

Module 20 Review Sheet

1. What is an Unconditioned Stimulus? What did Pavlov choose to use?
2. What is an Unconditioned Response? What was Pavlov's Unconditioned Response?
3. What is a Conditioned Stimulus? What was Pavlov's Conditioned Stimulus?
4. What is a Conditioned Response? What was Pavlov's Conditioned Response?
5. Define Acquisition. Give an example of acquisition.
6. What is Extinction? What is an example of this?
7. Define Spontaneous Recovery. Give an example.
8. What is Generalization? Give an example of this.
9. What is Discrimination? Give an example of Discrimination.
10. Define Biological Predisposition. Why do we have Biological Predisposition?
11. According to our Biological Predisposition, if we get sick off of mussels what are we going to avoid? What aren't we going to avoid? Why do we avoid one thing and not the other?
12. Why is it more likely that humans would avoid snakes over flowers? Is it possible to get all people conditioned to fear flowers?
13. How are Biological Predispositions and humane treatment of animals tied together? Give an example.
14. What allows animals to adapt when change happens?
15. How can Classical Conditioning affect human health and well being? Give example.
16. What did John Watson claim emotion was?
17. What did little Albert fear? What was he not afraid of at the beginning of the experiment?
18. What happened to little Albert when he reached for the animal?
19. How were they able to condition little Albert to fear the animal?
20. What did Albert begin to fear after the experiment? What is this an example of?
21. Did little Albert ever fear toys? What is this an example of?
22. What did Watson eventually become after he was fired? What American tradition did he create?
23. Who developed operant conditioning? What are the 2 ways behavior is reacted to with it?
24. How is operant conditioning different from classical conditioning?
25. Describe the theory of the Law of Effect.

26. What is a Skinner box?
27. What is shaping?
28. In order for shaping to develop what should an experimenter build on when dealing with their subjects?
29. What is the method of successive approximations?
30. When using the method of successive approximations what should the experimenter do when a correct response is given? When the wrong response is given?
31. Give an example of how the method of successive approximations works.
32. What's the difference between a primary and a conditioned reinforcer? What else can it be called?
33. What is the difference between a delayed and an immediate reinforcer? Give an example for each.
34. What is the difference between continuous reinforcement and partial reinforcement?
35. Which is more realistic continuous or partial reinforcement? Which has a greater chance of extinction?
36. Define fixed-ratio schedule. Give an example.
37. Define variable-ratio schedule. Give an example.
38. Define fixed-interval schedule. Give an example.
39. Define variable-interval schedule. Give an example.
40. What is the purpose of punishment? What is the complaint about using punishment?
41. What is the difference of the messages sent by a punishment and a reinforcer?
42. What is observational learning? What else can observational learning be called?
43. At what age to children begin showing signs of observational learning?
44. Explain the Bobo doll experiment. Who created it?
45. According to observational learning what type of child will violent society create?
46. What 2 influential world leaders preached about living in a positive society?
47. How much TV will an average 75 year old American spent watching in their lifetime?
48. What is left out when watching violence on TV?
49. Does violence on TV directly influence violence in society? Explain.
50. What is imitation?
51. Why is watching a lot of violence on TV troubling for the long term?