

Chapter 6: Learning

1. Describe the four crucial components of classical conditioning.
2. Describe how acquisition, spontaneous recovery, stimulus generalization, and discrimination occur in classical conditioning.
3. Define operant conditioning and describe how shaping is used. Give an example from everyday life of shaping in action.
4. Define, distinguish among, and give an example of each of the following: positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment.
5. Describe the four basic schedules of reinforcement and give an example showing each at work in human behavior.
6. Explain four processes which are involved in observational learning.
7. How do classical and operant conditioning differ? Describe how Thorndike's and Skinner's research differs from the situations studied by Pavlov and Watson and Rayner.
8. Imagine that you are babysitting for a child that makes Bart Simpson look positively angelic. How could you use what you have learned in this chapter to improve the child's behavior?
9. What are some of the problems that are associated with using punishment?
10. How do primary and secondary reinforcers differ?