**PSY 110 Chapter 5 Quiz: Learning** Choose the best response.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is any relatively permanent change in behavior brought about by experience or practice.
   1. Learning
   2. Adaptation
   3. Memory enhancement
   4. Muscle memory
2. Learning is said to be a relatively permanent change in behavior because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. it is thought that learning changes the nerve fiber patterns in your muscles
   2. once you learn something, you will never fail to remember it or carry out the correct action
   3. it is thought that when learning occurs, some part of the brain physically changes
   4. memory processes, unlike learning processes, are not permanent
3. Sheila almost got hit by a car at a street corner because she was too busy texting on her phone. From that day on, Sheila looks before she reaches the street corner. Her change in behavior is a result of
   1. memory.
   2. motivation.
   3. both sensation and perception.
   4. learning.
4. As an infant, Stephanie received many penicillin injections from the doctor. When she later saw a photographer in a white coat that was similar to the doctor’s coat, she started to cry. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. instrumental learning
   2. observational learning
   3. classical conditioning
   4. habituation
5. Michael noticed that whenever he moved his dog’s food dish, his dog would come into the kitchen and act hungry and excited. He reasoned that because he feeds the dog using that dish, the sound of the dish had become a(n)
   1. conditioned stimulus.
   2. unconditioned stimulus.
   3. unconditioned response.
   4. conditioned response.
6. At home, you rattle the chain on your dog’s leash every time you prepare to take him for a walk. After several episodes like this, you find that your dog comes running to the front door even when you pick up the leash to put it back in the closet. In this example, what is the conditioned stimulus?
   1. going for a walk
   2. the sound of the leash
   3. the front door
   4. the dog runs to the door
7. Joe owned a small repair shop. Each day, he would check the mail to see if any of his customers mailed in a payment for the work he had done for them. Some days, he would receive a check or two. At other times, he would have to wait days before getting another payment. What schedule of reinforcement is evident here?
   1. fixed interval
   2. fixed ratio
   3. variable ratio
   4. variable interval
8. Cindy had cheesy tacos at a local Mexican restaurant. Later she became terribly ill and suffered bouts of nausea and vomiting. What might we predict based on conditioned taste aversion research?
   1. Cindy will probably develop a strong liking for cheesy tacos.
   2. Cindy will probably be able to eat cheesy tacos with no nausea at all.
   3. Cindy will probably get nauseated the next time she tries to eat cheesy tacos.
   4. Cindy will probably continue to eat cheesy tacos except when she feels nauseous.
9. To a dog, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a primary reinforcer, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a secondary reinforcer.
   1. a paycheck; money
   2. dog food; a Frisbee
   3. dog food; dog treats
   4. a gold star; candy
10. Edgar cannot sleep because he is terribly worried about his research paper. So Edgar decides to get out of bed and continue working on the paper. Although he stays up to nearly 3 a.m., he is relieved that it is done and easily falls off to sleep. In the future, Edgar will be more likely to finish his work before going to bed so that he can avoid the worry and sleeplessness. Such behavior is an example of
    1. negative reinforcement.
    2. positive reinforcement.
    3. punishment.
    4. classical conditioning.
11. Lisa’s parents have decided to take a 3-week trip to Europe. Consequently, Lisa’s mother will not be able to make her famous pies for the upcoming bake sale. When her mother encourages Lisa to bake the pies herself, Lisa panics at first, but then she finds that she knows how to put the recipe together. Her ability to prepare the recipe is an example of
    1. latent learning.
    2. learned helplessness.
    3. insight learning.
    4. discovery learning.
12. Jimmie’s mother was upset to find that Jimmie had not picked up his building blocks after repeated requests to do so. The next morning, Jimmie found all his blocks had been picked up and put into a bag on top of the refrigerator. Jimmie’s mother told him that he couldn’t play with his blocks for the next 2 days. Which type of discipline did she use?
    1. negative reinforcement
    2. punishment by removal
    3. punishment by application
    4. positive reinforcement
13. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
    1. There is a strong link between viewing violent media and an increase in aggressive behavior among young people.
    2. Prosocial behavior can be positively influenced by the viewing/playing of prosocial media.
    3. Adults are not negatively affected by viewing or playing violent media.
    4. Young people spend more than 7 hours a day viewing various forms of media.
14. Which of the following is the best example of applied behavior analysis?
    1. Tiffany works with children by asking them what they want to accomplish and then helping them attain that goal through different forms of classical conditioning.
    2. Bethany has children watch her repeatedly so as to understand how a task is to be done. Once they have finished the observation, then they are asked to imitate the behavior.
    3. Camille wants children to learn a new behavior and uses punishment as the basis for the behavior change.
    4. Agatha observes a child to see what purpose a disruptive classroom behavior serves and identifies a new replacement behavior. She then implements a training program for the new behavior, reinforcing often at the simplest levels and gradually removing reinforcers as the child demonstrates the behavior independently.
15. Which theory is commonly referred to as the “aha!” phenomenon?
    1. Köhler’s insight theory
    2. Tolman’s latent learning theory
    3. Seligman’s learned helplessness theory
    4. Bandura’s observational learning
16. What is the correct sequence of the four elements of observational learning?
    1. Attention, Imitation, Desire, Memory
    2. Desire, Attention, Memory, Imitation
    3. Memory, Attention, Desire, Imitation
    4. Attention, Memory, Imitation, Desire
17. Leticia wanted to help her father prepare breakfast. She had watched him crack eggs into a bowl many times, paying careful attention to how he did it. But when she went to crack her own eggs, they smashed into many pieces. Which of the following elements of observational learning was Leticia's problem?
    1. imitation
    2. attention
    3. memory
    4. desire
18. A child has been classically conditioned to fear a white rat. If the child does not show fear when shown a black rat, this is called
    1. stimulus discrimination.
    2. stimulus generalization.
    3. spontaneous recovery.
    4. extinction.
19. In classical conditioning, behavior typically is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas with operant conditioning, behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. involuntary; voluntary
    2. rewarded; punished
    3. biological; internal
    4. voluntary; involuntary
20. What is the relationship between negative reinforcement and punishment?
    1. Negative reinforcement strengthens a response, while punishment weakens a response.
    2. Both tend to strengthen a response.
    3. Both tend to weaken a response.
    4. Negative reinforcement weakens a response, while punishment strengthens a response.