151. What is one major difference between operant conditioning and classical conditioning?
   (A) Operant conditioning takes place as a result of some voluntary action, while classical conditioning takes place without choice.
   (B) Operant conditioning takes place before the response, while classical conditioning takes place after the response.
   (C) Operant conditioning is learned by association, while classical conditioning is learned by reinforcement.
   (D) Classical conditioning is part of social cognitive learning, while operant conditioning is not.
   (E) Classical conditioning has a stimulus but no response, while operant conditioning has both a stimulus and a response.

152. Suspending a basketball player for committing a flagrant foul is an example of:
   (A) Negative reinforcement
   (B) Positive reinforcement
   (C) Punishment
   (D) Primary reinforcement
   (E) Secondary reinforcement

153. A defendant is harassed and tortured until he confesses. This is an example of:
   (A) Positive reinforcement
   (B) Negative reinforcement
   (C) Punishment
   (D) Positive punishment
   (E) Negative punishment
154. Punishment can best be defined as:
(A) The reinforcement of a behavior every time it occurs
(B) Taking away something unpleasant when the subject performs the correct behavior
(C) An attempt to weaken a response by following it with something unpleasant
(D) Adding something unwanted when the subject is not doing the correct behavior and then stopping it when he or she displays the correct behavior
(E) Anything that comes to represent a primary reinforcer

155. Which of the following statements best explains E. L. Thorndike’s law of effect?
(A) Behaviors that are negatively reinforced are more likely to discontinue than behaviors that are punished.
(B) Receiving reinforcement every time a person performs a good deed, continuous reinforcement, will increase the likelihood that the person will continue that behavior.
(C) The stimuli of food, water, and sex are innately satisfying and require no learning.
(D) Behaviors are strengthened by positive consequences and weakened by negative ones.
(E) Behaviors are reinforced through primary reinforcers.

156. B. F. Skinner used his “Skinner Box” to work on a procedure in which the experimenter successfully reinforced behaviors, which led up to the desired behavior. This procedure is known as:
(A) Reinforcement
(B) Chaining
(C) Primary reinforcers
(D) Secondary reinforcers
(E) Shaping

157. Schedules of reinforcement have a direct effect on maintaining your behavior. Which of the following schedules of reinforcement is identified in this example: Calling a friend and getting a busy signal because he or she is frequently on the phone?
(A) Fixed interval
(B) Variable interval
(C) Fixed ratio
(D) Variable ratio
(E) Fixed variable
158. Which of the following is the best example of a negative reinforcement?
   (A) A child getting spanked for bad behavior
   (B) A kindergarten student being put in “time-out”
   (C) A teenager not being allowed to go to her friend’s party
   (D) A mother taking an aspirin to eliminate her headache
   (E) A father getting a speeding ticket

159. Which of the following best describes the basic principle behind operant conditioning?
   (A) The consequences one receives are directly based on his or her behavior.
   (B) The conditioned stimulus one responds to is called a conditioned response.
   (C) Continuous reinforcement is the best way to reinforce positive behavior.
   (D) To decrease undesired behaviors one must use negative punishment.
   (E) Negative reinforcement and punishment both equally help to rid unwanted behavior.

160. What is the goal of both positive and negative reinforcement?
   (A) To decrease the likelihood that a negative reinforcer will follow a behavior
   (B) To increase the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated
   (C) To decrease the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated
   (D) To ensure there are no negative consequences following the behavior
   (E) To add a primary reinforcer after someone does a proper behavior

161. Latent learning can best be described as:
   (A) Learning that depends on the mental process
   (B) Learning that is not immediately reflected in a behavior change
   (C) A learning technique that provides precise information about one’s inner bodily functions
   (D) Learning that is based on rewards and punishments
   (E) A type of learning that occurs after the behavior has already been done
162. Thorndike’s law of effect neglects the inner drives or motives that make learners pursue the “satisfying state,” allowing learners to reach their goals. Which of the following psychologists would have agreed with that statement?
(A) Kohler
(B) Pavlov
(C) Tolman
(D) Skinner
(E) Watson

163. Which of the following scenarios is the best example of a cognitive map?
(A) A dog sits by the window an hour before her owner should return home.
(B) A little girl remembers to get her jacket before leaving for school.
(C) A boy follows his big sister home on his bicycle.
(D) When asked for directions to his job, a man recites them in great detail.
(E) A teacher remembers all the names of her students.

164. Wolfgang Kohler conducted a series of experiments in which he placed a chimpanzee in a cage with a banana on the ground just out of his reach outside of the cage. After a period of inaction, the chimp suddenly grabbed the stick in the cage, poked it through the cage, and dragged the banana within reach. This type of learning is called:
(A) Insight
(B) Latent
(C) Cognitive
(D) Operant
(E) Observational

165. Harry Harlows’s goal was to get his monkeys to figure out that in any set of six trials, the food was always under the same box. Initially the monkeys chose the boxes randomly, sometimes finding food and sometimes not. However, after a while their behavior changed: after two consistent trials of finding the correct box, they continually went back to the same box. Harlow concluded that the monkeys had “learned how to learn.” According to Harlow the monkeys established:
(A) Cognitive maps
(B) Reinforcers
(C) Cognitive sets
(D) Learned maps
(E) Learning sets
166. Which of the following statements best exemplifies the idea behind social cognitive learning?

(A) Learning occurs when we see someone else being punished for a behavior.
(B) Learning is likely to happen whether we see someone else punished or rewarded for behavior.
(C) Learning occurs when we see someone else being rewarded for a behavior.
(D) Learning is simply based on observation.
(E) Learning is based on external rewards and behaviors.

167. In Albert Bandura’s “bobo” doll experiment, which group of children spontaneously acted aggressively toward the doll rather quickly?

(A) Model-reward condition
(B) Model-punished condition
(C) No-consequences condition
(D) Reward and punishment condition
(E) No condition

168. Devyn watches a violent television show and then pretends to shoot her brother Tyler with a toy pistol. A psychologist would say that Devyn has learned this behavior through:

(A) Operant conditioning
(B) Classical conditioning
(C) Vicarious learning
(D) Latent learning
(E) Learning set

169. Which of the following psychologists would argue that learning can take place when someone is watching another person and performs that behavior even when not reinforced?

(A) Edward Tolman
(B) Wolfgang Kohler
(C) B. F. Skinner
(D) John Watson
(E) Albert Bandura
170. Which of the following responses is not learned through operant conditioning?
(A) Shelly gets $50 after getting a 90 percent in her math class.
(B) A pigeon learns to peck a disc to get food pellets.
(C) A dog learns to turn in circles for a reward.
(D) A baby takes his first steps.
(E) A horse jumps over a fence to avoid an electric shock.

171. Joey is refusing to complete his homework on time. After learning about Joey's love of trains, Mrs. Anderson promises to reward Joey with a Thomas and Friends video upon completion of his next two homework assignments. This is an example of:
(A) Positive reinforcement
(B) Generalization
(C) Insight
(D) Latent learning
(E) The Premack Principle

172. While taking his math placement exam, Spencer became stuck on one problem. With only five minutes left, he suddenly arrived at the answer. This is an example of:
(A) Latent learning
(B) Insight
(C) Learning set
(D) Abstract learning
(E) Operant conditioning

173. After several attempts at escape with no success, the electrically shocked dogs give up. At that moment the gates open and the dogs could simply walk out, but they don't; instead they just sit there. This could most likely be explained by the concept of:
(A) Latent learning
(B) Spontaneous recovery
(C) Vicarious learning
(D) Learned helplessness
(E) Intrinsic motivation
174. After overcoming her fear of the dentist, Jada finds out she needs a root canal. On her way to the dentist’s office, her old fears and anxieties return and she begins to panic. This is an example of:
   (A) Generalization
   (B) Spontaneous recovery
   (C) Discrimination
   (D) Insight
   (E) Classical conditioning

175. Salina receives a one-thousand-dollar bonus at her job after she sold the most cars this month. The one-thousand-dollar bonus is an example of a:
   (A) Primary reinforcer
   (B) Secondary reinforcer
   (C) Partial reinforcer
   (D) Continual reinforcer
   (E) Total reinforcer