

CHAPTER-5 | Learning

QUIZ
PART-04

1. Cognitive learning emphasizes:

- A. Trial-and-error behavior
- B. Reflexes and conditioning
- C. Mental processes like thinking and understanding
- D. Passive absorption of knowledge (C)

Explanation : Cognitive learning highlights internal processes such as thinking, memory, problem-solving, and understanding, making learning an active mental process .

2. Who is known for the concept of 'Insight Learning'?

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. Edward Thorndike
- C. Albert Bandura
- D. Wolfgang Köhler (D)

Explanation : Wolfgang Köhler studied chimpanzees and introduced the concept of insight learning, demonstrated by Sultan the chimp's sudden realization in problem-solving .

3. In Tolman's experiments, rats in a maze developed a 'cognitive map'. What does this term mean?

- A. A set of conditioned reflexes
- B. A mental representation of the layout
- C. A memory of punishment
- D. A distraction technique (B)

Explanation : Tolman showed that rats formed a cognitive map, which is a mental representation of their environment, even without reinforcement .

4. The sudden realization of a solution to a problem, known as the "Aha!" moment, is characteristic of:

- A. Trial-and-error learning
- B. Classical conditioning
- C. Insight learning
- D. Latent learning (C)

Explanation : Insight learning occurs when the solution appears suddenly after mental restructuring, without random trial-and-error attempts .

5. Which of the following is NOT a feature of insight learning?

- A. Suddenness of solution
- B. Understanding relationships
- C. Random trial-and-error attempts
- D. Transferability to similar situations (C)

Explanation : Insight learning avoids random attempts; instead, it involves sudden understanding and transfer to other contexts .

6. Latent learning refers to:

- A. Learning with immediate reinforcement
- B. Learning that occurs without obvious reward but becomes useful later
- C. Passive absorption of information
- D. Sudden insight without experience (B)

Explanation : Latent learning, as shown by Tolman, is learning that remains hidden until it is needed, such as rats navigating a maze efficiently once food is introduced .

7. In Köhler's experiment, Sultan the chimpanzee solved the problem of reaching the banana by:

- A. Random trial-and-error attempts
- B. Using sticks or boxes after observing the situation
- C. Waiting for reinforcement
- D. Avoiding the task (B)

Explanation : Sultan combined tools like sticks and boxes to reach the banana, demonstrating problem-solving through insight .

8. Which of the following best contrasts trial-and-error learning with insight learning?

- A. Trial-and-error is sudden, insight is gradual
- B. Trial-and-error is random, insight is sudden understanding
- C. Both are based on conditioned reflexes
- D. Both lack goal-directed behavior (B)

Explanation : Trial-and-error relies on random attempts, while insight involves sudden mental restructuring and understanding .

9. Which psychologist demonstrated that rats form cognitive maps?

- A. Edward Tolman
- B. Ivan Pavlov
- C. Wolfgang Köhler
- D. John Watson (A)

Explanation : Edward Tolman proved that rats could form mental representations of mazes, showing evidence of cognitive maps .

10. Which of the following highlights the importance of cognitive learning in education?

- A. It discourages independent thinking
- B. It focuses only on memorization
- C. It encourages problem-solving and application of knowledge
- D. It eliminates understanding (C)

Explanation : Cognitive learning promotes independent thinking, problem-solving, concept formation, and application of knowledge in new situations .