MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Conditioned taste aversions are found _______.
   A) only in nonhuman animals
   B) only in humans
   C) in virtually all animals
   D) in humans and other animals with a well-developed sense of taste

2) The process by which some stimuli, such as snakes, serve readily as conditioned stimuli for certain responses, such as fear in humans, is called _______.
   A) mental set
   B) response acquisition
   C) the diathesis-stress model
   D) preparedness

3) Pairing the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus on only a portion of the learning trials is called _______.
   A) partial reinforcement
   B) intermittent pairing
   C) shaping
   D) sporadic pairing

4) Classical conditioning has been demonstrated _______.
   A) in humans and in other animals.
   B) in all forms of animals except insects
   C) only in mammals
   D) only in dogs

5) Intense, irrational fears of particular things, activities, or situations are called _______.
   A) idiosyncrasies
   B) phobias
   C) response generalizations
   D) generalized anxieties

6) We associate the name _______ most closely with classical conditioning.
   A) B. F. Skinner
   B) Albert Bandura
   C) E. L. Thorndike
   D) Ivan Pavlov

7) Ivan Pavlov is most closely associated with _______.
   A) classical conditioning
   B) vicarious learning
   C) the Law of Effect
   D) operant conditioning

8) The person most closely associated with the development of desensitization therapy is _______.
   A) B. F. Skinner
   B) John B. Watson
   C) Joseph Wolpe
   D) Sigmund Freud

9) In the experiment with Little Albert, the unconditioned response was fear of the _______.
   A) loud noise
   B) rat
   C) laboratory
   D) experimenter
10) Desensitization therapy is most closely related to _______.  
A) classical conditioning  
B) observational learning  
C) operant conditioning  
D) avoidance learning

11) In the experiment with Little Albert, the unconditioned stimulus was the _______.  
A) loud noise  
B) experimenter  
C) rat  
D) laboratory

12) The transfer of a response from a natural stimulus to another, previously neutral stimulus, is called _______.  
A) modeling  
B) operant conditioning  
C) desensitization  
D) classical conditioning

13) Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A) We develop phobias to some things much more easily than other things.  
B) People develop phobias to just about everything.  
C) Phobias can be learned through classical conditioning.  
D) Phobias are irrational fears of things.

14) Mary Cover Jones first demonstrated that children's fears can be _______.  
A) learned through operant conditioning  
B) learned through classical conditioning  
C) unlearned through operant conditioning  
D) unlearned through classical conditioning

15) An originally neutral stimulus that is paired with an unconditioned stimulus and eventually produces the desired response when presented alone is a(n) _______.  
A) conditioned stimulus  
B) antecedent  
C) reinforcer  
D) unconditioned stimulus

16) After conditioning, the response an organism produces when only a conditioned stimulus is presented is a(n) _______.  
A) vicarious response  
B) conditioned response  
C) unconditioned response  
D) reflex

17) A response that takes place in an organism whenever an unconditioned stimulus occurs is a(n) _______.  
A) conditioned response  
B) reflex  
C) vicarious response  
D) unconditioned response

18) A researcher trains a dog to salivate to the sound of a bell by pairing the ringing of the bell with the presentation of meat. This type of learning is known as _______.  
A) vicarious learning  
B) cognitive learning  
C) operant conditioning  
D) classical conditioning
19) The type of learning in which reflexive behaviors that would automatically follow one type of stimulus are elicited by different, formerly neutral stimuli, is called _______.
   A) operant conditioning  B) classical conditioning
   C) vicarious learning    D) cognitive restructuring

20) Researchers have discovered that many autoimmune disorders can be successfully controlled without drug treatments through the use of _______ procedures.
   A) vicarious learning    B) desensitization
   C) classical conditioning D) operant conditioning

21) The use of intermittent pairing _______ the rate of learning while it _______ the final strength of the learned response.
   A) reduces; reduces      B) increases; increases
   C) reduces; increases    D) increases; reduces

22) An experimenter attempting to classically condition a new behavior in a dog unintentionally presents the CS without the US several times during the conditioning process. She finds that this intermittent pairing _______.
   A) increases the rate of learning but decreases the strength of the final learned response
   B) has no effect on the rate of learning or the strength of the final learned response
   C) increases the rate of learning and the strength of the final learned response
   D) reduces the rate of learning and the strength of the final learned response

23) In the Watson and Rayner study of Little Albert, the white rat was the _______ and the loud noise was the _______.
   A) CS; US      B) CS; CR    C) US; UR    D) US; CS

24) An experimenter finds that a certain male subject always has an increased heartbeat when he hears a certain piece of music. The experimenter sounds a buzzer and then plays the piece of music. The experimenter repeats this procedure until the man responds with an increased heartbeat to the sound of the buzzer alone. In this situation, the conditioned response is _______.
   A) an increased heartbeat
   B) the piece of music
   C) the sound of the buzzer
   D) listening to the music

25) By pairing the ringing of a bell with the presentation of meat, Pavlov trained dogs to salivate to the sound of a bell even when no meat was presented. In this experiment, salivation to the bell was the _______.
   A) unconditioned stimulus
   B) conditioned stimulus
   C) conditioned response
   D) unconditioned response.

26) By pairing the ringing of a bell with the presentation of meat, Pavlov trained dogs to salivate to the sound of a bell even when no meat was presented. In this experiment, the ringing of the bell was the _______.
   A) unconditioned response
   B) conditioned stimulus
   C) conditioned response
   D) unconditioned stimulus
27) By pairing the ringing of a bell with the presentation of meat, Pavlov trained dogs to salivate to the sound of a bell even when no meat was presented. In this experiment, the presentation of the meat was the _______.

   A) unconditioned response   B) conditioned stimulus
   C) conditioned response    D) unconditioned stimulus

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

28) Ringing a bell usually makes a dog's mouth water. 28) _____

29) Classical conditioning is only effective in humans when they are infants. 29) _____

30) In classical conditioning, intermittent pairing reduces both the rate of learning and the final level of learning achieved. 30) _____

31) Watson's Little Albert study demonstrated the effectiveness of classical conditioning in humans. 31) _____

32) Some behaviors, such as food aversion, take much longer to learn by classical conditioning than others. 32) _____

33) Learning by classical conditioning plays a significant role in the lives of most animals. 33) _____

34) Classical conditioning usually occurs after only one pairing of the US and the CS. 34) _____
Answer Key
Testname: CH 5 CC QUIZ PRACTICE

1) D
2) D
3) B
4) A
5) B
6) D
7) A
8) C
9) A
10) A
11) A
12) D
13) B
14) D
15) A
16) B
17) D
18) D
19) B
20) C
21) A
22) D
23) A
24) A
25) C
26) B
27) D
28) FALSE
29) FALSE
30) TRUE
31) TRUE
32) FALSE
33) TRUE
34) FALSE