

- _____ 18. Occurs when a conditioned stimulus functions as if it were an unconditioned stimulus.
- _____ 19. This term, introduced by Skinner, refers to learning in which voluntary responses come to be controlled by their consequences.
- _____ 20. Another name for operant conditioning, this term was introduced earlier by Edward L. Thorndike.
- _____ 21. Law stating that if a response in the presence of a stimulus leads to satisfying effects, the association between the stimulus and the response is strengthened.
- _____ 22. Occurs when an event following a response strengthens the tendency to make that response.
- _____ 23. A standard operant chamber in which an animal's responses are controlled and recorded.
- _____ 24. Production of voluntary responses in responding in operant conditioning.
- _____ 25. The circumstances or rules that determine whether responses lead to presentation of reinforcers; or, the relationship between a response and positive consequences.
- _____ 26. Device that creates a graphic record of operant responding as a function of time.
- _____ 27. The reinforcement of closer and closer approximations of the desired response.
- _____ 28. A small enclosure in which an animal's responses are recorded and followed by specified consequences; a Skinner box.
- _____ 29. Occurs when an organism continues to make a response after delivery of the reinforcer for it has been terminated.
- _____ 30. Cues that influence operant behavior by indicating the probable consequences (reinforcement or nonreinforcement) of a response.
- _____ 31. Stimulus events that are inherently reinforcing because they satisfy biological needs.
- _____ 32. Stimulus events that acquire reinforcing qualities by being associated with primary reinforcers.
- _____ 33. A specific pattern of presentation of reinforcers over time.
- _____ 34. Occurs when every instance of a designated response is reinforced.
- _____ 35. The name for all schedules of reinforcement in which a designated response is reinforced only some of the time.
- _____ 36. The schedule in which the reinforcer is given after a fixed number of nonreinforced responses.
- _____ 37. The schedule in which the reinforcer is given after a variable number of nonreinforced responses.
- _____ 38. The schedule in which the reinforcer is given for the first response that occurs after a fixed time interval has elapsed.
- _____ 39. The schedule in which the reinforcer is given for the first response that occurs after a variable time interval has elapsed.
- _____ 40. Occurs when a response is strengthened because it is followed by the arrival of a rewarding (presumably pleasant) stimulus.
- _____ 41. Occurs when a response is strengthened because it is followed by the removal of an aversive (unpleasant) stimulus.

- _____ 42. Occurs when an organism engages in a response that brings aversive stimulation to an end.
- _____ 43. Occurs when an organism engages in a response that prevents aversive stimulation from occurring.
- _____ 44. Occurs when an event that follows a response weakens or suppresses the tendency to make that response.
- _____ 45. Occurs when an animal's innate response tendencies interfere with conditioning processes.
- _____ 46. Occurs when an organism's responding is influenced by the observation of others, who are called models.
- _____ 47. A systematic approach to changing behavior through the application of the principles of conditioning.
- _____ 48. When a designated response is reinforced only some of the time; another name for intermittent reinforcement.
- _____ 49. Another name for secondary reinforcers.
- _____ 50. A written agreement outlining a promise to adhere to the contingencies of a behavior-modification program.

Review of Key People

Albert Bandura
John Garcia
Ivan Pavlov

Robert Rescorla
Martin Seligman
B. F. Skinner

E. L. Thorndike
John B. Watson

- _____ 1. The first to describe the process of classical conditioning.
- _____ 2. Founded behaviorism; examined the generalization of conditioned fear in a boy known as "Little Albert."
- _____ 3. Developed a principle known as the law of effect; coined the term *instrumental learning*.
- _____ 4. Elaborated the learning process known as operant conditioning; investigated schedules of reinforcement; developed programmed learning.
- _____ 5. Asserted that environmental stimuli serve as signals and that some stimuli in classical conditioning are better signals than others.
- _____ 6. Described and extensively investigated the process of observational learning.
- _____ 7. Discovered that taste aversion was conditioned only through taste and nausea pairings and not through other stimulus pairings, such as taste and shock.
- _____ 8. Proposed the theory of preparedness, the notion that there are species-specific predispositions to condition to certain stimuli and not to others.

Self-Quiz

1. In Pavlov's original demonstration of classical conditioning, salivation to the bell was the:
 - a. conditioned stimulus
 - b. conditioned response
 - c. unconditioned stimulus
 - d. unconditioned response
2. Sally developed a fear of balconies after almost falling from a balcony on a couple of occasions. What was the conditioned response?
 - a. the balcony
 - b. fear of the balcony
 - c. almost falling
 - d. fear resulting from almost falling
3. When the UCS is removed and the CS is presented alone for a period of time, what will occur?
 - a. classical conditioning
 - b. generalization
 - c. acquisition
 - d. extinction
4. Sally developed a fear of balconies from almost falling. Although she has had no dangerous experiences on bridges, cliffs, and the view from tall buildings, she now fears these stimuli as well. Which of the following is likely to have produced a fear of these other stimuli?
 - a. instinctive drift
 - b. spontaneous recovery
 - c. generalization
 - d. discrimination
5. A researcher reinforces closer and closer approximations to a target behavior. What is the name of the procedure she is using?
 - a. shaping
 - b. classical conditioning
 - c. discrimination training
 - d. extinction
6. John says, "Please pass the salt." Ralph passes the salt. "Thank you," says John. John's request precedes a behavior (salt passing) that is reinforced ("Thank you"). Thus, the request "Please pass the salt" is a _____ for passing the salt.
 - a. discriminative stimulus
 - b. response
 - c. positive reinforcer
 - d. conditioned stimulus (CS)
7. A rat is reinforced for the first lever-pressing response that occurs, *on the average*, after 60 seconds. Which schedule is the rat on?
 - a. FR
 - b. VR
 - c. FI
 - d. VI

8. When the rat presses a lever, the mild electric shock on the cage floor is turned off. What procedure is being used?
 - a. punishment
 - b. escape
 - c. discrimination training
 - d. avoidance

9. A cue light comes on in the dog's shuttle box. It jumps the hurdle to the other side. What procedure is being used?
 - a. punishment
 - b. escape
 - c. discrimination training
 - d. avoidance

10. In a signal relations study, CS-UCS trials are alternated with presentation of the UCS alone. What will occur?
 - a. stronger conditioning than would have occurred without the UCS alone trials
 - b. weaker conditioning than would have occurred without the UCS alone trials
 - c. latent learning
 - d. extinction

11. The contingencies are as follows: if the response occurs, a stimulus is *presented*; if the response does not occur, the stimulus is not presented. Under this procedure the strength of the response *decreases*. What procedure is being used?
 - a. positive reinforcement
 - b. negative reinforcement
 - c. punishment
 - d. avoidance training

12. In terms of the traditional view of conditioning, research on conditioned taste aversion was surprising because
 - a. there was a very long delay between CS and UCS
 - b. the dislike of a particular taste was operantly conditioned
 - c. conditioning occurred to all stimuli present when the food was consumed
 - d. the sense of taste seems to be relatively weak

13. Animal trainers (the Brelands) trained pigs to put coins in a piggy bank for a food reward. The animals learned the response but, instead of depositing the coins immediately in the bank, the pigs began to toss them in the air, drop them, push them on the ground, and so on. What had occurred that interfered with conditioning?
 - a. conditioned taste aversion
 - b. blocking
 - c. instinctive drift
 - d. S & L scandal

14. Which of the following produces strong resistance to extinction?
 - a. a continuous reinforcement schedule
 - b. an intermittent reinforcement schedule
 - c. optimal foraging behavior
 - d. discrimination and differentiation

15. Earlier learning viewpoints considered classical and operant conditioning to be automatic processes involving only environmental events that did not depend at all on biological or cognitive factors. Research on which of the following concepts cast doubt on this point of view?
 - a. latent learning, signal relations, and instinctive drift
 - b. extinction, discrimination, and generalization
 - c. CRF, ratio, and interval schedules
 - d. escape, avoidance, and spontaneous recovery