Chapter 5 OC (operant conditioning) quiz practice

Name___________________________________
Period________
Date_________

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

1) Thorndike was known for his work with _______.
   A) monkeys  B) a Skinner box  C) modeling  D) a puzzle box

2) Each of the following is true of biofeedback EXCEPT _______.
   A) it does not work for everyone
   B) it has become a well-established treatment for a variety of medical problems
   C) learning biofeedback techniques is quick, simple, and easy
   D) it can be used to help people control their brain waves

3) Which of the following statements is true?
   A) Punishment should be applied intermittently.
   B) Punishment usually enhances the learning process.
   C) Punishment does not always work.
   D) The effectiveness of punishment depends solely on its force.

4) The person most closely associated with research on learned helplessness is _______.
   A) Thorndike  B) Bandura  C) Wolpe  D) Seligman

5) Failure to take steps to avoid or escape from an unpleasant or aversive stimulus that occurs as a result of previous exposure to unavoidable painful stimuli is called _______.
   A) aversive conditioning  B) vicarious learning
   C) avoidance learning  D) learned helplessness

6) Which of the following statements about punishment is NOT true?
   A) Punishment does not always work.
   B) Effective punishment is consistent punishment.
   C) Effective punishment is swift punishment.
   D) The effectiveness of punishment depends primarily on its force.

7) Punishment is particularly useful in situations in which a behavior is _______ and must be changed _______.
   A) dangerous; quickly  B) harmless; quickly
   C) harmless; gradually  D) dangerous; gradually

8) Any event whose presence decreases the likelihood that ongoing behavior will recur is _______.
   A) an aversive stimulus  B) negative reinforcement
   C) punishment  D) a secondary reinforcer
9) Each of the following makes punishment more effective **EXCEPT** when it is _______.
   A) consistent  B) arbitrary  C) swift  D) sufficient

10) When someone uses punishment to change a behavior, the probability of the behavior occurring is likely to _______.
   A) increase  B) decrease  C) generalize  D) remain the same

11) Which of the following statements is true?
   A) Positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement serve to increase the occurrence of a given behavior whereas punishment serves to decrease its occurrence.
   B) Positive reinforcement serves to increase the occurrence of a given behavior whereas negative reinforcement and punishment serve to decrease its occurrence.
   C) Positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, and punishment all serve to increase the occurrence of a given behavior.
   D) Positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, and punishment all serve to decrease the occurrence of a given behavior.

12) The basic difference between punishment and reinforcement boils down to a difference between _______.
   A) conditioned and unconditioned stimuli  B) presenting and removing stimuli  C) decreasing and increasing response rates  D) stimuli and responses

13) _______ reinforcers result in the learning of new behaviors or the strengthening of existing ones.
   A) Negative, but not positive  B) Neither positive nor negative  C) Positive and negative  D) Positive, but not negative

14) Which of the following would probably be the most productive method to follow in order to teach a monkey a very complicated or difficult behavior pattern?
   A) Wait for the behavior to occur and then provide a large reward.
   B) Use discrimination training.
   C) Use higher-order conditioning.
   D) Reward simple behaviors that approximate the desired behavior, then require closer and closer approximation for further reward.

15) A box used in operant conditioning of animals, which limits the available responses and thus increases the likelihood that the desired response will occur, is called a _______ box.
   A) response  B) Watson  C) trial  D) Skinner

16) There are _______ kinds of reinforcers.
   A) five  B) two  C) four  D) three
17) Operant conditioning operates on the principle that behaviors occur more often when they are _______.
   A) ignored B) punished C) reinforced D) modeled

18) Instrumental conditioning is another term for _______.
   A) classical conditioning B) vicarious learning C) operant conditioning D) cognitive restructuring

19) According to the law of effect, a behavior is MOST likely to be repeated when it is _______.
   A) followed by reinforcement B) paired with a neutral stimulus C) ignored D) preceded by reinforcement

20) Kevin is a good student. He studies hard because when he does he gets the teacher’s approval.
   His studying behavior was probably learned through _______.
   A) operant conditioning B) trial and error C) generalization D) classical conditioning

21) Which of the following is NOT an example of operantly learned behavior?
   A) a dog blinking its eyes after a flash of light is presented
   B) a rat pressing a bar after avoiding a shock for this behavior
   C) a child doing her homework after she receives her teacher’s approval for her behavior
   D) a rat pressing a bar after receiving food for this behavior

22) An operant conditioning technique in which a learner gains control over some biological response is _______.
   A) social learning B) biofeedback C) preparedness D) contingency training

23) College students faced with unsolvable problems eventually give up and make only half hearted attempts to solve new problems, even when the new problems can be solved easily. This behavior is probably due to _______.
   A) contingency blocking B) latent learning C) response generalization D) learned helplessness

24) Each of the following is true of learned helplessness EXCEPT _______.
   A) once established it generalizes to new situations
   B) it decreases motivation to try different responses that might bring relief from an unpleasant situation
   C) success in solving new problems is quite effective in eliminating it
   D) it can be found in both people and animals

25) Superstitious behaviors are MOST commonly learned through _______.
   A) vicarious learning B) operant conditioning C) subliminal learning D) classical conditioning
26) Punishment is a(n) _______ controller of behavior.
   A) powerful   B) ineffective   C) sporadic   D) weak

27) Presenting an aversive stimulus to eliminate undesired behavior is an example of _______.
   A) negative reinforcement   B) positive reinforcement
   C) shaping   D) punishment

28) Skinner found that if he randomly presented rewards to pigeons in a Skinner box, the pigeons _______.
   A) developed a series of superstitious behaviors
   B) developed a series of trial and error behaviors in an attempt to get the reward
   C) refused to eat the food
   D) ceased all movement until the food pellets were randomly presented for a second time

29) A child is praised for using his fork instead of his fingers to eat some spaghetti. This is an example of _______ reinforcement.
   A) higher-order   B) secondary   C) extrinsic   D) positive

30) In negative reinforcement, the _______ of a(n) _______ stimulus follows a response and changes the likelihood of that response reoccurring.
   A) onset; pleasant   B) termination; pleasant
   C) termination; aversive   D) onset; aversive

31) When someone uses negative reinforcement to change a behavior, the behavior is likely to _______.
   A) occur more frequently   B) occur at the same rate
   C) occur less frequently   D) completely stop

32) A child is scolded for using his fingers instead of his fork to eat some spaghetti. The scolding stops when he picks up his fork. Stopping the scolding is an example of _______ reinforcement.
   A) tertiary   B) positive   C) secondary   D) negative

33) A reinforcer that adds something rewarding to a situation is a(n) _______ reinforcer.
   A) additive   B) positive   C) secondary   D) primary

34) Changing behavior through the reinforcement of successive approximations of a desired response is called _______.
   A) modeling   B) classical conditioning
   C) shaping   D) negative reinforcement

35) The two researchers most closely associated with operant conditioning are _______.
   A) Bandura and Ellis   B) Freud and Perls
   C) Pavlov and Watson   D) Skinner and Thorndike
36) Any stimulus that follows a behavior and increases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated is called a _______.
   A) reinforcer  B) situational artifact
   C) higher-order conditioner  D) cue

37) Spontaneous, voluntary behaviors that you engage in by choice are called _______ behaviors.
   A) operant  B) latent  C) vicarious  D) manifest

38) The idea that a behavior will increase or decrease based on the consequences that follow that behavior is crucial to _______.
   A) insight learning  B) operant conditioning
   C) vicarious learning  D) classical conditioning

39) An example of a behavior that is learned through operant conditioning is _______.
   A) cleaning up your room to get your parents’ approval
   B) pulling one’s hand away from a flame
   C) sneezing in response to dust
   D) blinking in response to a flash of light

40) A problem with avoidance training is that _______.
   A) its effects tend to last only for a short time
   B) it tends to take effect when it is too late to make a difference in avoiding the problem situation
   C) the learned behavior sometimes persists when it is no longer effective or necessary
   D) it tends to produce latent learning

41) Research on the use of rewards to facilitate learning indicates that _______.
   A) linking rewards to learning reduces creativity but not motivation
   B) even when used properly, linking rewards to learning actually reduces natural motivation and creativity
   C) linking rewards to learning does not compromise either motivation or creativity
   D) linking rewards to learning reduces motivation but not creativity

42) A reinforcer that removes something unpleasant from a situation is a(n) _______ reinforcer.
   A) negative  B) primary  C) secondary  D) positive

43) Nagging someone to do something until they do it is an example of _______.
   A) punishment  B) positive reinforcement
   C) aversive conditioning  D) negative reinforcement

44) Positive reinforcement _______ the likelihood that the behavior preceding it will happen again while negative reinforcement _______ the likelihood that the preceding behavior will happen again.
   A) decreases; decreases
   B) increases; increases
   C) increases; decreases
   D) decreases; increases
45) Any event whose reduction or termination increases the likelihood that an ongoing behavior will recur is a(n) _______.  
A) negative reinforcer 
B) positive reinforcer 
C) antecedent 
D) punisher 

46) Any stimulus that follows a behavior and decreases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated is called a(n) _______.  
A) negative reinforcer 
B) punisher 
C) antecedent 
D) aversive stimulus 

47) Emitted, voluntary behavior is BEST modified by _______.  
A) trial and error 
B) classical conditioning 
C) operant conditioning 
D) aversive conditioning 

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

48) The step-by-step reinforcement of partial responses is called shaping.  

49) Punishment alone works better than punishment combined with reinforcement of the desired behavior.  

50) Punishment is the same as negative reinforcement.  

51) The law of effect is the same thing as classical conditioning.  

52) A reinforcer can be anything that, when presented after a response, increases the likelihood of the response being repeated.  

53) A crucial element of classical conditioning is emitted behavior.  

54) Negative reinforcement results in the extinction of previously learned behaviors.
Answer Key
Testname: CH 5 OC QUIZ PRACTICE

1) D
2) C
3) C
4) D
5) D
6) D
7) A
8) C
9) B
10) B
11) A
12) C
13) C
14) D
15) D
16) B
17) C
18) C
19) A
20) A
21) A
22) B
23) D
24) C
25) B
26) A
27) D
28) A
29) D
30) C
31) A
32) D
33) B
34) C
35) D
36) A
37) A
38) B
39) A
40) C
41) C
42) A
43) D
44) B
45) A
46) B
47) C
48) TRUE
49) FALSE

10/28/2011  7
Answer Key
Testname: CH 5 OC QUIZ PRACTICE

50) FALSE
51) FALSE
52) TRUE
53) FALSE
54) FALSE