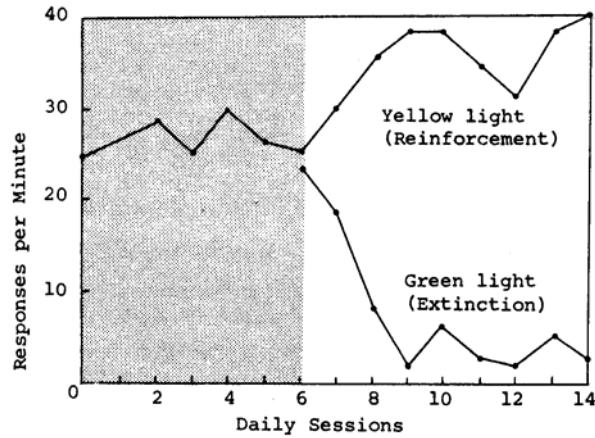


GRE questions related to basic learning principles

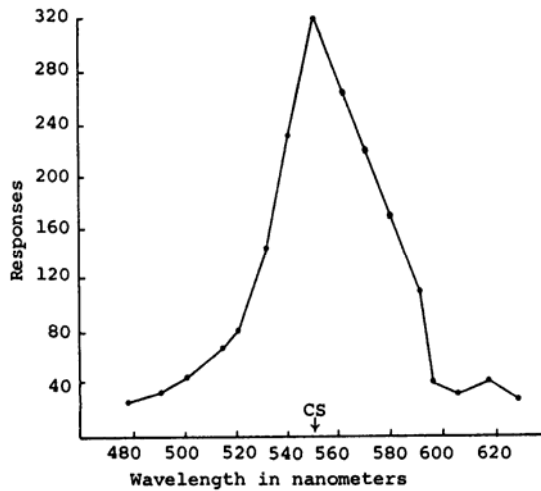
1. The law of effect was first formulated by:
A. E.L. Thorndike B. B.F. Skinner
C. H. Rachlin D. W. Wundt
E. A. Bandura
2. According to association theory, behavior:
A. is a function of reinforcement.
B. is a function of motivation and performance.
C. can be attributed to modeling.
D. consists of associations made between responses and stimuli.
E. consists of associations between responses and reinforcements
3. Organization theory uses theories of reinforcement to increase worker efficiency and satisfaction. According to reinforcement theory, the best time to reward a worker is:
A. at the end of the year in the form of a bonus.
B. never.
C. when he first begins work in the company.
D. immediately before a task is performed.
E. immediately after a task has been performed.
4. In our society, money is an example of:
A. primary reinforcer
B. secondary (conditioned) reinforcer.
C. socio/reinforcer.
D. negative reinforcer.
E. simple operant.
5. Second-order conditioning is an important phenomenon because it demonstrates how an originally neutral CS used in the first-order conditioning can assume the properties of a (an):
A. first-order conditioning stimulus.
B. instrumental stimulus.
C. reinforcer.
D. positive reward.
E. negative reward
6. Which of the following statements is false?
A. If a child is rewarded for random, aggressive behavior, chances are good that the behavior will be repeated.
B. If a child is punished for acting aggressively, the likelihood of that behavior reoccurring is lessened.
C. If aggression is reinforced irregularly, the aggressive behavior is gradually discouraged.
D. both B and C.
E. none of the above.
7. The first systematic study of operant conditioning was performed in 1938 by:
A. E.L. Thorndike B. B.F. Skinner
C. Miller and Dollard D. A. Bandura.
E. I. Pavlov.
8. The reinforcement schedule that yields the lowest performance is the:
A. fixed-ratio schedule.
B. variable-ratio schedule.
C. fixed-interval schedule.
D. variable-interval schedule.
E. intermittent reinforcement schedule.

9. A rat is trained to run through a maze for food. After several days, extinction is begun by removing the food. Eventually, the rat quits running. After a delay of several days, the rat is again placed in the maze (without food) and runs through the maze again for a while. What is his process called?
- A. resensitization.
 - B. spontaneous recovery
 - C. partial extinction.
 - D. renewed response recover.
 - E. generalization.
10. The ethologist who spent several years studying the problem-solving abilities of chimpanzees was:
- A. Margaret Mead
 - B. Wolfgang Kohler
 - C. Joy Adamson
 - D. Aldous Huxley
 - E. Erik Erikson.
11. The matching law in animal learning states that:
- A. only highly preferred reinforcers can be used to reward less preferred responses.
 - B. only less preferred reinforcers can be used to reward highly preferred responses.
 - C. only behavior that “matches,” that is, is somehow related to the reinforcer will be learned.
 - D. rates of response are relative to rates of reinforcement.
 - E. none of the above.
12. An approving comment made by a boss to his employer is an example of:
- A. generalized reinforcement.
 - B. conditioned reinforcement.
 - C. primary reinforcement.
 - D. social reinforcement.
 - E. positive reinforcement.
13. The behavioral modification technique which uses repeated exposure to aversive stimuli or disturbing scenes to extinguish the emotional responses associated with those stimuli is:
- A. systematic desensitization.
 - B. implosive therapy.
 - C. reciprocal inhibition.
 - D. token economy system.
 - E. negative reinforcement.
14. The Law of Effect is concerned with the effects of:
- A. hormones in behavior.
 - B. internal drive states on behavior.
 - C. rewards and punishments on behavior.
 - D. activity states on behavior.
 - E. perceptual learning techniques.
15. The Skinner box is used for studies of:
- A. chaining behavior.
 - B. forward conditioning.
 - C. classical conditioning.
 - D. operant conditioning.
 - E. second-order conditioning.
16. In the technique of shaping behavior, which form of reinforcement is used?
- A. differential reinforcement.
 - B. positive reinforcement.
 - C. neutral acknowledgement.
 - D. negative reinforcement.
 - E. punishment procedures.
17. A child who wins a game and gains peer approval is receiving:
- A. primary reinforcement.
 - B. secondary reinforcement.
 - C. social reinforcement
 - D. A and B
 - E. B and C

18. Another name for the successive method of approximation is:
- A. reinforcement.
 - B. shaping.
 - C. fixed reinforcement.
 - D. chaining.
 - E. operant conditioning.
19. Which of the following reinforcement schedules has the lowest yield of performance?
- A. fixed-ratio schedule
 - B. variable-ratio schedule.
 - C. fixed-interval schedule.
 - D. variable-interval schedule
 - E. systematic-interval schedule.
20. The learning theory explanation of acquired motives is based upon:
- A. sublimation
 - B. secondary reinforcement.
 - C. primary reinforcement.
 - D. cognitive dissonance.
 - E. response to salient stimuli
21. Slot machines are an example of which type of reinforcement schedule?
- A. fixed-interval
 - B. variable-ratio
 - C. fixed-ratio
 - D. frustration-aggression therapy.
 - E. instrumental aggression.
22. The experimental chamber called the Skinner box is used for many studies of:
- A. habituation.
 - B. latent habituation.
 - C. operant conditioning.
 - D. backward conditioning.
 - E. sensitization control.
23. According to John B. Watson, complex learning was considered to be:
- A. the chaining of conditioned reflexes.
 - B. associative learning of behavior.
 - C. simultaneous conditioning of responses.
 - D. second-order conditioning of behavior.
 - E. higher-order conditioning of behavior.
24. Which of the following psychologists studied the tool use of apes?
- A. Tolman
 - B. Kohler
 - C. Lewin
 - D. Wundt
 - E. Watson
25. Avoidance conditioning can produce:
- A. active avoidance.
 - B. extinction
 - C. passive avoidance.
 - D. suppression.
 - E. A and C
26. The Law of Effect suggests that:
- A. practice produces learning.
 - B. performance does not indicate learning.
 - C. there must be practice and purpose for learning.
 - D. neither practice nor reward are important to learning.
 - E. reinforcement affects behavior.
27. Which name doesn't belong in this group?
- A. Kohler
 - B. Tolman
 - C. Hull
 - D. Watson
 - E. Thorndike



28. The graph above depicts the response pattern for a pigeon's pecking to a yellow light. Note what happens on day 6 with the introduction of the green light. The pigeon's response to the lights after 3 days shows that it learned:
- A. stimulus generalization.
 - B. stimulus discrimination.
 - C. perceptual differences.
 - D. operant conditioning.
 - E. negative reinforcement



29. The gradient in the preceding figure is shown for a group of pigeons trained to peck a button illuminated with a 550 nanometer light, and then presented with test buttons of several colors ranging from 480 to 620 nanometers. This gradient depicts the principle of:
- A. Skinnerian learning techniques
 - B. backward conditioning.
 - C. forward conditioning.
 - D. higher-order learning
 - E. stimulus generalization
30. In negative reinforcement,
- A. an aversive stimulus is administered.
 - B. a pleasing stimulus is removed.
 - C. response learning is faster than escape training.
 - D. an aversive stimulus is removed.
 - E. response learning is slower than escape training.

31. The reinforcement schedule which would most probably lead to the strongest and most lasting response is:
- A. variable-interval.
 - B. fixed-interval.
 - C. fixed-ratio.
 - D. variable-ratio.
 - E. both A and D.
32. Which name doesn't belong in this group?
- A. Kohler
 - B. Tolman
 - C. Hull
 - D. Watson
 - E. Thorndike
33. Omission training uses:
- A. reward to elicit a desired response.
 - B. negative reinforcement to increase the frequency of a desired response.
 - C. unpleasant stimuli to stop an undesired response.
 - D. reward to get the learner to withhold a response that is not desired.
 - E. none of the above.
34. Systematic desensitization operates on the basic assumption that:
- A. all phobias are undesirable behaviors that are unconsciously positively reinforced.
 - B. most neurotic patterns are conditioned anxiety responses.
 - C. the ego sometimes develops bizarre neurotic patterns to deal with anxiety caused by the id-superego conflict.
 - D. the best way to eliminate an unwanted behavior is to merely remove the reinforcement for it.
 - E. both A and D.
35. *Beyond Freedom and Dignity*, a book which deals with the philosophical issues of operant conditioning, was written by:
- A. John B. Watson.
 - B. E.L. Thorndike.
 - C. Miller and Dollard.
 - D. A. Bandura
 - E. B.F. Skinner
36. Avoidance conditioning is characterized by:
- A. slow extinction.
 - B. rapid extinction.
 - C. response suppression.
 - D. response recover.
 - E. both A and C
37. Suppose a pigeon is trained to peck a key when a red light is presented on the key. Then the key color is changed to pink. If the pigeon pecks the pink key, what principle is illustrated?
- A. stimulus generalization.
 - B. response generalization.
 - C. primary reinforcement.
 - D. secondary reinforcement.
 - E. partial reinforcement.
38. Which operant conditioning procedure increases the rate of a response by terminating an aversive stimulus?
- A. positive reinforcement.
 - B. negative reinforcement
 - C. punishment
 - D. omission training.
 - E. shaping.
39. How are operant and classical conditioning different?
- A. Only operant conditioning requires voluntary behavior.
 - B. Only classical conditioning undergoes extinction.
 - C. Only operant conditioning involves a conditional stimulus.
 - D. Only classical conditioning involves a conditioned stimulus.
 - E. Only classical conditioning involves aversive stimuli.

40. A behaviorist would contend that depression is caused by:
- A. unconscious conflicts.
 - B. failure to learn the proper way to behave.
 - C. failure to become self actualized.
 - D. society labeling people as abnormal
 - E. life problems.
41. Which of the following leads to a decrease in the likelihood of a behavior occurring the future?
- A. shaping
 - B. negative reinforcement
 - C. continuous reinforcement.
 - D. omission training.
 - E. all operant conditioning methods.
42. The slowest rate of extinction is achieved with:
- A. partial reinforcement.
 - B. continuous reinforcement.
 - C. symbolic reinforcement.
 - D. primary reinforcement.
 - E. secondary reinforcement.
43. Suppose you observe at an Atlantic City casino that a slot machine pays off the first pull that comes after, on average, an interval of 15 minutes. What type of reinforcement schedule is this?
- A. fixed interval
 - B. variable interval.
 - C. fixed ratio
 - D. variable ratio
 - E. none of the above.
44. Another name for operant conditioning is:
- A. social learning
 - B. classical conditioning.
 - C. instrumental conditioning.
 - D. latent conditioning.
 - E. instinctive conditioning.
45. A slot machine operating on a Fixed Ratio 50 reinforcement schedule would pay a jackpot:
- A. the first time someone played it after 50 minutes had elapsed.
 - B. on the average of every 50 minutes.
 - C. after the 50th time it was played.
 - D. only during the first 50 plays.
 - E. continuously after the 50th play.
46. The cornerstone of behaviorism is the Law of Effect which states that behavior that is followed by a positive outcome will occur more often in the future. The person who formulated the law after doing research with cats and puzzle boxes was:
- A. Harry Harlow
 - B. Anton Mesmer
 - C. John Watson
 - D. B.F. Skinner
 - E. Edward Thorndike
47. The fact that we can probably get someone to drive us 50 miles if we promise them a dinner and a movie is an example of:
- A. the law of latency.
 - B. Premack's principle
 - C. Skinner's postulate.
 - D. Pavlov's theory of mutual returns.
 - E. a classically conditioned response.
48. In Wolfgang Kohler's experiments, a chimp is put in a cage containing three boxes and a banana suspended high above the animal's head. After first trying to jump up to reach the banana, the chimp looks around then stacks the three boxes so it can climb up to the banana. This is an example of:
- A. trial and error learning.
 - B. latent learning.
 - C. classical conditioning.
 - D. shaping.
 - E. insight learning.

49. Running indoors when it starts raining is an example of:
- A. positive reinforcement.
 - B. punishment.
 - C. escape.
 - D. secondary reinforcement.
 - E. a primary reinforcer.
50. Which of the following is an example of a conditioned reinforcer?
- A. sex
 - B. water
 - C. a bowling trophy
 - D. praise
 - E. all of the above.
51. Which of the following behaviors would drive reduction theory have trouble explaining?
- A. a dog drinking from its water bowl.
 - B. a human putting on a heavy sweater on a cold day.
 - C. a person who missed lunch having a snack.
 - D. a person riding on a roller coaster.
 - E. going to a restaurant for dinner.
52. A rat in a Skinner box has learned that pressing a lever will produce food pellets, but only if the light above the lever is on. The animal consistently presses the lever when the light is on. When it is turned off, the rat immediately walks away from the lever until the light is turned on again. The rat's behavior is an example of:
- A. generalization.
 - B. a fear of the dark phobia.
 - C. the phi phenomenon.
 - D. a discrimination.
 - E. classical conditioning.
53. Which of the following famous people insisted that psychology be restricted to observable behavior?
- A. Sigmund Freud.
 - B. Carl Rogers
 - C. Abraham Maslow
 - D. John B. Watson
 - E. Harry Stack Sullivan
54. You go to a restaurant and are given a table under a noisy fan. After awhile, you no longer notice the noise. This is an example of the phenomena of:
- A. habituation.
 - B. spontaneous recovery.
 - C. extinction
 - D. punishment.
 - E. latent learning
55. Biological constraints on learning refer to situations within which:
- A. you try to teach an animals to do something beyond its capabilities.
 - B. the experiment requires that the animal be restrained.
 - C. the instinctive behavior of the animal interferes with its performance.
 - D. drugs that retard learning are used.
 - E. normal animals are compared to drugged animals.
56. The _____ view believes that rewards, punishment, and vicarious learning shape personality.
- A. cognitive
 - B. humanistic
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. neurobiological
 - E. behavioral
57. A tennis instructor who first praises any serve that you get over the net but eventually reinforces only the best serves is using the behavioral technique called:
- A. shaping.
 - B. flooding.
 - C. systematic desensitization.
 - D. a fixed ratio schedule.
 - E. assertion training.
58. The behavioral explanation for smoking would be:
- A. a physiological need for nicotine.
 - B. you get attention and status among your smoking friends.

- C. it is a manifestation of the death wish.
 - D. it is a perception that smoking is glamorous.
 - E. it satisfies an id impulse.
59. An experimental procedure used to assess the cognitive abilities of animals is called:
- A. discrimination training.
 - B. second order conditioning.
 - C. escape-avoidance training.
 - D. matching-to-sample
 - E. chaining
60. A rat is trained to pick up a marble, carry it to a hole, and drop it in. The response turns on a light over a chain suspended from the ceiling of the Skinner box. Pulling the chain now causes a light to turn on over a lever mounted in the corner of the box. The rat now presses the lever and received a food pellet. The rat's behavior is under control of:
- A. second order conditioning.
 - B. backward classical conditioning.
 - C. a behavioral chain
 - D. a fixed ratio 3 schedule
 - E. a concurrent schedule
61. One rat (the master) is placed in an operant chamber with a running wheel. Occasionally a buzzer sounds for ten seconds and is followed by an electric shock. If the rat runs in the wheel during the buzzer-warning period, the buzzer turns off, and the shock is cancelled. The rat learns to avoid most but not all of the shocks. A second rat (the slave or yoked subject) is in an identical box except it has no control over the shocks. Whenever the master rat does not respond to the buzzer, both rats receive a shock. Which rat(s) develop ulcers, if any?
- A. the slave
 - B. the master
 - C. both
 - D. neither
 - E. the results are inconsistent.