

The final exam will consist of 100 multiple choice questions. The exam is cumulative, but about two-thirds of the questions will be taken from material covered after the midterm. Questions can be taken from any and all material assigned in the textbook and covered in lectures.

Below are some sample questions. Pick the best answer from those provided. Answers are at the very bottom of the document.

1. Sign tracking is also called
 - a. sign monitoring
 - b. autotracking
 - c. autoshaping
 - d. autotrack
2. The first person to use counterconditioning to treat a phobia was probably
 - a. Rosalie Rayner
 - b. Carl Rogers
 - c. Mary Cover Jones
 - d. John B. Watson
3. When a behaviour is defined by the procedure used to measure it, the definition is said to be
 - a. mechanistic
 - b. lexicographic
 - c. procedural
 - d. operational
4. Of the following, the schedule that is most likely to produce a superstitious behaviour is the
 - a. FD
 - b. VD
 - c. DRH
 - d. VT
5. The time between conditioning trials is called the
 - a. inter-stimulus interval
 - b. inter-trial interval
 - c. contiguity gap
 - d. trace period
6. If, following conditioning, a CS is repeatedly presented without the US, the procedure is called
 - a. higher-order conditioning
 - b. latent inhibition
 - c. extinction
 - d. preconditioning

7. A _____ stimulus is one that consists of two or more stimuli presented simultaneously.

- a. conjugal
- b. complex
- c. concordant
- d. compound

8. Your text defines behaviour as anything an organism does that can be

- a. measured
- b. tested
- c. inferred
- d. accounted for

9. In _____ therapy, a stimulus that elicits an inappropriate response is paired with an aversive stimulus such as shock or an emetic drug.

- a. counter-
- b. adversive
- c. aversion
- d. shock

10. In her work with porpoises, Karen Pryor gradually realized that what she had to do to get novel behaviour from the animal was to

- a. reinforce novel behaviour
- b. punish repetitive behaviour
- c. shape the novel behaviour she wanted
- d. provide noncontingent reinforcement

11. Taking into account all the different results, the best position about absolute and relational theories of learning stimulus control is

- a. the absolute theory is more accurate for simultaneous discriminations, and the relational theory for successive discriminations
- b. the absolute theory is more accurate for successive discriminations, and the relational theory for simultaneous discriminations
- c. the absolute theory is more accurate in most cases
- d. the relational theory is more accurate in most cases

12. Removing a pleasant stimulus after a behaviour occurs, resulting in a future decrease in that behaviour, is called

- a. positive reinforcement
- b. negative reinforcement
- c. punishment
- d. negative punishment

13. Your text reports the case of a man who apparently made hundreds of harassing phone calls. The man's behaviour was most likely on a/an

- a. FR schedule
- b. VR schedule
- c. FI schedule
- d. VI schedule

14. Laboratory studies of learned helplessness generally use the _____ procedure

- a. reward training
- b. escape training
- c. positive punishment
- d. negative punishment

15. Of the following, the one that does not belong with the others is

- a. latent inhibition
- b. overshadowing
- c. blocking
- d. higher-order conditioning

Use the following information to answer questions 16 and 17: A pigeon is confronted with two disks, one green, the other red. The bird receives food on a VI-20 second schedule when it pecks the green disk, and a VI-10 second schedule when it pecks the red one.

16. You predict that the bird will peck

- a. one disk about as often as the other
- b. the green disk almost exclusively
- c. the green disk about twice as often as the red disk
- d. the red disk about twice as often as the green disk

17. The principle that allows you to predict the behaviour of the pigeon is called the

- a. law of effect
- b. matching law
- c. Premack principle
- d. differential outcomes effect

18. Jill trains her dog, Boozer, to come to her when she snaps her fingers. She snaps her fingers, then gives the dog a bit of food when he approaches. Finger snapping is a/an

- a. S+
- b. S-
- c. transposed stimulus
- d. conditioned reinforcer

19. The training procedure Thorndike used in his famous puzzle box experiments with cats is best described as

- a. free operant
- b. discrete reinforcement
- c. trial-and-error
- d. field research

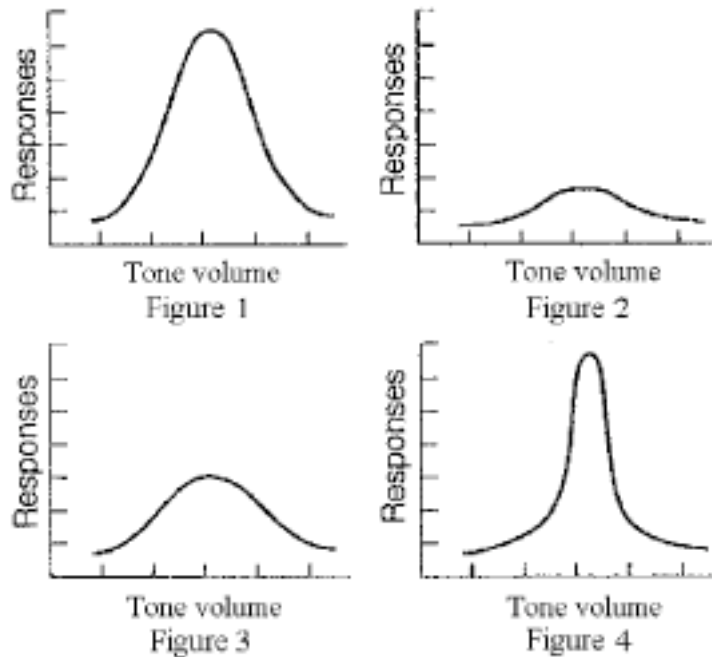
20. The explanation of the PRE that puts greatest emphasis on internal cues is the _____ hypothesis.

- a. discrimination
- b. frustration
- c. sequential hypothesis
- d. response hypothesis

21. Frederica believes that generalization occurs because of a lack of experience with stimuli that differ from the S+. Frederica is probably most comfortable with the theory of generalization and discrimination proposed by

- a. Pavlov
- b. Spence
- c. Lashley and Wade
- d. Herrnstein

22. The figures below illustrate various generalization gradients.



The greatest degree of generalization is depicted by figure

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3.
- d. 4

23. Operant learning may also be referred to as

- a. trial-and-error learning
- b. effects learning
- c. non-Pavlovian conditioning
- d. instrumental learning

24. When reinforcement is contingent on continuous performance of an activity, a _____ reinforcement schedule is in force.

- a. duration
- b. interval
- c. time
- d. ratio

25. Forgetting can be measured as a flattening of the generalization gradient, a procedure called gradient

- a. leveling
- b. degradation
- c. reduction
- d. deterioration

26. Various research findings suggest that parents who use physical punishment produce children who are more aggressive. Probably the best explanation of these findings is that

- a. physical punishment does not work
- b. aggressive behaviours are a special case, for which punishment is not effective
- c. parents who use physical punishment serve as models for their children
- d. aggressiveness is an inherited personality characteristic

27. According to the text, the role of environmental cues in forgetting can be likened to

- a. stimulus control
- b. gradient degradation
- c. peak shift
- d. resistance training

28. Studies of delayed reinforcement document the importance of

- a. behaviour-stimulus contiguity
- b. behaviour-stimulus contingency
- c. inter-trial interval
- d. deprivation level

29. John has difficulty training a raccoon to pick up coins and put them in a bank. It is most likely that

- a. the raccoon lacks the intelligence to learn this task
- b. the raccoon was contraprepared to learn this task
- c. this task had to be learned during a critical period
- d. raccoons lack the ability for insightful problem solving

30. Learning is of vital importance because so many problems that face society involve

- a. behaviour
- b. heredity
- c. criminal impulses
- d. unconscious motivation

31. As animals become experienced in an avoidance task,

- a. visible signs of fear increase
- b. visible signs of fear decrease
- c. there are visible signs of fear before the avoidance response is made, but not after
- d. there are visible signs of fear after the avoidance response is made, but not before

32. It has been found that rewarding a high level of effort on one task increases the level of effort on other tasks. This illustrates

- a. discrimination
- b. generalization
- c. motivational transfer
- d. a motivational paradox

33. Bill conducts an experiment in which he pairs the word *psychologist* with words such as *nasty*, *evil*, and *corrupt*. Later Bill asks his subjects to give their opinion of various professions by rating them on a scale from very positive to very negative. Of the following professions, _____ will probably receive the lowest rating.

- a. mathematician
- b. accountant
- c. geneticist
- d. social worker

34. The hypothetical finding in question 33 is called

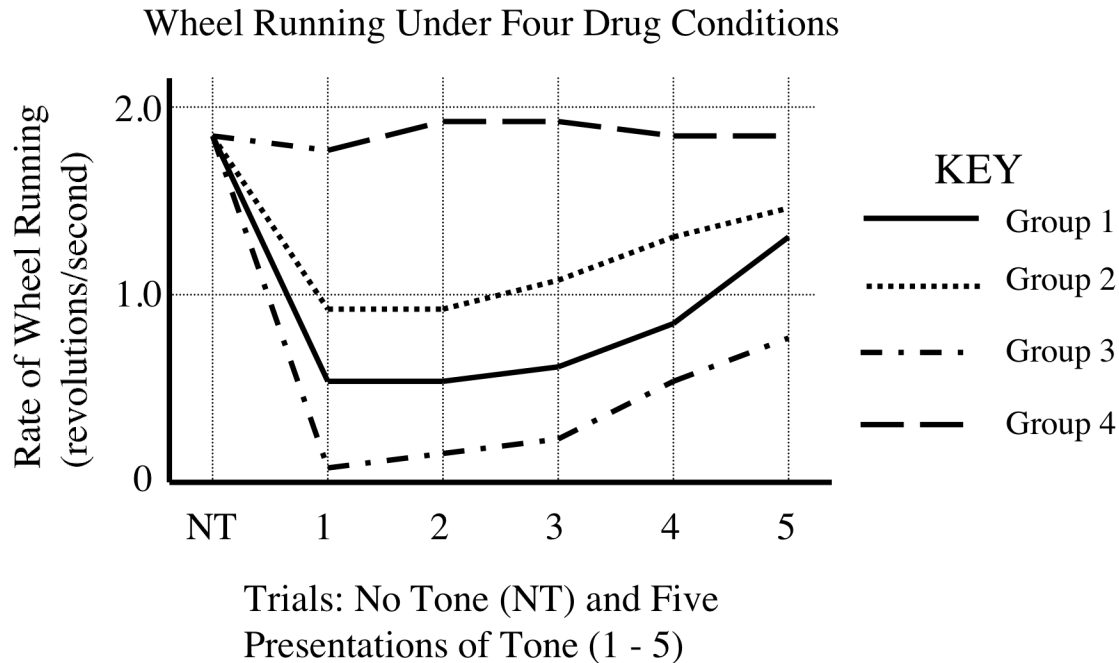
- a. discriminant function
- b. abstract transfer
- c. transposition
- d. semantic generalization

35. Steven, a drug abuser, is released from a clinic. He is free of drugs, and has sworn never to take drugs again. He returns to his old neighbourhood. You predict that within six months, Steven will

- a. have moved to a new neighbourhood
- b. have new friends and be free of drugs
- c. be abusing drugs again
- d. have committed suicide

The following information applies to questions 36 to 45:

A researcher wants to test the effects of three different drugs on learning and memory retention. The researcher uses 80 six month old male rats, divided into four groups of 20 rats each. Group 1 is injected with a saline solution (SS), Group 2 with drug A, Group 3 with drug B, and Group 4 with drug C. All rats are trained to run in a wheel when a green light is turned on and to not run when the green light is turned off; training continues until all rats can perform this task consistently. Next, the drugs are injected and the rats are classically conditioned. A 30 decibel 500 Hz tone is paired 20 times with a 15 Amp shock. The next day, one at a time the rats are put into a cage with the running wheel to be tested. With the green light on and the rats running, the 30 decibel 500 Hz tone is presented for 30 seconds on and 30 seconds off, five times in a row. The average rate of running in the wheel can be calculated for the times when no tone was presented (NT) and for each of the five presentations of the tone. Use the information given here and from the graph below to answer questions 36 to 45.



36. What sort of research design is this?
- within subjects
 - between subjects
 - aggregational comparison
 - correlational
37. The _____ is a stimulus variable, the _____ is the dependent variable, and the _____ is the independent variable.
- sex of the rats, rate of running, intensity of the shock
 - tone, drug condition, rate of running
 - tone, rate of running, drug condition
 - age of the rats, rate of running, number of trials
38. When the green light is turned on the rats have learned to run. The green light is:
- a CS+
 - a CS-
 - a US
 - none of the above
39. The correct classical conditioning terminology for this study is:
- CS tone, CR freezing (not running), US shock, UR pain/fear
 - CS tone, CR no fear, US shock, UR pain/fear
 - CS shock, CR fear, US tone, UR freezing (not running)
 - CS green light, CR running, US shock, UR pain/fear

40. Comparing the performance of the Group 4 rats (given drug C) to that of Group 1, 2, and 3, we could conclude that drug C
- a. increases the rats' energy, letting them run longer
 - b. increases the salience of the US
 - c. acts to increase classical conditioning
 - d. acts to inhibit classical conditioning
41. Across testing trials 1-5 when the tone is presented, Group 1, 2, and 3 rats gradually increase their rate of running. This is due to
- a. reacquisition
 - b. extinction
 - c. stimulus generalization
 - d. habituation
42. Group 3 rats were given drug B. Based on the data presented we could conclude that drug B
- a. increases the intensity of the US
 - b. increases the salience of the CS
 - c. A and/or B
 - d. neither A nor B
43. In this study, an innate species-specific behaviour of the rats is
- a. freezing in place in response to a stimulus that indicates danger
 - b. running when given the opportunity
 - c. feeling pain when shocked
 - d. B and C
44. Given that the rats do not know whether they are in the control or one of the experimental groups, this study would meet the requirements of a
- a. naturalistic observation study
 - b. single-blind study
 - c. double-blind study
 - d. low constraint research design
45. A rat's running in the wheel is
- a. a kinesis, because he move randomly with respect to an eliciting stimulus
 - b. a taxis, because he moves his entire body
 - c. a fixed action pattern elicited by a sign stimulus
 - d. none of the above
46. Taking an aspirin every day to reduce one's chances of a heart attack is an example of a behaviour controlled by
- a. positive reinforcement
 - b. negative reinforcement
 - c. negative punishment
 - d. omission

47. A stimulus that occurs in the middle of a response chain serves as
- a conditioned reinforcer
 - a discriminative stimulus
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b
48. All of the following are useful tips for shaping behavior except _____.
a. reinforce small steps
b. reinforce immediately
c. provide small reinforcers
d. never back up
49. Research suggests that self-injurious behavior _____.
a. is often negatively reinforced
b. is intrinsically reinforcing
c. is usually the result of a death wish
d. must be punished to be stopped
50. Herrnstein says that behavior is likely to drift toward its essential features. He means by this that only behavior that is _____.
a. essential is learned
b. required for reinforcement is likely to persist
c. superstitious will produce reinforcement
d. modified is essential
51. The Chase and Simon study comparing chess masters and ordinary players showed that when chess pieces were arranged in random (i.e., non-game legal) order,
a. chess masters forgot less
b. ordinary players forgot less
c. chess masters and ordinary players forgot about the same amount
d. chess masters learned more and forgot more
52. Levine and Murphy's study on reading pro- or anti-Communist passages suggests that people are more likely to forget what they read if they
a. agree with it
b. disagree with it
c. are ambivalent about it
d. wrote it
53. Of the following terms, the one most associated with Bandura's theory is
a. covert modeling
b. symbolic observation
c. retentional processes
d. simulation training

54. Perkins and Weyant found that maze running performance suffered when rats ran a maze that differed from the one used in training. This suggests that remembering involves
- generalization
 - extinction
 - reinforcement
 - shaping
55. A form of treatment for phobias that makes use of observational learning is called
- virtual exposure therapy
 - observational desensitization
 - participant modeling
 - vicarious sensitization
56. In an experiment, one group of pigeons received intradimensional training -- a 1000 Hz tone was the S+ and a 950 Hz tone was the S-. In a generalization test along the dimension of tone frequencies, you would expect this group to produce
- typical generalization gradients with peaks at 1000 Hz
 - fairly narrow generalization gradients
 - flat generalization gradients
 - no generalization to any tones other than the S+
57. Research suggests that children will be more likely to vicariously learn from an adult model if the model
- is of the opposite sex
 - has power over the children
 - withholds reinforcement
 - none of the above
58. In the debate about the relation between watching TV violence and aggressive behaviour
- there is no correlation between aggressive behaviour and watching violent TV
 - there is evidence that children who watch violent TV are more aggressive many years later
 - all aggressive tendencies disappear a few hours after watching TV violence
 - no one has ever conducted a study in which the effects of TV violence are actually tested on children

ANSWERS

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. a
11. b
12. d
13. b
14. b
15. d
16. d
17. b
18. a
19. c
20. b
21. c
22. b
23. d
24. a
25. b
26. c
27. a
28. a
29. b
30. a
31. b
32. b
33. d
34. d
35. c
36. b
37. c
38. d
39. a
40. d
41. b
42. c
43. a
44. b

- 45. d
- 46. b
- 47. c
- 48. d
- 49. a
- 50. b
- 51. c
- 52. b
- 53. c
- 54. a
- 55. c
- 56. b
- 57. b
- 58. b