

The midterm will consist of 75 multiple choice questions. Questions will be taken from chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 7 and lecture material. Students will have 90 minutes to write the exam. The lecture for the day will start at about 12:10. Below are some representative sample questions. Answers are at the very end of the document.

1. In classical conditioning, the intensity of the CS affects
 - a. the rate of acquisition
 - b. the asymptote of conditioning
 - c. both A and B
 - d. neither A nor B
2. Steve says that he was very nervous when he first attended college classes, but now he feels quite relaxed. Steve's loss of anxiety is most likely an example of
 - a. learning
 - b. disease
 - c. maturation
 - d. fatigue
3. The phenomenon that is nearly the opposite of habituation is
 - a. habitation
 - b. inhabitation
 - c. stabilization
 - d. sensitization
4. In aversive counter conditioning treatment for alcoholism, the taste of alcohol would be the
 - a. US
 - b. CS
 - c. CR
 - d. b and c

5. The kind of study that is most likely to require statistical analysis is a
- a. between-subjects experiment
 - b. within-subjects experiment
 - c. ABA design
 - d. observational study
6. In classical conditioning, the rate of learning (i.e., acquisition) to a single CS may be slow if
- a. the CS is familiar
 - b. the CS is novel
 - c. the US is novel
 - d. none of the above
7. To show that an instance of taste-aversion learning is not simply a case of sensitization, one
- a. can demonstrate that the aversion does not disappear with the passage of time
 - b. can demonstrate that the aversion does not extinguish rapidly
 - c. can demonstrate that the aversion is specific to the food paired with the illness
 - d. all of the above
8. Most mutations
- a. are not helpful to survival
 - b. contribute to survival in important ways
 - c. cause monsterism
 - d. occur in one-celled organisms
9. In within-subject experiments, each subject's performance is compared with his or her performance during a
- a. control period
 - b. random sampling period
 - c. baseline period

d. benchmark session

10. 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

11. A modal (fixed) action pattern

a. will stop immediately if the behaviour is not appropriate for the situation

b. is a sequence of behaviours that occur in a rigid order

c. both A and B

d. neither A nor B

12. Taste aversions are

a. not long-lasting

b. formed only after many CS-US pairings

c. not limited to poisonous foods

d. both B and C, but not A

13. Pavlov called reflexes present at birth

a. innate

b. unconditional

c. conditional

d. fixed

14. A _____ explanation is one in which the evidence for the explanation of an event is the event itself.

a. scientific

b. circular

- c. logical
- d. redundant

15. Of the following conditioning procedures, the one that is least like the others is

- a. trace
- b. delayed
- c. simultaneous
- d. backward

16. In so far as the rate of learning is concerned, the most important pairings of the CS and US are those that come

- a. at the beginning of training
- b. in the middle of training
- c. toward the end of training
- d. at the very end of training

17. The studies of Carolyn and Arthur Staats demonstrating that words paired with pleasant words become pleasant are examples of

- a. first-order conditioning
- b. tertiary conditioning
- c. higher-order conditioning
- d. oral conditioning

18. Mary's grandmother, Pearl, is from the Old Country. Although she knows some English, she continues to speak her native tongue. Pearl can't go anywhere without a member of the family because she can't communicate with people about prices, directions, bus routes, etc. Mary decides to try to modify Pearl's behavior. She and the rest of the family refuse to respond to any comment or request by Pearl that they know she is capable of expressing in English. For example, if during dinner she says, "Pass the potatoes" in English, she gets potatoes; if she says it in her native language she gets ignored. When Mary planned her little experiment she decided she wanted to be able to tell whether the procedure was working. Consequently, before beginning the procedure, Mary _____.

- a. ignored all comments from her grandmother for a week before she began to apply the training procedure

- b. asked her grandmother how she felt about speaking English
- c. kept a record of the number of times her grandmother spoke English spontaneously
- d. repeatedly criticized her grandmother for not speaking English

19. The Watson and Rayner experiment with Little Albert may have involved operant as well as Pavlovian learning because the loud noise _____.

- a. occurred as Albert reached for the rat
- b. occurred while Albert was eating
- c. did not bother Albert initially
- d. was aversive

20. Premack's name is most logically associated with _____.

- a. drive reduction theory
- b. relative value theory
- c. response deprivation theory
- d. equilibrium theory

21. Positive punishment is most often confused with _____.

- a. negative punishment
- b. negative reinforcement
- c. aversion therapy
- d. counterconditioning

22. When a student repeatedly behaves in an inappropriate way, probably the teacher's first step should be to _____.

- a. have the child tested by the school psychologist
- b. develop a plan for applying punishment
- c. use differential reinforcement of incompatible behavior
- d. try to discover what is reinforcing the behavior

23. Some studies have suggested that _____, the procedure of providing reinforcers regardless of what the person does, may actually reduce the frequency of undesirable behavior.

- a. extinction
- b. DRI
- c. DRO
- d. NCR

24. The chief problem with extinction as a way of reducing the frequency of potentially harmful behavior is that _____.

- a. it is slow
- b. the results are not durable
- c. it is not covered by medical insurance
- d. ultimately, it makes the problem worse

25. The two-process theory of punishment assumes that punishment involves _____.

- a. positive and negative reinforcement
- b. Pavlovian and operant learning
- c. positive and negative punishment
- d. reward training and escape training

26. Punishers are defined by _____.

- a. society at large
- b. experts in the field
- c. their effects on behavior
- d. their intensity

27. Lying is probably often the result of _____.

- a. punishment
- b. a lack of insight
- c. negative reinforcement
- d. positive reinforcement

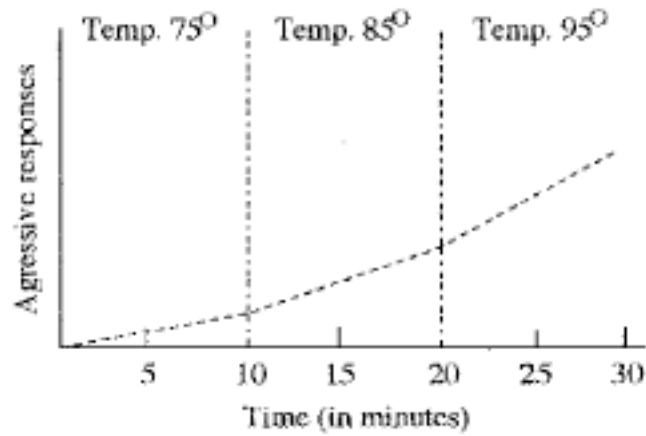
28. One idea for preventing learned helplessness is _____ training.

- a. self-esteem
- b. inoculation
- c. immunization
- d. reality

29. A Navy sailor and her shorebound husband have not met each other during the sailor's six month ship duty tour; during their weekend furlough reunion, they have sex much more often than they typically do when living together. This illustrates the effect of _____, which complicates the interpretation of Premack's reinforcement principle.

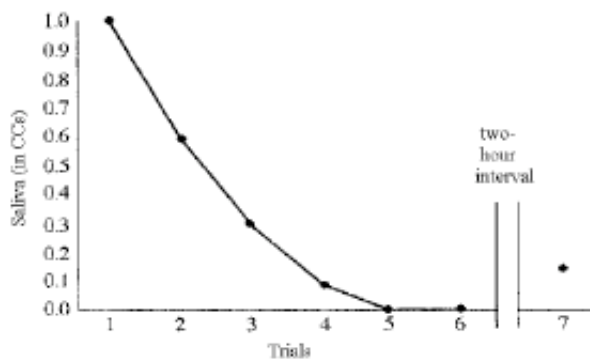
- a. a fractional anticipatory goal response
- b. response deprivation
- c. response satiation
- d. optimal arousal

30. The figure below shows the results of an experiment on the effects of heat on aggressive social behavior. There is a sharp increase in the rate of aggressive behavior when the temperature goes above 90. This study is best described as ____.



Aggression and temperature. Cumulative responses in 10 rats all exposed to 3 different temperature conditions.

- a. between-subjects experiment
b. within-subject experiment
c. case study
d. anecdotal evidence
31. In the figure below, the data point at the extreme right illustrates ____.



- a. extinction
- b. a lack of conditioning
- c. spontaneous recovery
- d. blocking

32. Weight-conscious college women eat significantly less food when sharing a meal with women friends than when eating alone. This social effect on women's eating is _____ Hull's drive reduction theory.

- a. well explained by
- b. based on the food's flavour, according to
- c. inconsistent with
- d. irrelevant to

33. Which of these best illustrates classically conditioned blocking?

- a. an animal that was starved now hoards extra food
- b. an animal that has learned that a bell is a CS has trouble later learning that a bell can also serve as a CS for other situations
- c. a football player protects his quarterback from being tackled because if he doesn't, his team will lose the game
- d. a barely detected faint stimulus serves poorly as a CS

34. Which of these is the clearest example of a contextual CS?

- a. a man gets sexually aroused while visiting the hotel at which he and his bride had sex many times during their honeymoon
- b. a wolf gets sick after eating poisoned meat placed by a rancher
- c. a dog no longer salivates when the CS (bell) is sounded repeatedly without the US (meat)
- d. a pet dog barks at her master to get a food treat

ANSWERS

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

27. C

28. C

29. B

30. B

31. C

32. C

33. B

34. A