

CHAPTER-5 | Learning

QUIZ-01

1. What is learning in psychology?

- A. Temporary change due to fatigue
- B. Any relatively permanent change in behaviour produced by experience
- C. Change due to use of drugs
- D. Change only due to biological maturation (B)

Explanation: Learning is defined as any relatively permanent change in behaviour or behavioural potential produced by experience or practice.

2. Who first investigated classical conditioning?

- A. B.F. Skinner
- B. Kohler
- C. Pavlov
- D. Tolman (C)

Explanation: Ivan Pavlov first investigated classical conditioning through his experiments on dogs and salivation.

3. In operant conditioning, the response is :

- A. Reflexive and involuntary
- B. Under control of unconditioned stimulus
- C. Voluntary and emitted by organism
- D. Always punished (C)

Explanation: In operant conditioning, responses are voluntary behaviours emitted by the organism to operate on the environment.

4. Who proposed the concept of insight learning?

- A. Tolman
- B. Kohler
- C. Skinner
- D. Pavlov (B)

Explanation: Kohler proposed insight learning through experiments on chimpanzees solving problems suddenly.

5. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?

- A. Giving chocolate for homework
- B. Giving medal for winning
- C. Removing loud noise when desired behaviour occurs
- D. Scolding for wrong answer (C)

Explanation: Negative reinforcement involves removal of unpleasant stimuli to increase a behaviour.

6. What is learned helplessness?

- A. Learned ability to help others
- B. Failure to escape due to previous inescapable shocks
- C. Learning to avoid punishment
- D. Helping without expecting rewards (B)

Explanation: Learned helplessness occurs when organisms stop trying to escape after repeated failures.

7. Which schedule of reinforcement is most resistant to extinction?

- A. Continuous reinforcement
- B. Fixed interval schedule
- C. Variable interval schedule
- D. Partial (intermittent) reinforcement (D)

Explanation: Responses acquired under partial reinforcement are highly resistant to extinction.

8. What is paired-associates learning?

- A. Learning serial order of items
- B. Learning responses to single stimuli
- C. Learning stimulus-response pairs like foreign language equivalents
- D. Learning motor skills (C)

Explanation: Paired-associates learning involves learning stimulus-response pairs such as vocabulary equivalents.

9. Which phase of skill learning involves minimal conscious effort?

- A. Cognitive phase
- B. Associative phase
- C. Autonomous phase
- D. Insight phase (C)

Explanation: In the autonomous phase, performance becomes automatic with minimal conscious effort.

10. Dyslexia is a type of:

- A. Learning disability
- B. Verbal learning strategy
- C. Reinforcement schedule
- D. Motor coordination skill (A)

Explanation: Dyslexia is a learning disability involving difficulties in reading and writing letters or words.