

Review Activity

Directions: In the space at the left of each number, write the term or terms that best complete the statement.

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- _____ 1. Any relatively permanent change in behavior that results from experience is referred to as _____.
- _____ 2. _____ discovered the principles of classical learning.
- _____ 3. A stimulus to which an organism does not naturally respond is known as a(n) _____ stimulus.
- _____ 4. A stimulus that leads to a given response prior to learning is called a(n) _____ stimulus.
- _____ 5. A neutral stimulus that after pairing with an unconditioned stimulus leads to the desired response is called a(n) _____ stimulus.
- _____ 6. The learned attachment of an old response to a new stimulus is called _____.
- _____ 7. When an organism responds to a stimulus similar to the original conditioned stimulus, it is called the process of _____.
- _____ 8. The ability to respond differently to distinct although similar stimuli is called _____.
- _____ 9. In classical conditioning, most responses are controlled by the _____ nervous system.

- _____ 10. Albert's conditioned fear response to a rat was _____ to other furry objects.
- _____ 11. The process of no longer making a conditioned response in the presence of a conditioned stimulus is called _____.

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- _____ 12. The technique of conditioning that involves learning from the consequences of one's actions is called _____.
- _____ 13. The psychologist most closely associated with operant conditioning is _____.
- _____ 14. When a reinforcer follows a behavior and increases the likelihood of that behavior occurring again, it is called a(n) _____ reinforcer.
- _____ 15. Schedules of reinforcement are based on ratio schedules or on _____ schedules.
- _____ 16. Responses are learned better when reinforced on a(n) _____ schedule.
- _____ 17. In a(n) _____ schedule, reinforcement depends on the number of responses emitted.
- _____ 18. A slot machine is an example of a(n) _____ schedule.
- _____ 19. In a(n) _____ schedule, reinforcement is available at a predetermined time if the desired response is made.
- _____ 20. In a(n) _____ schedule, the time at which reinforcement is made available changes from one trial to another.

- _____ 21. The term used in operant conditioning for unpleasant consequences is _____.
- _____ 22. In _____ reinforcement, the removal of an unpleasant consequence increases the frequency of the behavior that removed the aversive stimuli.
- _____ 23. _____ is the process of shutting off an aversive stimulus after it has started.
- _____ 24. _____ is the process of preventing the aversive stimulus before it has started.
- _____ 25. An animal is placed in a cage and shocked. The next time the animal is placed in the same cage it begins to show anxiety and attempts to flee the cage. The cage has become a(n) _____.

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- _____ 26. Finding out the results of behavior or actions you have performed is called _____.
- _____ 27. The process by which previously learned actions or responses help you in learning new responses is called _____.
- _____ 28. If previously learned behavior hinders your ability to learn new behaviors it is an example of _____ transfer.
- _____ 29. The principle of learning to learn was demonstrated in animals by the psychologist _____.
- _____ 30. Seligman's animal studies demonstrated the important principle of _____.
- _____ 31. If an individual keeps getting reinforced for doing little or no work, he or she may develop a behavior pattern of _____.

- _____ 32. Seligman believes that learned helplessness is one major cause of _____.
- _____ 33. _____ is a process in which reinforcement is used to create new responses out of old ones.
- _____ 34. In the process of _____, new responses are put together so that each one produces the signal for the next.
- _____ 35. In the simplest case of _____, the behavior of others increases the chances that we will do the same thing.
- _____ 36. When someone watches another person engage in a threatening behavior for which he or she is not punished, it is an example of the type of modeling process called _____.
- _____ 37. _____ refers to the systematic application of learning principles to change people's actions and feelings.
- _____ 38. The behavior modifier usually begins by defining a problem carefully in _____ terms.
- _____ 39. _____ principles are particularly helpful for overcoming fears.
- _____ 40. _____ is a teaching technique that uses modern technology and principles of operant conditioning.
- _____ 41. In a(n) _____ economy, people are rewarded for behaving in the appropriate manner.