

CHAPTER-5 | Learning

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Who developed the theory of Operant Conditioning?

- A. Ivan Pavlov
B. John B. Watson
C. B.F. Skinner
D. Albert Bandura (C)

Explanation : Operant Conditioning was developed by B.F. Skinner, who studied how consequences shape voluntary behaviour.

2. Operant Conditioning deals with:

- A. Reflexive responses
B. Voluntary behavior
C. Unconscious learning
D. Classical responses (B)

Explanation : Unlike classical conditioning, which deals with involuntary responses, operant conditioning focuses on voluntary behaviours influenced by consequences.

3. Which of the following increases the likelihood of a behavior happening again?

- A. Punishment
B. Extinction
C. Reinforcement
D. Habituation (C)

Explanation : Reinforcement strengthens the probability of a behaviour being repeated, whether through positive or negative means.

4. Which type of reinforcement involves adding a pleasant stimulus to increase behavior?

- A. Negative reinforcement
B. Positive reinforcement
C. Positive punishment
D. Negative punishment (B)

Explanation : Positive reinforcement strengthens behaviour by introducing a rewarding stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework.

5. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as:

- A. Positive reinforcement
B. Negative reinforcement
C. Positive punishment
D. Negative punishment (B)

Explanation : Negative reinforcement strengthens behaviour by removing an aversive stimulus, e.g., wearing a seatbelt to stop the beeping sound.

6. Which type of consequence weakens behaviour by adding an unpleasant stimulus?

- A. Positive reinforcement
B. Negative reinforcement
C. Positive punishment
D. Negative punishment (C)

Explanation : Positive punishment decreases behaviour by presenting something unpleasant, such as scolding a child for lying.

7. Taking away a pleasant stimulus to reduce behaviour is called:

- A. Negative reinforcement
B. Positive punishment
C. Extinction
D. Negative punishment (D)

Explanation : Negative punishment reduces behaviour by removing something desirable, such as taking away a toy when a child misbehaves.

8. Which schedule of reinforcement produces faster learning but quicker extinction?

- A. Partial reinforcement
B. Continuous reinforcement
C. Intermittent reinforcement
D. Delayed reinforcement (B)

Explanation : Continuous reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement stops.

9. Which reinforcement schedule is more resistant to extinction?

- A. Continuous reinforcement
B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement
C. Delayed reinforcement
D. Negative reinforcement (B)

Explanation : Partial or intermittent reinforcement produces slower learning but greater resistance to extinction.

10. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called:

- A. Acquisition
B. Extinction
C. Spontaneous Recovery
D. Discrimination (C)

Explanation : Spontaneous recovery is when an extinguished response reappears after a pause, even without reinforcement.