

Name \_\_\_\_\_

12/3/18 #R \_\_\_\_\_

Of the following, a behavioral psychologist is most likely to study the

- (A) perceived locus of control of adults who experience panic attacks
- (B) formation of emotional attachments to significant others
- (C) defense mechanisms used by depressed adults and children in stressful situations
- (D) genetic basis for schizophrenic disorders
- (E) effects of token economies on establishing social skills among children with emotional disturbances

④

In a set of studies, Ivan Pavlov first touched a dog lightly on the side of its body and a few seconds later placed vinegar on the dog's tongue. The vinegar made the dog salivate. After several pairings of touch and vinegar, the dog began to salivate as soon as it was touched and before it was given the vinegar. In these studies which of the following was the conditioned stimulus?

- (A) Touch to the body
- (B) Vinegar on the tongue
- (C) Salivation to the vinegar
- (D) Salivation to the touch
- (E) Time interval between the touch and the vinegar

②

Of the following, which is essential for operant conditioning to occur?

- (A) Partial reinforcement
- (B) A behavioral consequence
- (C) A stimulus substitution
- (D) Spontaneous recovery
- (E) Delayed conditioning

⑤

Money most often modifies people's behavior because it is a powerful

- (A) negative reinforcer
- (B) secondary reinforcer
- (C) conditioned stimulus
- (D) high-order stimulus
- (E) discriminative stimulus

③

The results of Harry Harlow's experiments with infant monkeys and surrogate mothers show that

- (A) contact comfort was the primary basis of attachment for the infant monkeys
- (B) female infant monkeys are more independent than male infant monkeys
- (C) female infant monkeys are more obedient than male infant monkeys
- (D) food outranked all other factors in the development of the infant monkeys' attachment to the mother
- (E) infant monkeys mimic the surrogate mothers' behavior

⑥

Which of the following characterizes a behavioral approach to psychology?

- (A) A study of the unconscious motives involved in behavior
- (B) An introspective study of the mental imagery used in problem solving
- (C) An analysis of the neurons involved in memory storage
- (D) The use of a projective test to assess personality
- (E) A study of how reinforcement affects learning

7 B. F. Skinner's claim that the environment determines an individual's behavior was criticized for

- (A) failing to explain how personality can change over time
- (B) failing to acknowledge cognitive influences on behavior
- (C) failing to acknowledge situational factors
- (D) attributing behavior solely to genetics
- (E) emphasizing unconscious influences on behavior

8 Which of the following kinds of learning is involved when a person displays a new behavior after watching someone else perform it?

- (A) Generalization
- (B) Latent learning
- (C) Insight learning
- (D) State-dependent learning
- (E) Observational learning

9 Learning that is not demonstrated at the time it occurs is called

- (A) conceptualization learning
- (B) social learning
- (C) latent learning
- (D) schematic learning
- (E) insight learning

10 A monkey's choosing a circle from an array of geometric shapes in order to be rewarded with a banana is an example of

- (A) stimulus habituation
- (B) stimulus discrimination
- (C) positive transference
- (D) disinhibition
- (E) latent learning

11 Which of the following is an example of discrimination learning?

- (A) A pigeon trained to peck a red key sometimes pecks an orange key.
- (B) A four year old calls her aunt "Mommy."
- (C) A dog still salivates to the sound of a bell after ten trials of extinction.
- (D) A rat avoids an electric shock by responding to the light that always precedes it.
- (E) A dog trained to salivate to a particular tone does not salivate to any other tone.

12 When a conditioned stimulus is presented without the unconditioned stimulus, a resulting decrease in the conditioned response is called

- (A) acquisition
- (B) incremental learning
- (C) discrimination
- (D) extinction
- (E) generalization

13 Pam works hard in school because her parents give her ten dollars for every A she receives. Pam's parents are attempting to influence her academic efforts by capitalizing on

- (A) instinctive needs
- (B) primary needs
- (C) extrinsic motivation
- (D) intrinsic motivation
- (E) reactance

14 A dog retrieves the newspaper every day because in the past it received a food reward for this behavior. The dog's behavior is an example of which of the following?

- (A) An operant response
- (B) A discriminative stimulus
- (C) An unconditioned response
- (D) An unconditioned stimulus
- (E) A classically conditioned response

15 When Mary was young, her father was trying to learn how to speak German and would listen to German tapes for hours in her presence. Mary paid very little attention to the tapes. Many years later, when Mary was in Germany, she was able to say a few German words in order to make herself understood. This is an example of

- (A) procedural memory
- (B) latent learning
- (C) regression
- (D) telegraphic speech
- (E) retroactive interference

16 Four-year-old Scott fell down the stairs at his grandmother's house. Although he was not badly hurt, he was very frightened. Now, whenever his parents mention visiting his grandmother's house, he feels anxious and fearful. In classical conditioning terms, what are the conditioned stimulus (CS) and the unconditioned stimulus (UCS) in the scenario, respectively?

- (A) Grandmother's house; fear
- (B) Grandmother's house; falling
- (C) Fear; grandmother's house
- (D) Falling; anxiety
- (E) Anxiety; fear

17 Staff members at a mental health hospital do not respond to patients who use threats, but praise patients who are courteous. Which of the following psychotherapeutic approaches is being used?

- (A) Assertiveness training
- (B) Cognitive therapy
- (C) Behavioral therapy
- (D) Humanistic therapy
- (E) Psychoanalytic therapy

18 Whenever Sarah's mother answered the phone, Sarah would yell for her mother's attention and her mother would end the phone conversation. Then Sarah's mother began ignoring Sarah's yelling and eventually Sarah stopped behaving that way. The change in Sarah's behavior is an example of

- (A) discrimination
- (B) response generalization
- (C) systematic desensitization
- (D) extinction
- (E) spontaneous recovery

19 Which of the following is the best example of shaping?

- (A) A child receives five dollars each time he cleans his room.
- (B) An employee receives a termination notice after coming to work late every day over a period of three months.
- (C) A child gets candy from a dispenser one time but gets nothing from the dispenser the next two times.
- (D) A teacher rewards a student for sitting quietly for ten minutes on Monday, fifteen minutes on Tuesday, twenty minutes on Wednesday, and thirty minutes on Thursday.
- (E) A rat receives a mild shock each time it tries to open the door of its cage.

20 For extinction to occur, which of the following must be true of the conditioned response (CR), the conditioned stimulus (CS), and the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)?

- (A) The CR occurs after the CS but does not occur after other stimuli.
- (B) The CR occurs after a stimulus that is similar to the CS.
- (C) The CS and the UCS are repeatedly paired, and the CR gains strength.
- (D) The CS is repeatedly presented in the absence of the UCS, and the CR loses strength.
- (E) When the CR loses strength, a rest period is given, after which the CS again elicits the CR.

21 John B. Watson is best known as the founder of

- (A) behaviorism
- (B) functionalism
- (C) rationalism
- (D) structuralism
- (E) mechanism

25

Which of the following is a partial reinforcement schedule that is most resistant to extinction?

- (A) Noncontingent
- (B) Shaping
- (C) Variable ratio
- (D) Fixed ratio
- (E) Fixed interval

22 Robert Rescorla's contingency model of classical conditioning states that

- (A) conditioning occurs only when one event reliably predicts another
- (B) contiguity of stimuli is sufficient for conditioning to occur
- (C) reinforcement contingencies predict extinction
- (D) any stimulus can become conditioned when paired with an unconditioned stimulus
- (E) the only difference between the conditioned response and the unconditioned response is the stimulus used to elicit them

26

The school psychologist observes Johnny in class, noting the number of times he disrupts the class on a particular day. The school psychologist then instructs the teacher to ignore Johnny when he misbehaves and to praise him when he is good. This method of handling Johnny is an example of which of the following psychological approaches?

- (A) Cognitive
- (B) Behavioral
- (C) Humanistic
- (D) Psychoanalytic
- (E) Biological

23 A person who is fearful of rattlesnakes but not garden snakes is exhibiting

- (A) response learning
- (B) discrimination learning
- (C) insight learning
- (D) extinction
- (E) generalization

27

The reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response is called

- (A) acquisition
- (B) generalization
- (C) extinction
- (D) discrimination
- (E) spontaneous recovery

24 Taking a painkiller to relieve a toothache is behavior learned through which of the following processes?

- (A) Shaping
- (B) Punishment
- (C) Positive reinforcement
- (D) Negative reinforcement
- (E) Omission training

28

Studies of learning have shown that animals develop an aversion for tastes associated with

- (A) electric shock
- (B) extinguished associations
- (C) sickness
- (D) novel stimuli
- (E) starvation

29 Punishment is most effective in eliminating undesired behavior when the

- (A) behavior is complex
- (B) behavior was very recently acquired
- (C) punishment is delivered soon after the behavior
- (D) punishment is delivered by someone with authority
- (E) punishment is both mental and physical

30 A person closes a window to shut out traffic noise. The reduction in noise leads the person to close the window every day. This is an example of

- (A) positive reinforcement
- (B) negative reinforcement
- (C) punishment
- (D) omission training
- (E) an appetitive stimulus

31 Classical conditioning is most efficient when the unconditioned stimulus (UCS)

- (A) immediately follows the conditioned stimulus (CS)
- (B) follows the conditioned stimulus (CS) by a few minutes
- (C) immediately precedes the conditioned stimulus (CS)
- (D) precedes the conditioned stimulus (CS) by a few minutes
- (E) is presented at the same time as the conditioned stimulus (CS)

32 The quotation below is consistent with the views of which of the following schools of psychology?

"Give me a dozen healthy infants, well formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to be any type of specialist I might select—doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and, yes, even beggar-man and thief. . ."

- (A) Existentialism
- (B) Structuralism
- (C) Humanism
- (D) Gestalt
- (E) Behaviorism

33 Which classic study forms the basis for social (observational) learning?

- (A) Ivan Pavlov . . . salivating dogs
- (B) B.F. Skinner . . . key-pecking pigeons
- (C) John Garcia . . . nauseous rats
- (D) John Watson . . . Little Albert
- (E) Albert Bandura . . . Bobo doll

34 Social learning experiments on the modeling of aggressive behavior have demonstrated that

- (A) children are not affected by watching violence on television
- (B) abusive parenting accounts for most children's aggressive acts
- (C) children can develop aggressive behavior simply by watching others perform aggressive acts
- (D) children's aggressive behavior must be reinforced for it to be repeated
- (E) children imitate aggressive behavior seen on television only if the media violence is performed by children