

Learning Chapter Self-Test Exercise

Direction: Choose the best/correct answer depending on the nature of questions

1. Three year old James shows temper tantrums. His parents have begun to ignore them completely, hoping that he will stop. They are using_____to deal with the child's temper tantrums.
 - A. Reinforcement
 - B. Higher order conditioning
 - C. Extinction
 - D. Punishment
2. Which of the following is a primary reinforcer?
 - A. Food
 - B. Praise
 - C. Attention
 - D. Money
3. A laboratory rat is reinforced when it presses a bar after 5 seconds, then 10 seconds, then 65 seconds later. It is being reinforced on a_____schedule.
 - A. Fixed-intervals
 - B. Fixed-ratio
 - C. Variable-ratio
 - D. Variable-interval
4. John is given a nod of approval every third time he says "Please" when he wants something. His parents are using a_____ schedule.
 - A. Fixed-interval
 - B. Fixed-ratio
 - C. Variable-ratio
 - D. Variable-interval

5. After a response is extinguished and a rest period is given, the response tends to reappear.

This is known as:

- A. Stimulus generalization
- B. Stimulus discrimination
- C. Extinction
- D. Spontaneous recovery

6. Automobile advertisements, especially those for sports cars, often feature young, beautiful women. Smart advertisers know that men rate new cars whose ads include an attractive female as faster, more appealing, better designed, and more desirable than cars with similar ads that do not include an attractive female. What is the unconditioned response?

- A. The car
- B. The advertisement
- C. The attractive women
- D. Desire to buy the car
- E. Finding the woman attractive

7. In the preceding scenario, in terms of classical conditioning, what is the attractive woman?

- A. The conditioned stimulus
- B. The unconditioned stimulus
- C. The conditioned response
- D. The unconditioned response

8. Of the following, which would a psychologist consider the best example of learning?

- A. A man's beard beginning to grow at age 15
- B. A woman experiencing labor pains
- C. A child being able to ride a bike
- D. A baby sucking on her mother's breast for nourishment

9. Suspending a basketball player for committing a flagrant foul is an example of:

- A. Negative reinforcement
- B. Positive reinforcement
- C. Positive punishment
- D. Negative punishment

10. Latent learning can best be described as:
- A. Learning that depends on the mental process
 - B. Learning that is not immediately reflected in a behavior change
 - C. A learning technique that provides precise information about one's inner bodily functions
 - D. Learning that is based on rewards and punishments
 - E. A type of learning that occurs after the behavior has already been done
11. While taking his math placement exam, Spencer became stuck on one problem. With only five minutes left, he suddenly arrived at the answer. This is an example of:
- A. Latent learning
 - B. Insight
 - C. Learning set
 - D. Operant conditioning
12. Salina receives a one-thousand-dollar bonus at her job after she sold the most cars this month. The one-thousand-dollar bonus is an example of a:
- A. Primary reinforcer
 - B. Secondary reinforcer
 - C. Partial reinforcer
 - D. Continual reinforcer
13. Just before something scary happens in a horror film, they often play scary sounding music. When I hear the music, I tense up in anticipation of the scary event. In this situation, the music serves as:
- A. UCS
 - B. UCR
 - C. CS
 - D. CR

14. Many psychologists believe that children of parents who beat them are likely to beat their own children. One common explanation for this phenomenon is:

- A. Modeling
- B. Latent learning
- C. Insight learning
- D. Classical conditioning

15. You are reading a really boring assignment for another class. To motivate yourself to keep going, you promise yourself a piece of chocolate for every ten pages you read. You are using a _____ reinforcement schedule.

- A. Fixed-interval
- B. Fixed-ratio
- C. Variable-ratio
- D. Variable-interval

16. Escape conditioning is a form of _____ in which the subject learns to perform a response to remove an aversive stimulus.

- A. Negative reinforcement
- B. Positive reinforcement
- C. Positive punishment
- D. Negative punishment

17. Reinforcement can be distinguished from punishment in that reinforcement _____ a target behavior, whereas punishment _____ a target behavior.

- A. Removes; establishes
- B. Increases; decreases
- C. Discourages; encourages
- D. Inhibits; enhances

18. Operant conditioning differs from classical conditioning because in operant conditioning
- A. An organism's behavior produces outcomes, but in classical conditioning events signal outcomes.
 - B. An organism is learning something, but in classical conditioning no learning occurs
 - C. The principles apply only to animals, but in classical conditioning the principles apply to humans.
 - D. Discrimination and generalization do not occur but in classical conditioning they do.
19. When asked how they taught their children to be so polite, Sam and Dee replied, "We make sure we are polite to everyone when children are around. Dee and Sam are using
- A. Positive reinforcement
 - B. Classical conditioning
 - C. Second order conditioning
 - D. Observational learning
20. June is teaching her dog to roll over. At first she gives him a dog a treat any time he makes a slight rolling movement, then only for larger rolling movements, and finally, only if he rolls over. She is using:
- A. Secondary reinforcement
 - B. Partial reinforcement
 - C. Extinction
 - D. Shaping

N.B. The above exercise items are compiled from different sources of accompanying guides and standardized exams. To understand the major concepts visit thoroughly visit the YouTube channel: *Psych in Amharic with Tamiru Delelegn* (<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqqhRfFSnAFLTrEaVFG-m0Q/videos>)

Answer Key

1. D	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. D
6. E	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. B	12. B&C	13. C	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. A	19. D	20. D