1. Little Albert was conditioned by John B. Watson to fear furry white rats. After conditioning, Albert also showed fear to rabbits, dogs, and fur coats. This best illustrates
   A) acquisition.
   B) discrimination.
   C) extinction.
   D) generalization.
   E) shaping.

2. The psychologist most closely associated with the study of operant conditioning was
   A) Albert Bandura.
   B) B. F. Skinner.
   C) Ivan Pavlov.
   D) John Garcia.
   E) John B. Watson.

3. Bandura's experiments indicate that _______ is important in the process of learning.
   A) modeling
   B) secondary reinforcement
   C) respondent behavior
   D) generalization
   E) shaping

4. After receiving a painful shot from a female nurse in a white uniform, 3-year-old Vaclav experiences fear of any woman wearing a white dress. Vaclav's reaction best illustrates
   A) generalization.
   B) spontaneous recovery.
   C) shaping.
   D) latent learning.
   E) extinction.

5. A variable-ratio schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after
   A) a specified number of responses have been made.
   B) the desired behavior is performed during a predetermined time interval.
   C) an unpredictable time period has elapsed.
   D) a specified time period has elapsed.
   E) an unpredictable number of responses have been made.
6. Who introduced the term behaviorism?
A) B. F. Skinner
B) Albert Bandura
C) Ivan Pavlov
D) John B. Watson
E) John Garcia

7. A child's learned fear at the sight of a hypodermic needle is a(n)
A) unconditioned response.
B) conditioned response.
C) unconditioned stimulus.
D) nonconditioned response.
E) conditioned stimulus.

8. Little Albert developed a fear of rats after a white rat was paired with a loud noise. In this case, the loud noise was the
A) conditioned stimulus.
B) delayed reinforcer.
C) primary reinforcer.
D) conditioned reinforcer.
E) unconditioned stimulus.

9. Money is to food as ________ is to ________.
A) operant conditioning; classical conditioning
B) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement
C) secondary reinforcer; primary reinforcer
D) delayed reinforcer; immediate reinforcer
E) discrimination; generalization

10. A variable-interval schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after a(n)
A) number of responses is performed in a specific time period.
B) specified number of responses has been made.
C) unpredictable time period has elapsed.
D) specified time period has elapsed.
E) unpredictable number of responses has been made.
11. A pigeon is consistently reinforced with food for pecking a key after seeing an image of a human face, but not reinforced for pecking after seeing other images. By signaling that a pecking response will be reinforced, the image of a human face is a(n)  
A) partial reinforcement.  
B) discriminative stimulus.  
C) primary reinforcer.  
D) generalized stimulus.  
E) unconditioned stimulus.

12. On the first day of class, Professor Wallace tells her geography students that pop quizzes will be given at unpredictable times throughout the semester. Clearly, studying for Professor Wallace's surprise quizzes will be reinforced on a ________ schedule.  
A) variable-interval  
B) fixed-ratio  
C) conditioned-response  
D) fixed-interval  
E) variable-ratio

13. Mirror neurons provide a biological basis for  
A) extrinsic motivation.  
B) the law of effect.  
C) spontaneous recovery.  
D) insight learning.  
E) observational learning.

14. What type of learning sometimes occurs after an extended period of thinking about a problem but little or no direct, systematic interaction with the environment?  
A) observational learning  
B) latent learning  
C) classical conditioning  
D) operant learning  
E) insight learning

15. Dan and Joel, both 4-year-olds, have been watching reruns of “Superman” on television. Joel's mother recently found the boys standing on the garage roof, ready to try flying. What best accounts for the boys' behavior?  
A) immediate reinforcement  
B) shaping  
C) delayed reinforcement  
D) classical conditioning  
E) observational learning
16. In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, a CR was
A) the taste of food.
B) the sound of a tone.
C) sight of the food in the bowl.
D) salivation to the taste of food.
E) salivation to the sound of a tone.

17. Asking for dates is most likely to be reinforced on a ________ schedule.
A) fixed-interval
B) continuous-ratio
C) variable-ratio
D) fixed-ratio
E) variable-interval

18. Your heart may race when confronted by a lion but not when approached by a kitten.
This best illustrates the adaptive value of
A) negative reinforcement.
B) shaping.
C) spontaneous recovery.
D) discrimination.
E) extrinsic motivation.

19. Luana edits manuscripts for a publisher and is paid $25 for every three pages she edits.
Luana is reinforced on a ________ schedule.
A) variable-interval
B) variable-ratio
C) partial-interval
D) fixed-interval
E) fixed-ratio

20. Children often learn to associate pushing a vending machine button with the delivery of
a candy bar. This best illustrates the process underlying
A) operant conditioning.
B) intrinsic motivation.
C) respondent behavior.
D) latent learning.
E) spontaneous recovery.
21. In which form of learning is behavior said to be influenced by its consequences?
   A) latent learning
   B) operant conditioning
   C) observational learning
   D) insight
   E) classical conditioning

22. Extinction occurs when a ________ is no longer paired with a ________.
   A) NS; NR
   B) CS; US
   C) CS; UR
   D) UR; CR
   E) US; UR

23. Skinner is to shaping as Bandura is to
   A) discriminating.
   B) modeling.
   C) extinguishing.
   D) generalizing.
   E) punishing.

24. Shaping is a(n) ________ procedure.
   A) cognitive mapping
   B) latent learning
   C) observational learning
   D) operant conditioning
   E) classical conditioning

25. The most crucial ingredient in all learning is
   A) experience.
   B) intrinsic motivation.
   C) modeling.
   D) maturation.
   E) shaping.
26. A rat in a Skinner box is reinforced with a food pellet only if the rat moves close to the lever. Next, reinforcement is withheld until the rat stands on its hind legs, then until the rat touches the lever, and finally, until the rat presses the lever. This example best illustrates
   A) generalization.
   B) shaping.
   C) latent learning.
   D) modeling.
   E) spontaneous recovery.

27. If a ringing bell causes a dog to salivate because the bell has been regularly associated with food in the mouth, the UR is the
   A) salivation to the food in the mouth.
   B) food in the mouth.
   C) dog's hunger.
   D) salivation to the ringing bell.
   E) ringing bell.

28. As you enter the kitchen after school you can smell chocolate chip cookies baking. This scent causes you to salivate. Your salivation is best explained by
   A) operant conditioning.
   B) classical conditioning.
   C) observational learning.
   D) latent learning.
   E) habituation.

29. The way slot machines reward gamblers with money best illustrates
   A) partial reinforcement.
   B) generalization.
   C) continuous reinforcement.
   D) spontaneous recovery.
   E) shaping.

30. Humans, unlike many other animals, can be conditioned with reinforcers not delivered until a long time after the desired behavior. What are these reinforcers called?
   A) partial
   B) delayed
   C) interval
   D) secondary
   E) continuous
31. The last time you came home after your curfew, your parents grounded you for the next two weekends. Ever since then you have been careful to come home on time. The change in your behavior is best explained by
   A) latent learning.
   B) operant conditioning.
   C) observational learning.
   D) classical conditioning.
   E) habituation.

32. In classical conditioning, the ________ signals the impending occurrence of the ________.
   A) US; CR
   B) CS; US
   C) CR; UR
   D) US; CS
   E) UR; CR

33. Coffee shops that reward customers with one free cup of coffee after every ten coffee purchases are using a ________ reinforcement schedule.
   A) intermittent-continuous
   B) fixed-ratio
   C) fixed-interval
   D) variable-interval
   E) variable-ratio

34. Long after being bitten by a stray dog, Alonzo found that his fear of dogs seemed to have disappeared. To his surprise, however, when he was recently confronted by a stray dog, he experienced a sudden twinge of anxiety. This sudden anxiety best illustrates
   A) latent learning.
   B) shaping.
   C) delayed reinforcement.
   D) discrimination.
   E) spontaneous recovery.
35. If a baseball player gets a hit after tapping the plate with the bat, he is more likely to repeat that behavior the next time he's up to the plate. Which of the following best explains this superstitious behavior?
   A) Immediate reinforcers are more effective when delayed in changing behavior.
   B) Reinforced behavior, even if it is accidental, is more likely to be repeated.
   C) Latent learning becomes apparent only when there is some incentive to demonstrate it.
   D) Operant behaviors are voluntary.
   E) Variable-ratio schedules produce high rates of responding.

36. Purchasing state lottery tickets is reinforced with monetary winnings on a ________ schedule.
   A) variable-interval
   B) fixed-interval
   C) intermittent-continuous
   D) fixed-ratio
   E) variable-ratio

37. A Skinner box is a(n)
   A) television projection device designed for use in laboratory studies of observational learning.
   B) “slot machine” used to study the effects of partial reinforcement on human gambling practices.
   C) chamber containing a bar or key that an animal can manipulate to obtain a reward.
   D) soundproofed cubicle in which organisms are classically conditioned in the absence of distracting noise.
   E) aversive or punishing event that decreases the occurrence of certain undesirable behaviors.

38. Monica's psychotherapist reminds her so much of her own father that she has many of the same mixed emotional reactions to him that she has to her own dad. Her reactions to her therapist best illustrate the importance of
   A) generalization.
   B) shaping.
   C) delayed reinforcement.
   D) latent learning.
   E) habituation.
39. An organism learns associations between events it does not control during the process of
   A) shaping.
   B) operant conditioning.
   C) extrinsic motivation.
   D) classical conditioning.
   E) negative reinforcement.

40. When 4-year-old Michael hit his sister, his Mom placed him in a time-out by having him stand in a corner for 4 minutes. A time-out is considered to be
   A) positive reinforcement.
   B) continuous reinforcement.
   C) negative reinforcement.
   D) positive punishment.
   E) negative punishment.
Answer Key

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. E
6. D
7. B
8. E
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. A
13. E
14. E
15. E
16. E
17. C
18. D
19. E
20. A
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. E
35. B
36. E
37. C
38. A
39. D
40. E