

Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology Test Bank – Behaviouristic Learning (Chapter)

1. Paul and Michael sell magazine subscriptions by telephone. Paul is paid \$1.00 for every 5 calls he makes, while Michael is paid 1 dollar for every subscription he sells, regardless of the number of calls he makes. Paul's telephoning is reinforced on a _____ schedule, whereas Michael's is reinforced on a _____ schedule.
 - A) variable-ratio; fixed-ratio
 - B) fixed-ratio; variable-ratio
 - C) fixed-ratio; variable-interval
 - D) fixed-interval; variable-ratio

2. Garcia and Koelling's studies of taste aversion in rats demonstrated that classical conditioning is constrained by:
 - A) cognitive processes.
 - B) biological predispositions.
 - C) environmental factors.
 - D) continuous reinforcement.
 - E) latent learning.

3. Which of the following is the best example of a conditioned reinforcer?
 - A) applause for an excellent piano recital
 - B) a spanking for eating cookies before dinner
 - C) a cold root beer for mowing the lawn on a hot day
 - D) termination of shock after removing one's finger from a live electric wire

4. Compared with apartment dwellers whose landlords pay their energy costs, those apartment dwellers who pay their own energy costs use less energy. This most clearly illustrates that consumer energy usage is influenced by:
 - A) operant conditioning.
 - B) classical conditioning.
 - C) observational learning.
 - D) spontaneous recovery.
 - E) latent learning.

5. A geometric figure is most likely to become sexually arousing if presented shortly _____ an appropriate _____.
 - A) after; UCR
 - B) after; UCS
 - C) before; UCR
 - D) before; UCS
 - E) after; CS

6. B. F. Skinner believed that teaching machines could promote effective learning because they allow for both:
 - A) continuous reinforcement and latent learning.
 - B) positive reinforcement and punishment.
 - C) classical and operant conditioning.
 - D) shaping and immediate reinforcement.
 - E) observational learning and spontaneous recovery.

7. Male Japanese quail became sexually aroused by a red light that was repeatedly associated with the presentation of a female quail. The sexual arousal elicited by the red light was a:
- A) UCR.
 - B) UCS.
 - C) CR.
 - D) CS.
8. Because Mr. Baron demonstrates appreciation only for classroom performance that is flawless, his students have become poor and unmotivated learners. Mr. Baron most clearly needs to be informed of the value of:
- A) generalization.
 - B) modeling.
 - C) shaping.
 - D) latent learning.
 - E) spontaneous recovery.
9. Who would be most likely to emphasize the importance of observational learning?
- A) Watson
 - B) Bandura
 - C) Skinner
 - D) Pavlov
10. In Pavlov's studies of classical conditioning of a dog's salivary responses, spontaneous recovery occurred:
- A) during acquisition, when the CS was first paired with the UCS.
 - B) during extinction, when the CS was first presented by itself.
 - C) when the CS was reintroduced following extinction of the CR and a rest period.
 - D) during discrimination training, when several conditioned stimuli were introduced.
11. A fixed-interval schedule of reinforcement is one in which a response is reinforced only after a(n):
- A) unpredictable time period has elapsed.
 - B) specified time period has elapsed.
 - C) specified number of responses has been made.
 - D) unpredictable number of responses has been made.
12. The highest and most consistent rate of response is produced by a _____ schedule.
- A) fixed-ratio
 - B) variable-ratio
 - C) fixed-interval
 - D) variable-interval
13. If rats are allowed to wander through a complicated maze, they will subsequently run the maze with few errors when a food reward is placed at the end. Their good performance demonstrates:
- A) shaping.
 - B) latent learning.
 - C) delayed reinforcement.
 - D) spontaneous recovery.
 - E) modeling.

14. The idea that any perceivable neutral stimulus can serve as a CS was challenged by:
- A) Garcia and Koelling's findings on taste aversion in rats.
 - B) Pavlov's findings on the conditioned salivary response.
 - C) Watson and Rayner's findings on fear conditioning in infants.
 - D) Bandura's findings on observational learning and aggression in children.
15. Spontaneous recovery refers to the:
- A) expression of learning that had occurred earlier but had not been expressed because of lack of incentive.
 - B) organism's tendency to respond spontaneously to stimuli similar to the CS as though they were the CS.
 - C) return of a response after punishment has been terminated.
 - D) reappearance, after a rest period, of an extinguished conditioned response.
16. Smoking, excessive drinking, and drug abuse demonstrate our greater responsiveness to _____ reinforcement than to _____ reinforcement.
- A) negative; positive
 - B) primary; secondary
 - C) partial; continuous
 - D) immediate; delayed
17. Which of the following is an example of reinforcement?
- A) presenting a positive stimulus after a response
 - B) removing an unpleasant stimulus after a response
 - C) being told that you have done a good job
 - D) All of the above are examples.
18. On an intermittent reinforcement schedule, reinforcement is given:
- A) in very small amounts.
 - B) randomly.
 - C) for successive approximations of a desired behavior.
 - D) only some of the time.
19. Nikki has learned to expect the sound of thunder whenever she sees a flash of lightning. This suggests that associative learning involves:
- A) the overjustification effect.
 - B) cognitive processes.
 - C) spontaneous recovery.
 - D) continuous reinforcement.
 - E) shaping.
20. Mr. Byrne can't understand why scolding his seventh-grade students for disruptive classroom behaviors makes them more unruly. Explain Mr. Byrne's predicament in terms of operant conditioning principles. Show how he could use operant conditioning techniques to (a) reduce disruptive behaviors and (b) increase cooperative behaviors.
21. The taste of food and the termination of painful electric shock are both _____ reinforcers.
- A) positive
 - B) negative
 - C) primary

D) conditioned

22. By learning to associate a squirt of water with an electric shock, sea snails demonstrate the process of:

- A) habituation.
- B) spontaneous recovery.
- C) classical conditioning.
- D) observational learning.
- E) operant conditioning.

23. From a casino owner's viewpoint, which of the following jackpot-payout schedules would be the most desirable for reinforcing customer use of a slot machine?

- A) variable-ratio
- B) fixed-ratio
- C) variable-interval
- D) fixed-interval

24. In Pavlov's experiments on the salivary conditioning of dogs, the UCS was:

- A) a tone.
- B) salivation to the sound of a tone.
- C) the presentation of food in the dog's mouth.
- D) salivation to the food in the mouth.

25. After pigs learned to pick up and deposit wooden coins in a piggy bank, the pigs subsequently dropped the coins repeatedly and pushed them with their snouts. This best illustrates the importance of _____ in operant conditioning.

- A) primary reinforcement
- B) spontaneous recovery
- C) latent learning
- D) generalization
- E) biological predispositions

26. The "psychic secretions" that interfered with Pavlov's experiments on digestion were:

- A) unconditioned responses.
- B) primary reinforcers.
- C) conditioned responses.
- D) conditioned stimuli.
- E) conditioned reinforcers.

27. An animal trainer is teaching a miniature poodle to balance on a ball. Initially, he gives the poodle a treat for approaching the ball, then only for placing its front paws on the ball, and finally only for climbing on the ball. The trainer is using the method of:

- A) successive approximations.
- B) delayed reinforcement.
- C) latent learning.
- D) classical conditioning.
- E) secondary reinforcement.

28. To be effective in promoting observational learning, models should be:

- A) perceived as similar to the observers.
- B) respected and admired.
- C) consistent in their actions and words.
- D) successful.
- E) any of the above.

29. Punishment is a controversial way of controlling behavior because:

- A) behavior is not forgotten and may return.
- B) punishing stimuli often create fear.
- C) punishment often increases aggressiveness.
- D) of all of the above reasons.

30. The fact that learning can occur without reinforcement is most clearly demonstrated by studies of:

- A) shaping.
- B) latent learning.
- C) spontaneous recovery.
- D) computer-assisted instruction.

31. For purposes of effective child-rearing, most psychologists favor the use of _____ over _____.

- A) shaping; modeling
- B) reinforcement; punishment
- C) spontaneous recovery; extinction
- D) classical conditioning; operant conditioning
- E) primary reinforcers; secondary reinforcers

32. Every Saturday morning Arnold quickly washes the family's breakfast dishes so that his father will allow him to wash his car. In this instance, washing the car is a(n):

- A) positive reinforcer.
- B) unconditioned response.
- C) conditioned response.
- D) negative reinforcer.

33. Toddlers taught to fear speeding cars may also begin to fear speeding trucks and motorcycles. This best illustrates:

- A) generalization.
- B) secondary reinforcement.
- C) shaping.
- D) latent learning.
- E) spontaneous recovery.

34. After watching coverage of the Olympics on television recently, Lynn and Susan have been staging their own "summer games." Which of the following best accounts for their behavior?

- A) classical conditioning
- B) observational learning
- C) latent learning
- D) shaping
- E) discrimination

35. In which form of learning is behavior said to be influenced by its consequences?
- A) observational learning
 - B) classical conditioning
 - C) operant conditioning
 - D) latent learning
36. Months after she was raped, Mary's heart pounds with fear merely at the sight of the apartment in which she was attacked. This best illustrates:
- A) shaping.
 - B) generalization.
 - C) delayed reinforcement.
 - D) associative learning.
 - E) latent learning.
37. By pushing vending machine buttons, children often learn that this action is associated with the delivery of a candy bar. This process best illustrates:
- A) latent learning.
 - B) respondent behavior.
 - C) spontaneous recovery.
 - D) operant conditioning.
 - E) habituation.
38. In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the meat served as a(n):
- A) CS.
 - B) CR.
 - C) UCS.
 - D) UCR.
39. In classical conditioning, the _____ signals the impending occurrence of the _____.
- A) UCS; CS
 - B) UCR; CR
 - C) CS; UCS
 - D) CR; UCR
 - E) UCS; CR
40. Which of the following is the best example of the overjustification effect?
- A) Zeke loses interest in playing baseball after the coach suspends him for a throwing error.
 - B) Bill dislikes doing homework even more after his father eliminates his allowance because he received an "F" in geometry.
 - C) Phyllis enjoys babysitting more after her hourly wage is tripled.
 - D) Phoebe loses her former interest in playing the violin after her mother promises to pay her 50 cents for each hour of practice.
41. Because of the discomfort and embarrassment associated with his childhood bedwetting, Andrew becomes nervous whenever he has the urge to urinate. If genital arousal subsequently makes Andrew unusually anxious, this would best illustrate:
- A) shaping.
 - B) generalization.
 - C) latent learning.
 - D) secondary reinforcement.

E) the overjustification effect.

42. In distinguishing between negative reinforcers and punishment, we note that:

- A) punishment, but not negative reinforcement, involves use of an aversive stimulus.
- B) in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood of a response by the presentation of an aversive stimulus.
- C) in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement increases the likelihood of a response by the presentation of an aversive stimulus.
- D) in contrast to punishment, negative reinforcement increases the likelihood of a response by the termination of an aversive stimulus.

43. Experiments have shown that children who are promised a payoff for playing with an interesting toy subsequently lose interest in the toy. These experiments provide an example of:

- A) spontaneous recovery.
- B) respondent behavior.
- C) observational learning.
- D) negative reinforcement.
- E) the overjustification effect.

44. Resistance to extinction is most strongly encouraged by _____ reinforcement.

- A) delayed
- B) intermittent
- C) conditioned
- D) negative

45. You always rattle the box of dog biscuits before giving your dog a treat. As you do so, your dog salivates. Rattling the box is a(n) _____; your dog's salivation is a(n) _____.

- A) CS; CR
- B) CS; UCR
- C) UCS; CR
- D) UCS; UCR

46. Studies of latent learning highlight the importance of:

- A) primary reinforcers.
- B) respondent behavior.
- C) spontaneous recovery.
- D) cognitive processes.
- E) conditioned reinforcers.

47. The ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and similar stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulus is called:

- A) shaping.
- B) acquisition.
- C) discrimination.
- D) generalization.
- E) latent learning.

48. 7. In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, salivation to meat was the:

- A) CS.

- B) CR.
- C) UCS.
- D) UCR.

49. B. F. Skinner's work elaborated what E. L. Thorndike had called:

- A) shaping.
- B) behaviorism.
- C) observational learning.
- D) the law of effect.
- E) latent learning.

50. A stimulus that acquires reinforcing power by association with another reinforcer is called a _____ reinforcer.

- A) negative
- B) primary
- C) partial
- D) conditioned
- E) positive

51. In Pavlov's experiments, the dog's salivation triggered by the sound of the tone was a(n):

- A) conditioned response.
- B) unconditioned stimulus.
- C) unconditioned response.
- D) conditioned stimulus.

52. When people are paid for performing tasks they enjoy, their self-motivation may decrease. This is called:

- A) latent learning.
- B) the overjustification effect.
- C) primary reinforcement.
- D) modeling.
- E) negative reinforcement.

53. Jack finally takes out the garbage in order to get his father to stop pestering him. Jack's behavior is being influenced by:

- A) positive reinforcement.
- B) negative reinforcement.
- C) a primary reinforcer.
- D) punishment.

54. (a) Several days after drinking an excessive amount of alcohol, Karen becomes nauseated simply by the smell of liquor. The sight of the half-empty liquor bottle from which she drank does not, however, upset her. What does Karen's pattern of response indicate about the limits of associative learning? (b) If George is spanked immediately after his baby sister cries, he is likely to become fearful every time she cries. If Ken is spanked immediately before his baby sister cries, he is not likely to become fearful when she cries. What do the different reactions of George and Ken suggest about the role of cognitive processes in associative learning?

55. Two years ago, the de Castellane Manufacturing Company included its employees in a profit-sharing

plan in which workers receive semi-annual pay bonuses based on the company's profits. Since this plan was initiated, worker productivity at de Castellane has nearly doubled. This productivity increase is best explained in terms of:

- A) observational learning.
- B) latent learning.
- C) operant conditioning.
- D) classical conditioning.
- E) spontaneous recovery.

56. Response-stimulus associations are to _____ as stimulus-stimulus associations are to _____.

- A) latent learning; observational learning
- B) generalization; discrimination
- C) operant conditioning; classical conditioning
- D) secondary reinforcement; primary reinforcement
- E) acquisition; extinction

57. As a child, you were playing in the yard one day when a neighbor's cat wandered over. Your mother (who has a terrible fear of animals) screamed and snatched you into her arms. Her behavior caused you to cry. You now have a fear of cats. Identify the CR.

- A) your mother's behavior
- B) your crying
- C) the cat
- D) your fear today

58. When grocery shopping with his mother, 4-year-old Hakim sometimes throws temper tantrums if his mother refuses his requests for a particular snack food. Parent training experts would suggest that his mother should:

- A) threaten to punish Hakim if he continues his tantrums.
- B) offer to buy the snack food Hakim wants only if he quiets down and behaves himself.
- C) continue shopping while ignoring Hakim's tantrums.
- D) return any snack foods that are already in her cart to the store shelves.

59. In explaining juvenile delinquency, B. F. Skinner would most likely have emphasized:

- A) inherited predispositions.
- B) fear and greed.
- C) faulty child-rearing practices.
- D) a lack of moral values in contemporary society.

60. Skinner is to shaping as Bandura is to:

- A) punishing.
- B) extinguishing.
- C) discriminating.
- D) modeling.
- E) generalizing.

61. Negative reinforcers _____ the rate of operant responding, and punishments _____ the rate of operant responding.

- A) increase; decrease
- B) decrease; increase
- C) decrease; decrease

- D) have no effect on; decrease
- E) decrease; have no effect on

62. In order to obtain a reward a monkey learns to press a lever when a 1000-Hz tone is on but not when a 1200-Hz tone is on. What kind of training is this?

- A) extinction
- B) generalization
- C) classical conditioning
- D) spontaneous recovery
- E) discrimination

63. The introduction of a pleasant stimulus is to _____ as the withdrawal of a pleasant stimulus is to _____.

- A) positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer
- B) acquisition; extinction
- C) reinforcement; punishment
- D) generalization; discrimination
- E) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer

64. On the first day of class Professor Wallace tells her geography students that pop quizzes will be given at unpredictable times throughout the semester. Clearly, studying for Professor Wallace's surprise quizzes will be reinforced on a _____ schedule.

- A) fixed-interval
- B) fixed-ratio
- C) variable-interval
- D) variable-ratio

65. Pavlov attached miniature vibrators to various parts of a dog's body in order to demonstrate the process of:

- A) spontaneous recovery.
- B) continuous reinforcement.
- C) latent learning.
- D) generalization.
- E) habituation.

66. The predictability rather than the frequency of CS-UCS associations appears to be crucial for classical conditioning. This highlights the importance of _____ in conditioning.

- A) shaping
- B) discrimination
- C) generalization
- D) cognitive processes
- E) intermittent reinforcement

67. Frank, a stock broker, runs 2 miles every day after work because it reduces his level of stress. Frank's running habit is maintained by a _____ reinforcer.

- A) positive
- B) negative
- C) conditioned
- D) partial

68. You would be most likely to use operant conditioning to teach a dog to:
- A) fear cars in the street.
 - B) dislike the taste of dead birds.
 - C) wag its tail whenever it is emotionally excited.
 - D) retrieve sticks and balls.
69. You teach your dog to fetch the paper by giving him a cookie each time he does so. This is an example of:
- A) operant conditioning.
 - B) classical conditioning.
 - C) conditioned reinforcement.
 - D) partial reinforcement.
70. In Watson and Rayner's experiment, the loud noise was the _____ and the white rat was the _____.
- A) CS; CR
 - B) UCS; CS
 - C) CS; UCS
 - D) UCS; CR
 - E) UCR; CR
71. When people pressed their arms upward rather than downward while observing unfamiliar Chinese symbols, they subsequently rated these stimuli more positively. This best illustrates the impact of:
- A) the overjustification effect.
 - B) associative learning.
 - C) latent learning.
 - D) generalization.
 - E) shaping.
72. An aversive consequence that decreases the recurrence of the behavior that precedes it is a:
- A) negative reinforcer.
 - B) punishment.
 - C) conditioned stimulus.
 - D) delayed reinforcer.
 - E) conditioned reinforcer.
73. Putting on your coat when it is cold outside is a behavior that is maintained by:
- A) discrimination learning.
 - B) punishment.
 - C) negative reinforcement.
 - D) classical conditioning.
 - E) positive reinforcement.
74. The first experimental studies of associative learning were conducted by:
- A) Watson.
 - B) Skinner.
 - C) Bandura.
 - D) Pavlov.
 - E) Wundt.

75. Positive reinforcers _____ the rate of operant responding and negative reinforcers _____ the rate of operant responding.

- A) decrease; increase
- B) increase; decrease
- C) increase; increase
- D) have no effect on; decrease
- E) increase; have no effect on

76. Fishing is reinforced according to which schedule?

- A) fixed-interval
- B) fixed-ratio
- C) variable-interval
- D) variable-ratio

77. Rats easily learn to associate nausea-producing radiation treatments with:

- A) loud sounds.
- B) bright lights.
- C) bitter tastes.
- D) high-pitched sounds.
- E) any of the above.

78. Watching the night sky for shooting stars is likely to be reinforced on a _____ schedule.

- A) fixed-interval
- B) fixed-ratio
- C) variable-interval
- D) variable-ratio

79. When a conditioned stimulus is presented without an accompanying unconditioned stimulus, _____ will soon take place.

- A) generalization
- B) discrimination
- C) extinction
- D) aversion
- E) spontaneous recovery

80. In a well-known experiment, nursery school children pounded and kicked a large inflated Bobo doll that an adult had just beaten on. This experiment served to illustrate the importance of:

- A) negative reinforcement.
- B) operant conditioning.
- C) respondent behavior.
- D) observational learning.
- E) spontaneous recovery.

81. Dan and Joel, both 4-year-olds, have been watching reruns of "Superman" on television. Joel's mother recently found the boys standing on the garage roof, ready to try flying. What best accounts for the boys' behavior?

- A) shaping
- B) delayed reinforcement

- C) observational learning
- D) immediate reinforcement
- E) classical conditioning

82. As a child, you were playing in the yard one day when a neighbor's cat wandered over. Your mother (who has a terrible fear of animals) screamed and snatched you into her arms. Her behavior caused you to cry. You now have a fear of cats. Identify the UCR.

- A) your mother's behavior
- B) your crying
- C) the cat
- D) your fear today

83. For operant conditioning to be most effective, when should the reinforcers be presented in relation to the desired response?

- A) immediately before
- B) immediately after
- C) at the same time as
- D) at least a half hour before
- E) in any of the above sequences

84. For Vina, cigarettes reduce feelings of tension and anxiety. Because of her heavy smoking, however, she has a bad morning cough and breathing difficulties. How can the principles of operant conditioning help to explain the development and continuation of Vina's self-defeating smoking habit? Explain the extent to which the reinforcement for Vina's habit is positive or negative, primary or conditioned, immediate or delayed, partial or continuous.

85. Four-year-old Della asks her mother for a special treat every time they go to the grocery store. Although at one time her mother granted every request, she now does so only occasionally. Research suggests that Della will:

- A) soon give up asking for a treat entirely.
- B) come to ask for a treat only occasionally.
- C) continue to ask for a treat every time she goes to the store.
- D) ask for a treat every time her mother takes her out, even if they don't go to the grocery store.

86. As people near the completion of a lucrative task, they typically become increasingly less likely to give up and discontinue their work. This best illustrates that operant behavior is most effectively influenced by _____ reinforcers.

- A) primary
- B) negative
- C) immediate
- D) partial

87. After exploring a complicated maze for several days, a rat subsequently ran the maze with very few errors when food was placed in the goal box for the first time. This performance illustrates:

- A) classical conditioning.
- B) discrimination learning.
- C) observational learning.
- D) latent learning.

88. After a week at college, Su-Chuan has formed a mental representation of the layout of the campus and no longer gets lost. Su-Chuan has developed a:
- A) cognitive map.
 - B) discriminative survey.
 - C) perceptual delineation.
 - D) geographical heuristic.
 - E) fixed-interval schedule.
89. Shaping is a(n) _____ technique for _____ a behavior.
- A) operant; establishing
 - B) operant; suppressing
 - C) respondent; establishing
 - D) respondent; suppressing
90. A response that leads to the removal of an unpleasant stimulus is one being:
- A) positively reinforced.
 - B) negatively reinforced.
 - C) punished.
 - D) extinguished.
91. In which of the following may classical conditioning play a role?
- A) emotional problems
 - B) the body's immune response
 - C) how animals adapt to the environment
 - D) helping drug addicts
 - E) all of the above
92. If a bell causes a dog to salivate because it has regularly been associated with the presentation of food, the bell is called a(n):
- A) unconditioned stimulus.
 - B) primary reinforcer.
 - C) conditioned stimulus.
 - D) immediate reinforcer.
93. The "piecework," or commission, method of payment is an example of which reinforcement schedule?
- A) fixed-interval
 - B) variable-interval
 - C) fixed-ratio
 - D) variable-ratio
94. B. F. Skinner's critics have claimed that he neglected the importance of the individual's:
- A) personal freedom.
 - B) early childhood experiences.
 - C) pleasure-seeking tendencies.
 - D) cultural background.
95. The removal of electric shock is to good grades as _____ is to _____.
- A) delayed reinforcer; immediate reinforcer

- B) primary reinforcer; conditioned reinforcer
- C) discrimination; generalization
- D) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement
- E) operant conditioning; classical conditioning

96. Receiving delicious food is to escaping electric shock as _____ is to _____.

- A) positive reinforcer; negative reinforcer
- B) primary reinforcer; secondary reinforcer
- C) immediate reinforcer; delayed reinforcer
- D) reinforcement; punishment
- E) partial reinforcement; continuous reinforcement

97. A Skinner box is a(n):

- A) soundproofed cubicle in which organisms are classically conditioned in the absence of distracting noise.
- B) aversive or punishing event that decreases the occurrence of certain undesirable behaviors.
- C) special "slot machine" that is used to study the effects of partial reinforcement on gambling behavior.
- D) chamber containing a bar or key that an animal can manipulate to obtain a reinforcer.
- E) television projection device designed for use in laboratory studies of observational learning.

98. Leon's psychology instructor has scheduled an exam every third week of the term. Leon will probably study the most just before an exam and the least just after an exam. This is because the schedule of exams is reinforcing studying according to which schedule?

- A) fixed-ratio
- B) variable-ratio
- C) fixed-interval
- D) variable-interval

99. In Pavlov's original experiment with dogs, the tone was initially a(n) _____ stimulus; after it was paired with meat, it became a(n) _____ stimulus.

- A) conditioned; neutral
- B) neutral; conditioned
- C) conditioned; unconditioned
- D) unconditioned; conditioned

100. In Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World," infants develop a fear of books after books are repeatedly presented with a loud noise. In this fictional example, the loud noise is a(n):

- A) unconditioned stimulus.
- B) unconditioned response.
- C) conditioned stimulus.
- D) conditioned response.

Answer Key - 01.01.24:AP Psychology 12:Chap 8.ef

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. D
- 6. D

- 7. C
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. C
- 11. B
- 12. B
- 13. B
- 14. A
- 15. D
- 16. D
- 17. D
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20.
- 21. C
- 22. C
- 23. A
- 24. C
- 25. E
- 26. C
- 27. A
- 28. E
- 29. D
- 30. B
- 31. B
- 32. A
- 33. A
- 34. B
- 35. C
- 36. D
- 37. D
- 38. C
- 39. C
- 40. D
- 41. B
- 42. D
- 43. E
- 44. B
- 45. A
- 46. D
- 47. C
- 48. D
- 49. D
- 50. D
- 51. A
- 52. B
- 53. B
- 54.
- 55. C
- 56. C
- 57. D
- 58. C
- 59. C
- 60. D
- 61. A
- 62. E

- 63. C
- 64. C
- 65. D
- 66. D
- 67. B
- 68. D
- 69. A
- 70. B
- 71. B
- 72. B
- 73. C
- 74. D
- 75. C
- 76. C
- 77. C
- 78. C
- 79. C
- 80. D
- 81. C
- 82. B
- 83. B
- 84.
- 85. C
- 86. C
- 87. D
- 88. A
- 89. A
- 90. B
- 91. E
- 92. C
- 93. C
- 94. A
- 95. B
- 96. A
- 97. D
- 98. C
- 99. B
- 100. A