## Operant Conditioning Reading Quiz

1. Learning associations between one's own personal actions and resulting events is most relevant to the process of:
   - A) classical conditioning.
   - B) latent learning.
   - C) observational learning.
   - D) operant conditioning.
   - E) cognition.

2. B. F. Skinner's work elaborated what E. L. Thorndike had called:
   - A) shaping.
   - B) behaviorism.
   - C) observational learning.
   - D) the law of effect.
   - E) latent learning.

3. A Skinner box is a(n):
   - A) soundproofed cubicle in which organisms are classically conditioned in the absence of distracting noise.
   - B) aversive or punishing event that decreases the occurrence of certain undesirable behaviors.
   - C) “slot machine” used to study the effects of partial reinforcement on human gambling practices.
   - D) chamber containing a bar or key that an animal can manipulate to obtain a reward.
   - E) television projection device designed for use in laboratory studies of observational learning.

4. Five-year-old Trevor is emotionally disturbed and refuses to communicate with anyone. To get him to speak, his teacher initially gives him candy for any utterance, then only for a clearly spoken word, and finally only for a complete sentence. The teacher is using the method of:
   - A) secondary reinforcement.
   - B) delayed reinforcement.
   - C) spontaneous recovery.
   - D) shaping.
   - E) latent learning.

5. Receiving delicious food is to escaping electric shock as ________ is to ________.
   - A) positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer
   - B) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer
   - C) immediate reinforcer; delayed reinforcer
   - D) reinforcement; punishment
   - E) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement

6. Escape from an aversive stimulus is a ________ reinforcer.
   - A) positive
   - B) negative
   - C) secondary
   - D) partial
   - E) delayed

7. Money is to food as ________ is to ________.
   - A) delayed reinforcer; immediate reinforcer
   - B) secondary reinforcer; primary reinforcer
   - C) discrimination; generalization
   - D) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement
   - E) operant conditioning; classical conditioning

8. In order to quickly teach a dog to roll over on command, you would be best advised to use:
   - A) classical conditioning rather than operant conditioning.
   - B) partial reinforcement rather than continuous reinforcement.
   - C) latent learning rather than shaping.
   - D) immediate reinforcers rather than delayed reinforcers.
   - E) negative reinforcers rather than positive reinforcers.
9. Despite the painful hangovers that follow his use of alcohol, Boris continues to drink because just a couple of drinks begin to reduce his anxiety. His continued drinking most clearly illustrates the power of:

A) generalization.  
B) spontaneous recovery.  
C) extinction.  
D) immediate reinforcement.  
E) partial reinforcement.

10. A trainer wants to train a chicken to peck a key to obtain food. If she wants the chicken to learn this trick quickly and the behavior to be resistant to extinction, she should use ________ reinforcement until the response is mastered and then follow with a period of ________ reinforcement.

A) positive; negative  
B) negative; positive  
C) primary; secondary  
D) partial; continuous  
E) continuous; partial

11. Myron quit gambling after he lost over a thousand dollars betting on horse races. This best illustrates the effects of:

A) negative reinforcers.  
B) generalization.  
C) spontaneous recovery.  
D) punishment.  
E) secondary reinforcers.

12. An event that decreases the behavior that precedes it is a:

A) negative reinforcer.  
B) punishment.  
C) conditioned stimulus.  
D) delayed reinforcer.  
E) secondary reinforcer.

13. The introduction of a pleasant stimulus is to ________ as the withdrawal of a pleasant stimulus is to ________.

A) positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer  
B) acquisition; extinction  
C) reinforcement; punishment  
D) generalization; discrimination  
E) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer

14. Which of the following is true of negative reinforcement and punishment?

A) Negative reinforcers increase the rate of operant responding; punishments decrease the rate of operant responding.  
B) Negative reinforcers decrease the rate of operant responding; punishments increase the rate of operant responding.  
C) Negative reinforcers decrease the rate of operant responding; punishments decrease the rate of operant responding.  
D) Negative reinforcers have no effect on the rate of operant responding; punishments decrease the rate of operant responding.  
E) Negative reinforcers decrease the rate of operant responding; punishments have no effect on the rate of operant responding.

15. For purposes of effective child-rearing, most psychologists favor the use of:

A) shaping over modeling.  
B) reinforcement over punishment.  
C) spontaneous recovery over extinction.  
D) classical conditioning over operant conditioning.  
E) primary reinforcers over secondary reinforcers.
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