

1. Which of the following is the best example of the overjustification effect?
 - A) Zeke loses interest in playing baseball after the coach suspends him for a throwing error.
 - B) Bill dislikes doing homework even more after his father eliminates his allowance because he received an "F" in geometry.
 - C) Phyllis enjoys babysitting more after her hourly wage is tripled.
 - D) Phoebe loses her former interest in playing the violin after her mother promises to pay her 50 cents for each hour of practice.

2. Operant response rates remain highest when individuals anticipate that their behavior will actually lead to further reinforcement. This best illustrates the importance of _____ in operant conditioning.
 - A) secondary reinforcers
 - B) cognitive processes
 - C) biological predispositions
 - D) the overjustification effect
 - E) spontaneous recovery

3. The occurrence of spontaneous recovery suggests that during extinction the _____ is _____.
 - A) CS; eliminated
 - B) CR; eliminated
 - C) CS; suppressed
 - D) CR; suppressed

4. In Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," infants develop a fear of books after books are repeatedly presented with a loud noise. In this fictional example, the loud noise is a(n):
 - A) unconditioned stimulus.
 - B) unconditioned response.
 - C) conditioned stimulus.
 - D) conditioned response.

5. In order to quickly teach a dog to roll over on command, you would be best advised to use _____ rather than _____.
 - A) classical conditioning; operant conditioning
 - B) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement
 - C) latent learning; shaping
 - D) immediate reinforcers; delayed reinforcers
 - E) negative reinforcers; positive reinforcers

6. In which of the following may classical conditioning play a role?

- A) emotional problems
 - B) the body's immune response
 - C) how animals adapt to the environment
 - D) helping drug addicts
 - E) all of the above
7. Myron quit gambling after he lost over a thousand dollars betting on horse races. This best illustrates the effects of:
- A) negative reinforcers.
 - B) primary reinforcers.
 - C) secondary reinforcers.
 - D) intermittent reinforcement.
 - E) punishment.
8. B. F. Skinner believed that teaching machines could promote effective learning because they allow for both:
- A) continuous reinforcement and latent learning.
 - B) positive reinforcement and punishment.
 - C) classical and operant conditioning.
 - D) shaping and immediate reinforcement.
 - E) observational learning and spontaneous recovery.
9. Watson and Rayner's study of Little Albert demonstrated how specific fears:
- A) can interfere with the process of learning.
 - B) can be used as negative reinforcers.
 - C) are acquired through observational learning.
 - D) may be produced through classical conditioning.
10. According to B. F. Skinner, human behavior is controlled primarily by:
- A) biological predispositions.
 - B) external influences.
 - C) emotions.
 - D) unconscious motives.
 - E) conscious intentions.
11. Resistance to extinction is most strongly encouraged by _____ reinforcement.
- A) delayed
 - B) intermittent
 - C) conditioned
 - D) negative

12. For operant conditioning to be most effective, when should the reinforcers be presented in relation to the desired response?
- A) immediately before
 - B) immediately after
 - C) at the same time as
 - D) at least a half hour before
 - E) in any of the above sequences
13. Experiments on taste-aversion learning demonstrate that:
- A) for the conditioning of certain stimuli, the UCS need not immediately follow the CS.
 - B) any perceivable stimulus can become a CS.
 - C) all animals are biologically primed to associate illness with the taste of a tainted food.
 - D) all of the above are true.
14. Jake is a carpet installer who wants to be paid for each square foot of carpet he lays rather than with an hourly wage. Jake prefers working on a _____ schedule of reinforcement.
- A) fixed-ratio
 - B) fixed-interval
 - C) variable-interval
 - D) variable-ratio
15. Learning is best defined as:
- A) any behavior emitted by an organism without being elicited.
 - B) a change in the behavior of an organism.
 - C) a relatively permanent change in the behavior of an organism due to experience.
 - D) behavior based on operant rather than respondent conditioning.
16. Months after she was raped, Mary's heart pounds with fear merely at the sight of the apartment in which she was attacked. This best illustrates:
- A) shaping.
 - B) generalization.
 - C) delayed reinforcement.
 - D) associative learning.
 - E) latent learning.
17. It's easier to train a pigeon to peck a disk for a food reward than to flap its wings for a food reward. This illustrates the importance of _____ in learning.
- A) primary reinforcers
 - B) stimulus generalization

- C) spontaneous recovery
 - D) biological predispositions
 - E) shaping
18. By learning to associate a squirt of water with an electric shock, sea snails demonstrate the process of:
- A) habituation.
 - B) spontaneous recovery.
 - C) classical conditioning.
 - D) observational learning.
 - E) operant conditioning.
19. You always rattle the box of dog biscuits before giving your dog a treat. As you do so, your dog salivates. Rattling the box is a(n) _____; your dog's salivation is a(n) _____.
- A) CS; CR
 - B) CS; UCR
 - C) UCS; CR
 - D) UCS; UCR
20. When people pressed their arms upward rather than downward while observing unfamiliar Chinese symbols, they subsequently rated these stimuli more positively. This best illustrates the impact of:
- A) the overjustification effect.
 - B) associative learning.
 - C) latent learning.
 - D) generalization.
 - E) shaping.
21. Frank, a stock broker, runs 2 miles every day after work because it reduces his level of stress. Frank's running habit is maintained by a _____ reinforcer.
- A) positive
 - B) negative
 - C) conditioned
 - D) partial
22. If rats are allowed to wander through a complicated maze, they will subsequently run the maze with few errors when a food reward is placed at the end. Their good performance demonstrates:
- A) shaping.
 - B) latent learning.

- C) delayed reinforcement.
 - D) spontaneous recovery.
 - E) modeling.
23. The "piecework," or commission, method of payment is an example of which reinforcement schedule?
- A) fixed-interval
 - B) variable-interval
 - C) fixed-ratio
 - D) variable-ratio
24. Punishment is a controversial way of controlling behavior because:
- A) behavior is not forgotten and may return.
 - B) punishing stimuli often create fear.
 - C) punishment often increases aggressiveness.
 - D) of all of the above reasons.
25. In which form of learning is behavior said to be influenced by its consequences?
- A) observational learning
 - B) classical conditioning
 - C) operant conditioning
 - D) latent learning
26. Our ability to learn by witnessing and imitating the behavior of others best illustrates:
- A) respondent behavior.
 - B) prosocial behavior.
 - C) operant conditioning.
 - D) observational learning.
27. Rats easily learn to associate nausea-producing radiation treatments with:
- A) loud sounds.
 - B) bright lights.
 - C) bitter tastes.
 - D) high-pitched sounds.
 - E) any of the above.
28. The highest and most consistent rate of response is produced by a _____ schedule.
- A) fixed-ratio
 - B) variable-ratio
 - C) fixed-interval

D) variable-interval

29. According to the text, learning:

- A) always produces an improvement in behavior.
- B) requires the ability to think abstractly.
- C) enables us to adapt to our environment.
- D) does not occur in simple animals.

30. 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) fixed-interval
- B) fixed-ratio
- C) variable-interval
- D) variable-ratio

Answer Key -- 2002quiz08

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