

## AP Ch. 5 Web Quiz

1. In psychology, the formal definition of "learning" is:
  - A) knowledge that can be measured by an intelligence or achievement test.
  - B) any knowledge or skill that has been acquired in a school or in a formal training program.
  - C) behavior that is the result of genetic programming.
  - D) a process which produces a relatively enduring change in behavior or knowledge as a result of past experience.
2. Pavlov taught a dog to salivate at the sound of a musical tone by repeatedly pairing the tone with food. In this example, the musical tone is the \_\_\_\_\_ before conditioning and the \_\_\_\_\_ after conditioning.
  - A) conditioned stimulus; neutral stimulus
  - B) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned stimulus
  - C) neutral stimulus; conditioned stimulus
  - D) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned response
3. Pavlov taught a dog to salivate at the sound of a musical tone by repeatedly pairing food with a musical tone. In this example, the food is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the dog salivating to the food is the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned response
  - B) unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
  - C) conditioned response; unconditioned response
  - D) conditioned stimulus; conditioned response
4. When Anna was 3 years old, her aunt's pet parakeet landed on her head and pecked at her scalp, hurting her. Following this incident, Anna was afraid of the parakeet. But over time, Anna has become afraid of anything that flies, including butterflies, large flying insects, and wild birds. This example illustrates the phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning.
  - A) instinctive drift; operant
  - B) stimulus discrimination; classical
  - C) biological preparedness; operant
  - D) stimulus generalization; classical
5. A television commercial for a new camera features a handsome man taking photographs of beautiful women in bikinis on a California beach. This commercial uses \_\_\_\_\_ conditioning techniques, following an approach to advertising that was pioneered by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) operant; B. F. Skinner
  - B) classical; John B. Watson
  - C) operant; Edward L. Thorndike
  - D) classical; Ivan Pavlov
6. According to psychologist \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective, classical conditioning involves learning the relationship between events rather than simply associating two events.
  - A) Edward C. Tolman; cognitive
  - B) Martin Seligman; cognitive
  - C) Robert Rescorla; cognitive
  - D) John Garcia; evolutionary
7. In a series of conditioning experiments, a psychologist discovered that a rat readily made an association between the taste of flavored water and illness, but did not make an association between the taste of flavored water and a painful shock. The phenomenon called \_\_\_\_\_ best explains this example.
  - A) latent learning
  - B) stimulus discrimination
  - C) biological preparedness
  - D) instinctive drift

8. The manager of a large shopping mall was upset about the groups of rowdy teenagers who were hanging out by the mall entrance and scaring off his adult customers. He discovered that if he played classical music over the loudspeakers by the door, the teenagers no longer gathered at the entrance. The mall manager's use of classical music to modify the teenagers' behavior is an example of:
- A) the operant conditioning extinction procedure.
  - B) punishment by application.
  - C) punishment by removal.
  - D) negative reinforcement.
9. After two weeks of being screamed at by his drill sergeant at boot camp and shuddering with fear in response, a Marine recruit named Joe now shudders every time he hears the footsteps of his drill sergeant coming down the hall. When the drill sergeant enters the room, Joe snaps to attention and salutes. In this example, shuddering to the sound of the footsteps is \_\_\_\_\_ and saluting is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) an operant response in the presence of a discriminative stimulus; a conditioned response
  - B) an unconditioned response; an example of latent learning
  - C) a conditioned response; an operant response in the presence of a discriminative stimulus
  - D) an unconditioned response; an example of learned helplessness
10. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ model developed by \_\_\_\_\_, behavior is shaped and maintained by its environmental consequences.
- A) classical conditioning; John B. Watson
  - B) cognitive; Edward Tolman
  - C) evolutionary; John Garcia.
  - D) operant conditioning; B. F. Skinner
11. A rat has been trained in an operant conditioning chamber to press a lever to get a food pellet. Following the acquisition trials, the researcher then withheld reinforcement for lever pressing and eventually the rat stopped responding. This example illustrates:
- A) the effect of negative reinforcement.
  - B) the effect of punishment by application.
  - C) learned helplessness.
  - D) extinction.
12. A pigeon in operant chamber #1 regularly receives a pellet of food after every ten pecks at a red disk, no matter how long it takes. A rat in operant chamber #2 regularly receives a pellet of food for the first bar press it makes after ten minutes have passed, no matter how many bar presses it makes. The pigeon is on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement, and the rat is on a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule of reinforcement.
- A) fixed-ratio; fixed-interval
  - B) fixed-interval; fixed-ratio
  - C) fixed-ratio; variable-interval
  - D) fixed-ratio; variable-ratio
13. A group of rats was run through a maze for 12 days. On days 1 through 10, there was no food reward at the end of the maze, and the rats made many errors as they slowly moved through the maze. On day 11, a food reward was placed at the end of the maze. After the food reward was introduced, the rats ran the maze very quickly and with few errors. According to psychologist \_\_\_\_\_, this experiment demonstrated a phenomenon called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) B. F. Skinner; stimulus discrimination
  - B) Edward L. Thorndike; the Law of Effect
  - C) Albert Bandura; observational learning
  - D) Edward C. Tolman; latent learning

14. According to Albert Bandura, the four factors that are necessary for observational learning to occur are:
- A) attention, memory, motor skills, and motivation.
  - B) attention, conditioning, cognition, and reinforcement.
  - C) reinforcement, operant, stimulus discrimination, and imitation.
  - D) stimulus, response, conditioning, and consequence.
15. Which of the following suggestions would probably help you overcome the temptation to choose a short-term reinforcer over a long-term reinforcer?
- A) Reward yourself with the short-term reinforcer before you perform the behaviors that will lead to reinforcement in the long term.
  - B) Focus your attention on the delayed, long-term reinforcer.
  - C) Strengthen your resolve by surrounding yourself with stimuli that remind you of the short-term reinforcer.
  - D) Avoid making an advance commitment to the long-term goal and adopt a flexible approach to maximizing available reinforcement.
16. In his original studies of digestion, Pavlov placed food on a dog's tongue to make the dog salivate. In this situation, the food is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and the dog salivating is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) conditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
  - B) unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
  - C) conditioned stimulus; conditioned response
  - D) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned response
17. Madison met her first serious boyfriend when she was working a summer job at a café on the beach at an oceanfront resort. Years later, when Madison smells the distinctive smell of saltwater and sand, she still feels a twinge of sadness, remembering the ending of their romance at the end of the summer when they both returned to their separate colleges. In this example, the conditioned stimulus is \_\_\_\_\_ and the conditioned response is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the smell of the ocean; sadness
  - B) sadness; the smell of the ocean
  - C) the smell of the ocean; sexual arousal
  - D) the smell of the ocean; memories of being a waitress at the café
18. Ivan conditioned his pet bloodhound, Watson, to drool every time the doorbell rang. After a few weeks, he got tired of mopping up the puddle of drool by his front door so he repeatedly rang the doorbell without pairing the sound with food. Eventually, the process of \_\_\_\_\_ occurred, and Watson stopped drooling every time the doorbell rang.
- A) learned helplessness
  - B) stimulus discrimination
  - C) instinctive drift
  - D) extinction
19. Which psychologists strongly insisted that psychology should only study observable behaviors, not mental processes or consciousness?
- A) Martin Seligman and John Garcia
  - B) Robert Rescorla and Edward L. Thorndike
  - C) Edward C. Tolman and Albert Bandura
  - D) John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
20. In the famous "Little Albert" study, what was the conditioned stimulus?
- A) the white rat
  - B) fear of the loud clang
  - C) fear at the sight of the rat
  - D) the loud clang

- Page 4

28. While his exhausted mother was taking a nap, four-year-old Dennis decided to help her out by doing the laundry. He dragged a stool over to the washing machine, stuffed clothes into it, turned it on, and dumped a box of detergent on top of the clothes. Which psychologist and which learning theory could best explain Dennis's behavior?
- A) Ivan Pavlov; classical conditioning      C) Albert Bandura; observational learning  
B) Edward Thorndike; the law of effect      D) John Garcia; biological preparedness
29. Based on a review of more than 30 years of research, the American Psychological Association and other public health organizations stated that viewing entertainment violence:
- A) was associated with lower cognitive performance and negative social behavior in African American males but not in white males.  
B) can lead to a decrease in aggressive attitudes, values, and behaviors.  
C) was associated with lower cognitive performance and negative social behavior in white males and females but not in African American males and females.  
D) can lead to an increase in aggressive attitudes, values, and behaviors.
30. According to the Psych for Your Life section "Using Learning Principles to Improve Self-Control," to help motivate yourself to finish your history term paper on time, you should:
- A) provide yourself with a reinforcing stimulus before you begin, so you won't be distracted.  
B) plan to reward yourself with a reinforcing stimulus when your term paper is complete.  
C) frequently fantasize about all the enjoyable things you could be doing instead of writing your term paper, to make the process more enjoyable.  
D) reduce your stress level by ignoring the deadline and adopt a flexible approach to writing the paper.

## Answer Key

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. C
23. D
24. A
25. D
26. A
27. B
28. C
29. D
30. B