediately feels queasy. Today is the day her class is dissecting frogs and she is sickened by the smell of the formaldehyde. However, after an hour Jenna is no longer sickened because of what process?
   A) classical conditioning.
   B) habituation.
   C) operant conditioning.
   D) her reflexes.
   E) spontaneous recovery.

2) The two main types of behavioral learning are
   A) reflexive responses and shaping.
   B) insight learning and operant conditioning.
   C) classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
   D) social learning and observational learning.
   E) reinforcement and insight learning.

3) While studying __________, __________ discovered __________ conditioning.
   A) monkeys; Skinner; operant
   B) rabbits; Watson; observational
   C) digestion; Pavlov; classical
   D) mental events; Plato; aerobic
   E) dogs; Bandura; insight

4) When Pavlov first presented a tone to the dog, the dog's first response was
   A) a classically-conditioned response.
   B) an orienting response.
   C) an operant response.
   D) a negative reinforcer.
   E) insight learning.

5) An unconditioned stimulus is any stimulus that _________________.
   A) triggers a learned response.
   B) is based upon its association with another unconditioned stimulus.
   C) provides positive or negative reinforcement.
   D) naturally elicits a reflexive behavior.
   E) causes a stoppage in previously learned behavior.

6) What is the behavior elicited by the unconditioned stimulus called?
   A) conditioned stimulus.
   B) conditioned response.
   C) unconditioned response.
   D) reflex action.
   E) neutral response.
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_____ 7 ) Following classical conditioning, what was the __________ stimulus is now called the conditioned stimulus.
   A) operant
   B) neutral
   C) unconditional
   D) orienting
   E) variable

_____ 8 ) In classical conditioning, __________ occurs when a CR no longer occurs in the presence of the CS due to
   the absence of the UCS.
   A) extinction
   B) spontaneous recovery
   C) elimination
   D) discrimination
   E) generalization

_____ 9 ) One of Pavlov's dogs had stopped salivating at the sound of the tone. The next day the tone was presented
   again and the dog began salivating. This is an example of what?
   A) shaping.
   B) spontaneous extinction.
   C) stimulus generalization.
   D) spontaneous recovery.
   E) differentiation.

_____ 10 ) Brian is a four-year-old who does not like his 'yucky' cold medicine. Each time he sees his father with the
   medicine, he becomes upset. Through the process of __________, the medicine is now a(n) __________.
   A) operant conditioning; negative reinforcer
   B) negative reinforcement; conditioned stimulus
   C) aversive conditioning; conditioned stimulus
   D) appetitive conditioning; conditioned stimulus
   E) conditioned reinforcement; unconditioned response

_____ 11 ) Food aversions are different from most types of classical conditioning in that
   A) other people can cause us to develop the connection the CS and the UCS.
   B) once the conditioning is established, it cannot be eliminated.
   C) the conditioned response often occurs before the unconditioned response.
   D) there can be a long time delay between the CS and the UCS.
   E) conditioning may not always involve a change in the person's response.

_____ 12 ) In operant conditioning, behavior change is brought about by the manipulation of what?
   A) reflexes
   B) goals
   C) consequences
   D) motives
   E) thoughts
13. In operant conditioning, the consequences that influence the likelihood of the behaviors are called what?
   A) conditioned and unconditioned reflexes  
   B) extinction and shaping  
   C) rewards and punishments  
   D) conditioned and unconditioned stimuli  
   E) discrimination and generalization

14. Both negative and positive reinforcers always __________ the likelihood of certain responses that ensue.
   A) decrease  
   B) increase  
   C) extinguish  
   D) eliminate  
   E) have no effect on

15. The descriptors "positive" and "negative," when used in reference to reinforcers, are synonyms for
   A) "add" and "remove."
   B) "pleasant" and "unpleasant."
   C) "increase" and "decrease."
   D) "voluntary" and "involuntary."
   E) "new" and "familiar."

16. During summer camp, campers get a sticker each time they demonstrate good sportsmanship. When they have earned 10 stickers, they may select a candy bar. The camp is using what sort of system?
   A) negative reinforcement  
   B) primary shaping  
   C) classical conditioning  
   D) reward generalization  
   E) token economy

17. If Sheena's favorite video store is using a fixed ratio schedule of reinforcement, she is most likely to receive a free video
   A) after she has rented twelve videos.  
   B) every time she rents a video.  
   C) after she has been a customer there for one year.  
   D) every now and then; it's unpredictable.  
   E) each time she is the lucky customer of the day.

18. On an interval schedule, reinforcement is always based on
   A) performance quality.  
   B) the amount of time that has passed.  
   C) the consistency of the behaviors.  
   D) the number of accurate responses.  
   E) the notion of reinforcement being unpredictable.
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19) A punisher ________ the probability of a response; a negative reinforcer ________ the probability of a response; and a positive reinforcer ________ the probability of a response.

A) decreases; decreases; decreases
B) increases; increases; decreases
C) decreases; increases; increases
D) decreases; decreases; increases
E) increases; decreases; increases

20) A student who consistently receives bad grades may eventually stop trying to do well as a result of

A) learned helplessness.
B) spontaneous recovery.
C) the Premack principle.
D) vicarious conditioning.
E) classical conditioning.

21) In order to be effective, punishment must be administered

A) on a schedule of partial reinforcement.
B) immediately and consistently.
C) intermittently.
D) after a cooling-off period.
E) by providing unpleasant stimuli.

22) A procedure for changing behavior by reinforcing responses that approach the desired goal is called

A) molding.
B) shaping.
C) evolution.
D) behavioral analysis.
E) counterconditioning.

23) According to cognitive psychology, learning

A) always changes both behavior and thinking.
B) does not always change behavior, but it always produces changes in mental activity.
C) does not always change thinking, but it always produces changes in behaviors.
D) produces changes in mental activity that cannot be objectively examined.
E) always involves either reward or punishment.

24) Whose research found that watching violent behaviors makes children more likely to behave violently?

A) Watson
B) Thorndike
C) Tolman
D) Bandura
E) Garcia
______25.) Social learning would predict that if Danny watches his mother behave violently, then Danny will
A) behave violently, too.
B) disapprove of his mother.
C) become fearful of her.
D) strongly oppose violence.
E) learn to avoid his mother.

______26.) Once a CR has been conditioned to a particular CS, a similar stimulus may also elicit the response. This phenomenon is known as what?
A) Instinctual drift
B) Spontaneous recovery
C) Stimulus discrimination
D) Stimulus generalization
TRUE OR FALSE

27.) Classical conditioning is different from operant conditioning in that classical conditioning involves a wider spectrum of behaviors and that only classical conditioning accounts for new behaviors.

28.) Reinforcers always follow and strengthen a response.

29.) Positive reinforcement increases the probability of a response, and negative reinforcement decreases the probability of a response.

30.) If Carrie receives $20 every time she has stuffed 500 envelopes, she is on a fixed interval schedule of reinforcement.

31.) Negative reinforcement is a synonym for punishment.

32.) Observational learning enables us to acquire behaviors without going through trial-and-error learning.

33.) Learning is a process of maturation that leads to relatively permanent change.

34.) A reflex is a learned response elicited by specific stimuli that have a biological relevance to the organism.

35.) Behaviors learned through continuous reinforcement are harder to extinguish than those learned through Partial reinforcement.

36.) Interval scheduling is based on the number of responses where as ratios are based on time.

37.) Classical Conditioning can be used to change the Immune system's response to disease.

38.) Principles of learning can be generalized to many different types of organisms.