

Classical Conditioning Practice

	UCS	UCR	CS	CR
1. Jamie was talked into riding on the roller coaster when she was 12. The ride absolutely terrified her. Now whenever she goes to the amusement park, she breaks into a cold sweat if she even looks at the roller coaster.				
2. Kim was sick all night after eating a bad fried oyster. Now, she says, the smell of ANYTHING frying makes her feel nauseated.				
3. Sinbad was frightened when a barking spaniel lunged at the fence as Sinbad walked by. The next day, when Sinbad's mother started to lead him by the house where the spaniel lives, Sinbad began to tremble and whimper.				
4. Lassie drools whenever she hears the can opener.				
5. Makoto was stung by a bee in the garden. Now, whenever he hears a buzzing sound, he starts tremble.				
6. Romeo is completely happy with his girlfriend, Juliet. Just smelling his girlfriend's perfume makes Romeo feel happy and relaxed.				

	UCS	UCR	CS	CR
7. A dog is fed a biscuit each time he sits up at his master's command. Before long the dog has learned to sit up whenever the command is given.				
8. Tom gives his girlfriend Mary Beth a gift, which naturally makes her happy. During this gift giving occasion a song was playing. Now, whenever she hears the song she gets very happy.				
9. Whenever a student wanted to answer a question, the teacher told them they were wrong. The student felt embarrassed because they failed. Now, when the student thinks they have the question right they won't raise their hand because they doubt themselves.				
10. Jorge was a great five year old helper. When Christmas came around, he helped his dad put up the outside lights. Accidentally, he was electrocuted. Ever since, he has been afraid of blinking lights.				
11. Rastus is a border collie who loves going for a run to the neighborhood park. Now, every time his owner puts on her running shoes, Rastus wags his tail in excitement.				

Classical Conditioning Practice

1. Tell whether each of the following is an example of a learned behavior or a reflex.

_____ Rats find their way through a maze faster each time they run it.

_____ The lights go off, your pupil dilates.

_____ As you start to eat a cracker, saliva flows in your mouth to help dissolve and digest the dry food.

_____ Students leave one class and go to their next class at the sound of a bell.

2. In one study a group of asthmatics was exposed to some neutral substances at the same time as they were exposed to dust or pollen. As expected, they had an asthma attack. Soon, however, just the presence of these neutral substances triggered an attack. In some cases, they needed only to see a picture of these neutral substances before experiencing breathing difficulties.

What behavior was learned (the learned S-R relationship)? _____

UCS _____ -----> UCR _____

CS _____ -----> CR _____

4. Right after a heavy meal, Fred began to feel a little ill. Soon, there was no doubt in his mind: he was sick and stayed sick all night. He had vivid recollections of all that macaroni he ate. A couple of days later, it was diagnosed as flu. But Fred knew he would never eat macaroni again. Classical conditioning can be thought of as learning by association. Discuss how this situation is an example of classical conditioning.

UCS _____ -----> UCR _____

CS _____ -----> CR _____

5. How stubbornly our bodies hang on to inappropriate responses was shown in an experiment with hospitalized Army and Navy veterans of World War II. These veterans were exposed to a repetitive gong, sounding at the rate of about 100 percussions per minute. This signal had been used as a call to battle stations aboard U.S. Navy ships during the war. When the Navy veterans heard the gong, their nervous systems -- the part that warns us of danger -- quickly went into action. They became jumpy and nervous and charged up -- even though 15 years had passed since this stimulus signaled danger. The Army veterans, however, had never been called to battle stations this way. What do you think would be their response to the repetitive gong? Explain.

6. If Peter had a fear of rabbits, describe the process used to eliminate his fear of rabbits.

7. A dog has been conditioned to salivate when he sees his dog dish taken out of the cupboard. Explain how generalization and discrimination could be present in this example.

Operant Conditioning Practice

1. Identify the behavior and its consequence.
2. As a consequence of the behavior, is something added or removed/avoided?
3. Does the consequence strengthen or weaken the behavior?

		Does the consequence strengthen or weaken the behavior?	
		Strengthen (Reinforcement)	Weaken (Punishment)
As a consequence of the behavior, is something added or removed/avoided?	Added (Positive)	Positive Reinforcement	Positive Punishment
	Removed (Negative)	Negative Reinforcement	Negative Punishment

For each situation, fill out the chart, and then name the type of conditioning (from the grey boxes)

1. The police stop drivers and give awards for safe driving. *This is _____ conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

2. The coach removes a player for the game for committing a foul. *This is _____ conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

3. Player makes an error and the teammate calls him a bad name. *This is _____ conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

4. A suspect confesses to a crime which ends the interrogation. *This is _____ conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

5. Child cleans the room and parent stops nagging. *This is _____ conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

6. Older brother sits on you until you say he's smarter, then he gets off. _____ *conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

7. After completing your homework you get your cell phone back. _____ *conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

8. When you buckle your seatbelt, the annoying beep stops in your car. _____ *conditioning.*

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened (or)		Weakened	

9. After you rake the leaves in the yard, you receive a Justin Bieber CD. You rake the leaves less often in the future.

This is _____ conditioning.

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened		Weakened	

10. Make up an example for other students to try: Write the question on the board and below, fill out the chart and give your answer.

Your example:

This is _____ conditioning.

Behavior		Consequence:	
Added (or)		Subtracted	
Strengthened		Weakened	