**National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus**



**Psychology**

**(Case Study)**

**(Types of Learning)**

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# CASE STUDY

In a school there is a room for teacher’s kids, where they are taken care of until the teachers are free from their work. In that room there are several kids doing various activities to spend their time. One of them known as Luna is solving a puzzle which is similar to Sven’s puzzle. Luna, having difficulty in solving it, tries to copies and follows the moves made by Sven’s. Whereas, Sven himself is solving the puzzle by carefully understanding the pattern of the pieces and their relation. Moving to the other end of the room, there is Hina, who is trying to balance blocks one top of the other. But, it is constantly falling apart as she is not placing the broader blocks before the smaller ones. She is trying constantly and failing each time but is gradually placing the correct blocks at the proper order and finally succeeds. Then there is a kid Arthur, who often starts fights with other kids. Upon fighting, he is taken away from the other kids and is made to sit in a corner alone and is not allowed to talk with anyone or move from his place. Then there is a Kid named John who gets excited when he sees his mother to pick her up (when she is done with her teaching) with big shopping bags which is usually filled with copies and books because he had multiple experiences where big shopping bags contained new toys for him.

**Questions**

Question 1: What is the type of learning demonstrated by Luna and explain it.

Question 2: Identify the type of learning shown by Sven and why is it so?

Question 3: Who developed the type of learning which is being used by Hina? And what experiment did he perform regarding it?

Question 4: Which type of conditioning was applied on Arthur and will it reinforce it the behavior or not reinforce it?

Question 5: Identify the UCS, UCR, CR and CS for the situation relating to John.

**ANSWERS**

Answer 1: The type of learning demonstrated by Luna is learning by imitation or observation. It focuses on variables that we can focus, observe, measure and manipulate. There are four main components for this type of learning which are attention, retention, reproduction and finally reward or motivation. Attention as the name suggests refers that the organism must paying attention for it to learn. Retention means to remember the behavior which was witnessed and reproduction indicates the ability of an individual to copy the behavior (Physical or mental ability). Finally motivation or reward refers to the reason for imitating the behavior. If there is no motivation the organism will not bother to learn and reproduce the action.

Reference: <https://www.britannica.com/science/observational-learning>

Answer 2: The type of learning shown by Sven is learning by Insight. The reason for it being insight learning is that Sven is carefully analyzing each piece of the puzzle and is trying to form a relation between the pieces of every puzzle. It is not trial and error as taking a piece and trying to match it with the rest of the pieces one by one is not possible and very much time consuming. Therefore, Sven does not go through trial and error process which further enforces it being insight learning. Insight is an awareness of key relationships between cause and effect, which comes after assembling the relevant information.

Reference: <https://www.psychestudy.com/behavioral/learning-memory/insight-learning>

Answer 3: The type of learning being used by Hina is known as trial and error and was first developed by Edward Lee Thorndike. In his experiment Thorndike would place a cat in a puzzle box and a fish would be placed outside of it. The cat would try various movements and methods in order to escape the box (Squeezing, jumping, biting). But, after several fail attempts to leave the box the cat would finally stumble upon the lever which opened the box and lead the cat to the fish.

Reference: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/edward-thorndike.html>

Answer 4: Operant condoning was applied on Arthur. His voluntary behavior of fighting with other kids is diminished as it is followed by a punishment which is that he was made to sit in a corner alone and is not allowed to talk with anyone. By punishing him such behavior is weakened and he is less likely to act in just a behavior again.

Reference: <https://www.verywellmind.com/operant-conditioning-a2-2794863>

Answer 5: UCS= New toys UCR= Child is excited CR= Child is excited

CS= Big shopping bag.

Reference: <https://www.verywellmind.com/classical-conditioning-2794859>