Learning	Name	Hr
http://www.learner.org/discover	ingpsychology/08/e08expand.html	
	DL Location	
Learning is a process by which a	a change in behavior occurs as a res	ult of experience.

## Part One: Ivan Pavlov and Classical Conditioning

- 1. In his work, Pavlov found that a metronome could produce salivation in dogs. Why?
- a. it signaled that food would arrive
- b. it was the dogs' normal reaction to it
- c. it was on while the dog ate
- d. it extinguished the dogs' original response
- 2. What is learned in classical conditioning?a.a relationship between two stimulus eventsb. a relationship between stimulus and response
  - 3. How does extinction of a given conditioned response take place?
    - a. if the neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus
    - b. if the conditioned stimulus loses its signaling significance
    - c. if the conditioned response is uncomfortable for the organism

## Robert Ader and Nicholas Cohen condition rats to suppress their immune systems. (See 559-560 in text for Figure explaining this.)

- 4. Why did some rats studied die when they were presented with saccharine-flavored water?
  - a. the saccharine poisoned them
  - b. there was something wrong with the rats to begin with
  - c. a previous conditioning trial created a conditioned response suppressing the immune system
    - 5. What is Thorndike's Law of Effect?
    - a. learning is controlled by its consequences (what happens after an action)
    - b. every action has an equal and opposite reaction
    - 6. According to John Watson, any behavior, even strong emotion, could be explained by the power of:
- a. instinct b. inherited traits c. conditioning
  - 7. In Watson's work, why was Little Albert afraid of other animals and the mask?
  - a. he generalized his fear of the rat to other, similar things
  - b. instrumental conditioning created a fear of other things

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- 8. What was the unconditioned stimulus used with Little Albert?
- a. the rat b. the rabbit c. the mask d. the gong

## Part Two B.F. Skinner and Operant Conditioning

- 9. What was the point of the Skinner Box? a. it kept animals safe b. it provided a highly controlled environment
  - 10. Skinner found that the rate at which a pigeon pecked at a target varied directly with:
- a. the conditioned response b. the reinforcing consequences
- 11. Which of the following did Skinner use as a reinforcer to shape behavior?

  a. a pigeon b. a box to control behavior c. a food pellet
  - 12. What is learned in operant conditioning?
  - a. a relationship between an action and its consequences
  - b. a relationship between two stimulus events
    - 13. Skinner's basic principle was that any behavior followed by a consequence will change its rate of occurrence in direct relationship to changes in:
- a. internal mental states b. events before the behavior c. the consequences

## Like Skinner, Howard Rachlin also uses pigeons in his operant experiments.

- 14. Dr. Rachlin's experiment illustrated that:
- a. pigeons cannot develop self control
  - b. a pattern of behavior can reinforce the choices that lead to self-control

Parallel human experiences include healthy behavioral changes such as cultivating good exercise habits, quitting smoking, or finding alternative outlets for anger and stress.

- 15. When dogs are being trained in programs like Canines for Independence, how are desired behaviors taught?
- a. demonstrated until dogs learn them by observational learning
- b. created using the methods of classical conditioning
- c. reinforced by operant conditioning
  - 16. In treating the mental disorder of agoraphobia using a behaviorist approach what is the goal?
- a. eliminate the root cause of the problem and the disorder will disappear
- b. arrange new positive consequences for the new desired behaviors