CLASS 11 | PSYCHOLOGY



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. Operant Conditioning was developed by B.F. Skinner, who studied how consequences shape voluntary behaviour. 2. Operant Conditioning deals with: A. Reflexive responses D. Classical responses D. Classical responses D. Classical responses D. Classical responses D. Holike 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 D. Habituation C. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. Reinforcement strengthens the probability of a behaviour being repeated, whether through positive or negative means. 4. Which type of consequence weakens behaviour by adding a pleasant stimulus. A. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement strengthens behaviour by introducing a rewarding stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Delayed reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Neg	CHAPTER-5 Learning	PART-02
C. B.F. Skinner D. Albert Bandura C. Cyparation: Operant Conditioning was developed by B.F. Skinner, who studied how consequences shape voluntary behaviour. 2. Operant Conditioning deals with: A. Reflexive responses D. Classical responses B. Voluntary behaviour. C. Unconscious learning D. Classical responses C. 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 D. Habituation C. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. 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 C. Explanation: Reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment C. Explanation: Reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment C. Positive p	Conditioning?	adding an unpleasant stimulus?
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. Voluntary behavior conditioning 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 D. Habituation C. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. 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 B. Positive punishment C. Positive punishme		A. Positive reinforcement
Explanation: Operant Conditioning was developed by BF. 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. Voluntary behavior C. Uniconscious learning D. Classical responses B. Voluntary behavior Conditioning focuses on voluntary behaviors influenced by consequences. 3. Which of the following increases the likelihood of a behavior happening again? A. Punishment D. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. Reinforcement strengthens the probability of a behaviour being repeated, whether through positive or negative means. A. Which type of reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative		
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: 8. Positive punishment 9. Calsasical responses 9. Which of the following increases the likelihood of a behavior happening again? 9. A Punishment 9. Califorcement 9. Califorcement 9. Habituation 10. Habituation 11. Regative reinforcement 12. Positive punishment 13. Which schedule of reinforcement produces faster learning but quicker extinction? 14. Which type of reinforcement 15. Positive punishment 15. Positive punishment 15. Regative reinforcement 15. Positive reinforcement 15. Positive reinforcement 15. Positive reinforcement 15. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: 16. Positive reinforcement 16. Positive reinforcement 17. Positive punishment 18. Positive punishment 19. Negative punishment 10. Negative punishment 10. Regative reinforcement 15. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: 16. Positive punishment 17. Taking away a pleasant stimulus to reduce behaviour is called: 28. Positive punishment 29. Negative punishment 20. Negative reinforcement 20. Positive punishment 20. Negative reinforcement 21. Repartal reinforcement 22. Positive punishment 23. Which schedule of reinforcement 24. Which schedule of reinforcement 25. Removing an unpleasant stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework. 26. Repartation: Positive reinforcement 27. Repartation: Positive reinforcement 28. Which reinforcement 29. Which reinforcement schedule is more resistant to extinction? 29. Which reinforcement 20. Positive punishment 20. Positive punishment 20. Negative reinforcement 21. Repartal reinforcement 22. Positive punishment 23. A Regative reinforcement 24. Which schedule of reinforcement 25. Repartation: Positive reinforcement 26. Positive punishment 27. Regative punishment 28. Which schedule of reinforcement 29. Whic	()	·
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 reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement B. Positive reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	• •
 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 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 D. D. Pogative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement D. Positive reinforcement strengthens behaviour by introducing a rewarding stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework. S. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Positive punishment C. Explanation: Negative reinforcement D. D. Negative punishment D. D. Negative reinforcement D. D. Negative reinforcement D. D. Negative reinforcement D. D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement	·	· ·
A. Reflexive responses 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 D. Habituation 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 B. Positive reinforcement C. Positive punishment C. Positive punishment C. Explanation: Negative punishment C. Intermittent reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement D. Negative punishment C. Intermi		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
C. Unconscious learning D. Classical responses 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 D. Habituation C. 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 punishment C. D. Delayed 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 punishment C. Continuous reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement		
D. Classical responses 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 D. Habituation C. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. Reinforcement strengthens the probability of a behaviour being repeated, whether through positive or negative means. 4. Which type of reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment C. Collegative punishment (D) Explanation: Negative punishment (D) Explanation: Octoinuous reinforcement (B) Explana		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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 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 C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment Explanation: Positive reinforcement Serving chocolate for completing homework. 5. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement C. Positive reinforcement C. Extinction D. 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 C. Intermittent reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement stops. B. Positive reinforcement C. Extinction D. Negative punishment C. Extinction C. Extinction C. Partial reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment C. Extinction C. Explanation: Ontinuous re		
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 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 C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment C. 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 C. Positive reinforcement D. Negative punishment reduces D. Negative punishment D. Negative pun		
conditioning focuses on voluntary behaviours influenced by consequences. 3. Which of the following increases the likelihood of a behavior happening again? A. Punishment D. Habituation Explanation: Reinforcement D. Habituation Explanation: Reinforcement strengthens the probability of a behaviour being repeated, whether through positive or negative means. Which type of reinforcement involves adding a pleasant stimulus to increase behavior? A. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement strengthens 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 D. Delayed reinforcement 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 Explanation: D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Ne		
influenced by consequences. 3. Which of the following increases the likelihood of a behavior happening again? A. Punishment D. Habituation C. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. 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 D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative 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 C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment		
 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 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 punishment B. Positive reinforcement C. Positive reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement strengthens 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 D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement<td></td><td></td>		
as taking away a toy when a child misbehaves. 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 D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative 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 strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative reinforcement B. Continuous reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens S. Which schedule of reinforcement B. Continuous reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens S. Which schedule of reinforcement B. Continuous reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens S. Which schedule of reinforcement B. Continuous reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens D. Negative reinforcement D. Ne		
A. Punishment C. Reinforcement D. Habituation C. 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 D. Negative 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 reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement		
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 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 reinforcement C. Positive punishment C. Delayed reinforcement strengthens behaviour punishment C. Delayed reinforcement schedule is more resistant to extinction? A. Continuous reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement schedule is more resistant to extinction? A. Continuous reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement C. Intermitten		
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 Explanation: Positive reinforcement strengthens behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Regative reinforcement B. Positive reinforcement strengthens behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Continuous reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement stops. 9. Which reinforcement schedule is more resistant to extinction? A. Continuous reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement stops. 8. Continuous reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens bearing quickly but also leads to rapid extinction. 9. Which reinforcement B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement Produces slower learning but greater resi		·
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 punishment C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment 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 reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement C. Intermittent reinforcement D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement strengthens learning quickly but also leads to rapid extinction once reinforcement		
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 punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment Dehaviour 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 reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement strengthens D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement strengthens C. Intermittent reinforcement Continuous reinforcement strengthens D. Which reinforcement strengthens D. Negative reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement C. Delay	()	
 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 D. Negative 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 reinforcement strengthens (B) Explanation: D. Delayed reinforcement strengthens (C) Delayed reinforcement strengthens (D) Which reinforcement schedule is more resistant to extinction? A. Continuous reinforcement strengthens (C) Delayed reinforcement strengthens (D) Negative reinforcement D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Acquisition D. A. Continuous reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: D. A. Acquisition D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: D. A. Acquisition D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: D. The reappearance of		
 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 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 reinforcement strengthens (B) Explanation: Continuous reinforcement strengthens (C) Delayed reinforcement (D) Negative reinforcement (D) Negative reinforcement strengthens (D) The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without rein		
pleasant stimulus to increase behavior? A. Negative reinforcement B. Positive reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment 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 reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement A. Acquisition B. Extinction	- · ·	
 A. Negative reinforcement B. Positive reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative reinforcement strengthens behaviour by introducing a rewarding stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework. D. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Acquisition B. Extinction 		•
 B. Positive reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment 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 reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Acquisition B. Extinction 	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
 C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment Explanation: Positive reinforcement strengthens behaviour by introducing a rewarding stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework. S. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Acquisition B. Extinction 	_	once reinforcement stops.
D. Negative punishment 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 B. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment C. Positive punishment D. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment C. Positive punishment D. Negative 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? A. Continuous reinforcement B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative 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?		O NA/high wainfarrages and a shadada is make a sistemat to
 Explanation: Positive reinforcement strengthens behaviour by introducing a rewarding stimulus, like giving chocolate for completing homework. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Partial/Intermittent reinforcement C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement Explanation: Partial or intermittent reinforcement produces slower learning but greater resistance to extinction. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Continuous reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement A. Acquisition 	·	
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. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement produces slower learning but greater resistance to extinction. C. Positive punishment D. Negative 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		
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 D. Negative punishment B. Negative punishment D. Negative punishment C. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement D. Negative reinforcement Explanation: O. Delayed reinforcement D. Negative 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	•	
 5. Removing an unpleasant stimulus to strengthen behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative 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 		
behaviour is known as: A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens 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: 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		
A. Positive reinforcement B. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens D. Negative reinforcement strengthens		· ·
 B. Negative reinforcement C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens D. Negative punishment Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens Explanation: extinction. 10. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Acquisition B. Extinction 		
C. Positive punishment D. Negative punishment Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens 10. The reappearance of an extinguished response after a rest period without reinforcement is called: A. Acquisition B. Extinction		
D. Negative punishment (B) after a rest period without reinforcement is called: Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens A. Acquisition B. Extinction		
Explanation: Negative reinforcement strengthens A. Acquisition B. Extinction		
behaviour by removing an aversive stimulus, e.g., C. Spontaneous Recovery D. Discrimination (C)	behaviour by removing an aversive stimulus, e.g.,	
wearing a seatbelt to stop the beeping sound. **Explanation:* Spontaneous recovery is when an **Explanation:**		
extinguished response reappears after a pause,	wearing a season to stop the beeping sound.	
even without reinforcement.		