

DISCOVERING PSYCHOLOGY

LEARNING

Directions: This will be due at the end of this film. You are to answer the following questions. The concepts are presented chronologically during the film.

1. According to the film, what is a reflex?
2. What is a fixed action pattern?
3. What two things related to learning seem to separate humans from the rest of the animal world?
4. What three things did Pavlov use as conditioned stimuli for his experiment?
5. What has Pavlov's discovery become known as?
6. According to the film, when does conditioning take place?
7. Pavlov's conclusion was that any perceived _____ can illicit any _____.
8. How was classical conditioning used to accidental kill the ice in the experiment?
9. What was Thorndyke's brand of conditioning called?
10. What is the basic law of effect?
11. Who was little Albert?
12. Who was Mary Jones?
13. What are Skinner's ABC's?
A: _____
B: _____
C: _____
14. What was the Skinner Box?
15. A behavior that operates on the environment is called an _____ behavior.
16. Which schedule of reinforcement seems to be the best?
17. How are agoraphobics treated using behavioral therapy?

Unit Eight

Learning

Directions: match each concept to the appropriate statement, and write the corresponding letter in the space provided. Be ready to justify your answers.

1. _____ when an organism responds to a new stimulus that is similar to the original conditioned stimulus
2. _____ rewarding consequences that follow a behavior is positive _____
3. _____ the conditioned response lessens in strength when the unconditioned stimulus stops being presented
4. _____ reinforcement that depends on a specified quantity of responses
5. _____ the number of responses needed for reinforcement changes
6. _____ the process of reinforcement used to sculpt new responses from old ones
7. _____ an event that leads to a certain, predictable response
8. _____ an event that, after training, leads to a learned response
9. _____ a learned response
10. _____ conditioning that results when a person's old response becomes attached to a new stimulus is _____ conditioning
11. _____ learning from the consequence of behavior is _____ conditioning
12. _____ the mental processes involved in learning is _____ learning
13. _____ conditioning that results from unpleasant consequences
14. _____ systematic application of learning principles to change people's actions and feelings is behavior _____
15. _____ conditioning in which a person's behavior prevents an unpleasant situation from occurring is _____ conditioning
16. _____ a mental picture learned from repeated experience and exploration
17. _____ learning resulting from observation and imitation
18. _____ conditioning that causes an unpleasant event to stop
19. _____ If a person has many experiences in which his or her actions have no effect, he or she is likely to experience learned _____.
20. _____ said learning involved mental and mechanical processes

Concepts

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. AVERSIVE CONTROL | B. AVOIDANCE | C. CLASSICAL | D. COGNITIVE |
| E. COGNITIVE MAP | F. CONDITIONED RESPONSE | G. CONDITIONED STIMULUS | H. DESENSITIZATION |
| I. ESCAPE | J. EXTINCTION | K. FIXED-RATIO | L. GENERALIZATION |
| M. HELPLESSNESS | N. MODELING | O. MODIFICATION | P. OPERANT |
| Q. REINFORCEMENT | R. SHAPING | S. SKINNER | T. TOLMAN |
| U. UR | V. US | W. VARIABLE-RATIO | X. WATSON |

Unit Eight

Learning

DIRECTIONS: Define or explain the significance of each of the following concepts. These concepts are directly taken from the Chapter Test.

AVERSIVE CONTROL

AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING

BANDURA, ALBERT

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

CHAINING

CLASSICAL CONDITIONING

COGNITIVE LEARNING

COGNITIVE MAP

CONDITIONED RESPONSE

CONDITIONED STIMULUS

COUNTERCONDITIONING

CR

CS

DISCRIMINATION

ESCAPE CONDITIONING

EXTINCTION

FIXED-INTERVAL SCHEDULE

FIXED-RATIO SCHEDULE

FLOODING

GENERALIZATION

HOW IS CLASSICAL CONDITIONING USEFUL?

LATENT LEARNING

LEARNED HELPLESSNESS

LEARNING

MODELING

NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT

NEUTRAL STIMULUS

OBSERVATIONAL LEARNING

OPERANT CONDITIONING

PAVLOV, IVAN

POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT

PQ4R

PRIMARY REINFORCER

PROGRAMMED LEARNING

PUNISHMENT

RAYNOR, ROSALIE

REINFORCEMENT

RESPONSE CHAIN

SECONDARY REINFORCER

SHAPING

SKINNER BOX

SKINNER, B. F.

SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY

SYSTEMATIC DESENSITIZATION

TASTE AVERSION

TOKEN ECONOMY

UNCONDITIONED STIMULUS

UR

US

WATSON, JOHN B

Unit Eight

Learning

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

Across

2. In _____ reinforcement, a behavior is not reinforced every time it occurs.
4. The reinforcement of a behavior every time the behavior occurs is called a _____ reinforcement.
8. Learning to flee from an uncomfortable stimulus is called _____ conditioning.
9. Types of partial reinforcement schedules are fixed-interval, _____-interval, fixed-ratio, and variable-ratio schedules.
10. The automatic reaction is called the unconditional _____.
13. _____ psychologists believe that people learn something by thinking about it or by watching others.
14. A conditioned response is a learned response to a stimulus that was previously _____, or meaningless.
16. An _____ stimulus is a stimulus that causes a response that is automatic, not learned.
17. Psychologists usually prefer to use _____ desensitization to help people overcome their fears rather than flooding.
19. The _____ of responding in the same ways to stimuli that seem to be similar, even if they aren't is called Generalization.
20. Through repeated association with meat, the bell became a _____ stimulus, or a conditioned stimulus.
22. The act of responding differently to stimuli that are not similar to each other is called _____.
24. The father of behaviorism is John B. _____.
25. A _____ is something that produces a reaction.
26. The type of conditioning in which one stimulus calls forth a conditioned response is called _____ conditioning.
29. Physiologist Ivan Pavlov pioneered research in classical conditioning in a famous experiment with _____.
30. Systematic Desensitization is a type of counterconditioning that is used to treat the effects of a _____.
31. Mary Carver _____ became the first behavioral therapist as she popularized the concept of counterconditioning.
32. A _____ aversion is a learned avoidance to a particular food.
34. The fate of Little _____ is unclear.
35. A sequence of responses are called a response _____.
37. In _____, a pleasant stimulus is paired repeatedly with a fearful one, counteracting the fear.
38. The process by which a stimulus increases the chances that the preceding behavior will occur again refers to _____.

Down

1. Learning by observing and imitating the behavior of others is called _____ learning.
3. Money, _____, and social approval are all types of secondary reinforcers.
5. A timetable for when and how often reinforcement for a particular behavior occurs is called a _____ of reinforcement.
6. In positive reinforcement, a _____ is reinforced because a person receives something he or she wants following the behavior.
7. In classical conditioning, the conditioned responses are often _____ biological behaviors.
11. The disappearance of a conditioned response when an unconditioned stimulus no longer follows a conditioned stimulus.
12. Bandura is most famous for the study of Modeling in which he used a _____ clown and some children.
15. Reinforcers that acquire their value through being paired with established reinforcers are called _____.
18. The type of learning that involves stimulus-response connections is called _____.
21. Techniques of operant conditioning are widely used in the field of _____.
23. In Pavlov's experiment, the dogs' salivation in response to the bell was a _____ response.
26. Psychologist B.F. Skinner developed many of the principles of operant _____.
27. Learning to stay away from an uncomfortable stimulus is called _____ conditioning.
28. As they are removed, things like discomfort, fear, and social disapproval are examples of negative _____.
30. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow are called _____.
33. A way of teaching complex behaviors in which one first reinforces small steps in the right direction is called _____.
36. Reinforcers that function due to the biological makeup of the organism are called _____ reinforcers.