Assignment 11

Due on 2023-12-10, 21:30 IST

1. Which of the following transitions can occur during learning?
   a) Sensitization
   b) Discrimination
   c) Habituation
   d) Generalization
   e) Conditioning
   Answer: b, d, e

2. What does the term "habituation" refer to?
   a) A decrease in response to a repeated stimulus
   b) An increase in response to a repeated stimulus
   c) A change in response to a new stimulus
   d) A decrease in response to a new stimulus
   Answer: a

3. What is the difference between classical and operant conditioning?
   a) Classical conditioning occurs without the need for learning, while operant conditioning requires learning.
   b) Classical conditioning involves automatic responses, while operant conditioning involves learned responses.
   c) Classical conditioning is based on reinforcement, while operant conditioning is based on punishment.
   d) Classical conditioning occurs without reinforcement, while operant conditioning requires reinforcement.
   Answer: b

4. What is the term for the phenomenon where a previously neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus?
   a) Conditioned response
   b) Unconditioned stimulus
   c) Unconditioned response
   d) Conditioning
   Answer: d

5. What is the role of shaping in operant conditioning?
   a) It involves breaking complex behaviors into simpler components
   b) It involves reinforcing intermediate responses
   c) It involves reinforcing final responses
   d) It involves shaping the environment
   Answer: b

6. Which of the following statements is true regarding observational learning?
   a) Observational learning is not influenced by the observer's past experiences.
   b) Observational learning can occur without any direct experience.
   c) Observational learning is not effective unless the model is physically present.
   d) Observational learning is less effective than classical conditioning.
   Answer: b

7. What is the principle of positive reinforcement?
   a) It involves increasing the probability of a behavior occurring by presenting a positive reinforcer.
   b) It involves decreasing the probability of a behavior occurring by presenting a positive reinforcer.
   c) It involves increasing the probability of a behavior occurring by removing a negative reinforcer.
   d) It involves decreasing the probability of a behavior occurring by removing a negative reinforcer.
   Answer: a

8. Which of the following is an example of punishment?
   a) Giving a dog a treat every time it sits down
   b) Taking away a toy when a child is being naughty
   c) Giving a child a sticker every time they clean their room
   d) Giving a reward every time a student completes their homework
   Answer: b

9. What is the difference between positive and negative reinforcement?
   a) Positive reinforcement involves giving a reward, while negative reinforcement involves removing a punisher.
   b) Positive reinforcement involves removing a punisher, while negative reinforcement involves giving a reward.
   c) Positive reinforcement involves giving a reward, while negative reinforcement involves giving a punisher.
   d) Positive reinforcement involves removing a punisher, while negative reinforcement involves removing a punisher.
   Answer: a

10. What is the role of feedback in learning?
    a) Feedback helps the learner to understand the consequences of their actions.
    b) Feedback is not necessary for learning to occur.
    c) Feedback can be positive or negative.
    d) Feedback is only useful if it is immediate.
    Answer: a

11. What is the principle of extinction?
    a) It involves decreasing the probability of a behavior occurring by presenting a positive reinforcer.
    b) It involves decreasing the probability of a behavior occurring by removing a positive reinforcer.
    c) It involves increasing the probability of a behavior occurring by removing a negative reinforcer.
    d) It involves increasing the probability of a behavior occurring by removing a negative reinforcer.
    Answer: b

12. What is the principle of discrimination?
    a) It involves distinguishing between different stimuli.
    b) It involves distinguishing between different responses.
    c) It involves distinguishing between different situations.
    d) It involves distinguishing between different outcomes.
    Answer: a

13. What is the difference between natural and artificial stimuli?
    a) Natural stimuli are those that occur in the natural environment, while artificial stimuli are those that are created by humans.
    b) Natural stimuli are those that occur in the natural environment, while artificial stimuli are those that are not created by humans.
    c) Natural stimuli are those that occur in the artificial environment, while artificial stimuli are those that are created by humans.
    d) Natural stimuli are those that occur in the artificial environment, while artificial stimuli are those that are not created by humans.
    Answer: a

14. What is the role of motivation in learning?
    a) Motivation is not important in learning.
    b) Motivation increases the probability of a behavior occurring.
    c) Motivation decreases the probability of a behavior occurring.
    d) Motivation is only important when learning new behaviors.
    Answer: b

15. What is the principle of generalization?
    a) It involves the transfer of learning from one stimulus to a similar stimulus.
    b) It involves the transfer of learning from one stimulus to a different stimulus.
    c) It involves the transfer of learning from a similar stimulus to a different stimulus.
    d) It involves the transfer of learning from a different stimulus to a similar stimulus.
    Answer: a