Study Guide: Chapter 5

True/False
Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

1. Both animals and humans exhibit orienting reflexes when repeated stimuli are presented. (p. 206)
2. Classical conditioning can explain a lover's romantic feelings when sensing the smell of a familiar odor. (p. 213)
3. Classical conditioning involves different processes in humans in comparison to other animals. (p. 213)
4. Extinction of a conditioned stimulus occurs when it no longer is associated with the neutral stimulus. (p. 218)
5. B.F. Skinner would agree with the basic concepts involved in the law of effect. (p. 225)
6. E.L. Thorndike developed the theory of instrumental conditioning. (p. 220)
7. A variable ratio schedule of reinforcement would not be very useful for parents who are trying to condition a behavior that will last in their child long after the parents are no longer a day-to-day influence in the child's life. (p. 229)
8. Shaping can be used with humans but not with other animals. (p. 232)
9. Social learning theory is less effective in explaining human behavior than operant conditioning. (p. 239)
10. An important consideration in social learning theory is whether or not the organism has the capability to reproduce the behavior that has been modeled. (p. 242)

Short Answer

11. Describe how Ivan Pavlov discovered classical conditioning including the labels he gave to the stimuli and responses he included in his basic model.
12. Describe how operant conditioning is similar to and different from classical conditioning.
13. Describe how social learning theory is similar to and different from behaviorism.
14. Define shaping and describe an example of how shaping might be used to create a specific behavior.
15. Describe Albert Bandura's Bobo doll studies and their implications.