Learning

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Learning is best defined as:

(a) a change caused only by maturation

(b) a temporary change caused by illness

(c) any change caused by fatigue

(d) a relatively permanent change in behaviour produced by experience or practice

2. Kabir stares at a puzzle, then suddenly sees the whole solution. Which learning process does this show?

(a) insight learning **(b)** latent learning

(c) spontaneous recovery **(d)** observational learning

3. In Pavlov's experiment, what is salivation when food is given?

(a) a secondary reinforcer **(b)** unconditioned stimulus (US)

(c) unconditioned response (UR) **(d)** an operant response

4. In classical conditioning, when the CS and US begin together, the procedure is called:

(a) simultaneous conditioning **(b)** backward conditioning

(c) instrumental conditioning **(d)** delayed conditioning

5. Whose study involved children copying a model's behaviour towards a Bobo doll?

(a) Pavlov **(b)** Tolman **(c)** Bandura **(d)** Ebbinghaus

6. In verbal learning, the method in which the learner serial learning is:

(a) recalls a list of words in any order

(b) latent learning

(c) learns word pairs and recalls the second word from the first

(d) recalls a list of words in the order given

7. Suppose a coach praises a player on every 4th correct pass (a partial schedule). In 72 correct passes, how many times is the player praised?

(a) 72 times **(b)** 54 times **(c)** 18 times **(d)** 19 times

8. What happens in the autonomous phase of skill learning?

(a) performance becomes automatic and needs little attention

(b) understanding and memorising the instructions

(c) the US is presented before the CS

(d) linking stimuli with responses as errors fall

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. How is learning different from performance?

10. Name the learning process in each case. (a) After a week's break, Zoya's puppy suddenly comes to the whistle again. (b) Dev copies the way a favourite coach holds the bat.

11. Is each positive or negative reinforcement? Type positive or negative. (a) Ananya closes the window to shut out traffic noise and does it every evening. (b) Asha gets pocket money for watering the plants and waters them more often.

12. Whose study was it? (a) rats pressing a lever in a box for food (b) dogs salivating at the sound of a bell

13. Is each a primary or a secondary reinforcer? (a) a medal (b) warmth

14. Name the conditioning procedure when: (a) the CS and US begin together (b) the CS begins and ends before the US, with a gap

15. Suppose one rat is rewarded for every lever press (continuous) and another for every 5th press (partial). Each presses 100 times. How many rewards does each get, and which rat will keep pressing longer once rewards stop?

16. Explain each term: (a) generalisation (b) insight

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe Pavlov's experiment on classical conditioning, naming the US, UR, CS and CR.

18. Match each with its name in Pavlov's experiment: (a) salivation when food is given (b) the food given to the dog (c) salivation to the bell alone. Choose from: unconditioned response (UR); unconditioned stimulus (US); conditioned response (CR).

19. Ananya's puppy stops coming to the whistle after many calls with no treat. (a) Which concept does this show? (b) Explain your answer.

20. Put these steps in skill learning in the correct order: the associative phase; skilled, errorless performance; the autonomous phase.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) a relatively permanent change in behaviour produced by experience or practice	—
2	(a) insight learning	—
3	(c) unconditioned response (UR)	—
4	(a) simultaneous conditioning	—
5	(c) Bandura	—
6	(d) recalls a list of words in the order given	—
7	(c) 18 times	72 ÷ 4
8	(a) performance becomes automatic and needs little attention	—
9	Learning is an inferred change in behaviour potential; performance is the behaviour we actually observe.	—
10	(a) spontaneous recovery (b) observational learning	—
11	(a) negative (b) positive	—
12	(a) Skinner (b) Pavlov	—
13	(a) secondary (b) primary	—
14	(a) simultaneous conditioning (b) trace conditioning	—
15	100 and 20 rewards; the rat on the partial schedule (greater resistance to extinction)	100 × 1; 100 ÷ 5
16	(a) responding in the same way to similar stimuli (b) a solution that suddenly becomes clear	—
17	Food (US) made a dog salivate (UR). A bell was sounded just before food many times. Then the bell alone (CS) produced salivation (CR).	—
18	(a) unconditioned response (UR) (b) unconditioned stimulus (US) (c) conditioned response (CR)	—
19	(a) extinction (b) The learned response fades because reinforcement has stopped	—

Q	Answer	Working
20	**the associative phase → the autonomous phase → skilled, errorless performance**	—