

CHAPTER

6

REVIEW WORKSHEET

LEARNING

Match the correct term with each description. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

- |                           |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. partial                | l. unconditioned          | t. conditioned stimulus |
| b. review                 | stimulus                  | u. shaping              |
| c. operant conditioning   | m. variable-interval      | v. punishment           |
| d. conditioned response   | n. unconditioned          | w. fixed-ratio          |
| e. reinforcement          | response                  | x. positive             |
| f. classical conditioning | o. preview                | y. fixed-interval       |
| g. latent learning        | p. discrimination         | z. stimulus             |
| h. variable-ratio         | q. flooding               | aa. counterconditioning |
| i. generalization         | r. systematic             | bb. negative            |
| j. extinction             | desensitization           |                         |
| k. continuous             | s. observational learning |                         |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Something that produces a reaction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A simple form of learning in which one stimulus elicits the response usually elicited by another stimulus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A stimulus that causes a response that is automatic, not learned
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An automatic response to a stimulus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A stimulus that causes a response that is learned
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A learned response to a stimulus that was previously neutral
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Occurs when the conditioned stimulus is disconnected from the unconditioned stimulus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Occurs when people respond in the same way to similar stimuli
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The act of responding differently to stimuli that are not similar
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A method for reducing fears in which a person is continually exposed to the harmless stimulus until fear responses to that stimulus are extinguished
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A gradual method of reducing fears in which people are taught relaxation techniques

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A method of reducing fears by repeatedly pairing a pleasant stimulus with a fearful one
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. A form of learning based on the consequences of actions
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The process by which a stimulus increases the chances that the preceding behavior will occur again
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are removed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Unwanted events that decrease the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Type of reinforcement in which a behavior is reinforced every time the behavior occurs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Type of reinforcement in which a behavior is not reinforced every single time it occurs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Type of schedule in which a fixed amount of time elapses between reinforcements
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Type of schedule in which varying amounts of time go by between reinforcements
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Type of schedule in which reinforcement is provided after a fixed number of correct responses have been made
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Type of schedule in which reinforcement is provided after a variable number of correct responses have been made
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Learning that remains hidden until it is needed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Learning that is acquired through observing and imitating others
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The final step in the PQ4R method