Multiple Choice Questions

1. _____ stands for a relatively permanent change in a behavioural tendency which occurs as a result of reinforced practice.
   - (a) Memory
   - (b) Learning
   - (c) Actions
   - (d) Thinking

2. The apparatus used by Skinner for operant conditioning was called:
   - (a) Puzzle Box
   - (b) Rod Maze
   - (c) Skinner Box
   - (d) Conditioning Platform

3. Classical Conditioning is also known as:
   - (a) Skinnerian Conditioning
   - (b) Observational Conditioning
   - (c) Pavlovian Conditioning
   - (d) Operant Conditioning

4. Which of the following best describes reinforcement?
   - (a) It decreases behaviour
   - (b) It eliminates all responses
   - (c) It strengthens behaviour
   - (d) It confuses the learner

5. Who is most associated with the concept of trial and error learning?
   - (a) Kohler
   - (b) Thorndike
   - (c) Bandura
   - (d) Pavlov

6. Who first investigated classical conditioning?
   - (a) B.F. Skinner
   - (b) Kohler
   - (c) Pavlov
   - (d) Tolman

7. Who proposed the concept of insight learning?
   - (a) Tolman
   - (b) Kohler
   - (c) Skinner
   - (d) Pavlov

8. Which schedule of reinforcement is most resistant to extinction?
   - (a) Continuous reinforcement
   - (b) Fixed interval schedule
   - (c) Variable interval schedule
   - (d) Partial (intermittent) reinforcement

9. Which phase of skill learning involves minimal conscious effort?
   - (a) Cognitive phase
   - (b) Associative phase
   - (c) Autonomous phase
   - (d) DInsight phase

10. **Dyslexia is a type of:**
    (a) Learning disability   (b) Verbal learning strategy
    (c) Reinforcement schedule   (d) Motor coordination skill

Fill in the blanks :

11. Learning that occurs without reinforcement but appears when needed is known as _____ learning.

12. In classical conditioning, the stimulus that automatically elicits a response is called _____ stimulus.

True / False

13. Negative reinforcement and punishment are the same.

14. Operant conditioning involves voluntary behaviour.

Very Short Type Questions

15. Define extinction in classical conditioning.

16. What is spontaneous recovery?

Short Type Questions

17. What is the difference between generalisation and discrimination?

18. Write a short note on the main features of observational learning.

Essay Type Questions

19. What are positive and negative reinforcements? Give examples of each.

20. What are the different schedules of reinforcement? Explain briefly.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Observational learning can occur without any direct reinforcement.
    Reason (R): People learn simply by observing the behaviour of others.
    a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
    b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
    c) A is true, R is false
    d) A is false, R is true

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Chapter- 5 | Learning

Worksheet-1
Answer & Solution

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1. **(b)** It's a relatively permanent change due to experience.

2. **(c)** A controlled environment for operant conditioning.

3. **(c)** Named after Ivan Pavlov.

4. **(c)** Reinforcement increases response probability.

5. **(b)** Introduced trial and error learning with cats in puzzle boxes.

6. **(b)** Ivan Pavlov first investigated classical conditioning through his experiments on dogs and salivation.

7. **(b)** Kohler proposed insight learning through experiments on chimpanzees solving problems suddenly.

8. **(d)** Responses acquired under partial reinforcement are highly resistant to extinction.

9. **(c)** In the autonomous phase, performance becomes automatic with minimal conscious effort.

10. **(a)** Dyslexia is a learning disability involving difficulties in reading and writing letters or words.

11. **Latent**

12. **Unconditioned**

13. **False**
    Punishment reduces behaviour, negative reinforcement increases it by removing aversive stimulus.

14. **True**
    Operant conditioning involves voluntary behaviours.

15. Extinction is the gradual disappearance of a conditioned response when it is no longer reinforced.

16. Spontaneous Recovery is the sudden reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period.

17. Generalisation: Similar stimuli elicit the same response.
    • Discrimination: Differentiation between stimuli to respond only to a specific one.

18. **Observational learning includes:**
    • Attention
    • Retention
    • Reproduction
    • Motivation
    Learners acquire behaviour by observing models.

19. Reinforcement refers to any stimulus that strengthens or increases the likelihood of a specific behaviour. There are two types:

    1. **Positive Reinforcement:**
       It involves adding a pleasant stimulus after a desired behaviour to increase the chance that the behaviour will occur again.
       Example: A student gets a reward for completing homework. This encourages them to continue doing their work

regularly.

2. **Negative Reinforcement:**

- It involves removing or avoiding an unpleasant stimulus when the desired behaviour occurs. This also strengthens the behaviour.

Example: A child finishes their meal to avoid being scolded by their parent. The removal of scolding increases the likelihood of finishing meals.

Key Point:

Both types of reinforcement increase behaviour, but positive adds something pleasant while negative removes something unpleasant.

20. Reinforcement schedules are rules that determine how often a behaviour is reinforced. These play a major role in learning patterns and motivation.

1. **Fixed Ratio (FR):**

Reinforcement is provided after a specific number of responses.

Example: A worker receives payment after every 10 items produced.

2. **Variable Ratio (VR):**

Reinforcement occurs after an unpredictable number of responses.

Example: Slot machines pay out randomly, encouraging persistent playing.

3. **Fixed Interval (FI):**

Reinforcement is given for the first response after a fixed time period.

Example: A student receives praise every 10 minutes during work.

21. **a** – Bandura's Bobo doll experiment supports this.

d – Reverse: Operant is active; classical is reflexive.

c – Reinforcement increases behaviour; punishment decreases it.