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Suc Tutori

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3. If we reinforce the desired response every time it occurs we are using:

- a. continuous reinforcement
- b. incremental reinforcement
- c. intermittent reinforcement
- d. contingent reinforcement

4. Observational learning is also known as:

- a. classical conditioning
- b. operant conditioning
- c. modelling
- d. manipulation

B 5. Taking away a child's toys after she has hit her brother (to stop her hitting him again!) is an example of:

- a. positive punishment
 - b. negative punishment
 - c. vindictive conditioning
 - d. observational learning
6. According to the behaviourist school, _____ plays no role in learning.
- a. experience
 - b. nurture
 - c. nature
 - d. punishment
7. Thorndike developed the:

9. _____ schedules of reinforcement are based on number of responses while _____ schedules of reinforcement are based on elapsed time.

- a. fixed, variable
- b. variable, fixed
- c. interval, ratio
- d. ratio, interval

10. To train her puppy to roll over, Kim began by rewarding it for simply lying down. Later, she only rewarded the puppy if it lay down AND turned to one side. Later still, the puppy only got a reward if it lay down, turned, then rolled over. Kim was using:

- a. classical conditioning
- b. modelling
- c. a fixed interval schedule
- d. shaping

14. Positive reinforcement _____ the likelihood of a behaviour, and negative reinforcement _____ the likelihood of a behaviour.

- a. increases, increases
- b. decreases, decreases
- c. increases, decreases
- d. decreases, increases

15. Gerhardt got sick after eating a peach. Now he feels sick when he looks at peaches, nectarines or plums. This illustrates:

- a. spontaneous recovery
- b. intermittent reinforcement
- c. modelling
- d. generalization

16. A bakery gives customers a free pastry after every 6 pastry purchases. This is an



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