

CHAPTER-5 | Learning

QUIZ
PART-01

1. Learning is best defined as:

- A. A temporary change due to fatigue
- B. A permanent change due to maturation
- C. A relatively permanent change in behaviour due to experience or practice
- D. A sudden change without prior exposure (C)

Explanation: Learning refers to a relatively permanent behavioural change that occurs through practice or experience, not due to maturation or temporary states.

2. Which of the following is NOT a feature of learning?

- A. It is goal-directed
- B. It is universal
- C. It is directly observable
- D. It involves change (C)

Explanation: Learning cannot be directly observed; it is an inferred process deduced from behavioural changes.

3. In Pavlov's experiment, food is an example of:

- A. Conditioned Response (CR)
- B. Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS)
- C. Conditioned Stimulus (CS)
- D. Neutral Stimulus (NS) (B)

Explanation: Food naturally produces salivation without prior learning, making it an Unconditioned Stimulus.

4. In Pavlov's classical conditioning, the bell before training was a:

- A. Conditioned Stimulus (CS)
- B. Unconditioned Response (UCR)
- C. Neutral Stimulus (NS)
- D. Conditioned Response (CR) (C)

Explanation: The bell initially did not elicit salivation, hence it was a Neutral Stimulus.

5. After conditioning, salivation to the sound of the bell is called:

- A. Conditioned Response (CR)
- B. Unconditioned Response (UCR)
- C. Conditioned Stimulus (CS)
- D. Neutral Response (NR) (D)

Explanation: The learned response to the conditioned stimulus (bell) is known as the Conditioned Response.

6. Which type of conditioning is considered most effective for developing a conditioned response?

- A. Trace Conditioning
- B. Delayed Conditioning
- C. Simultaneous Conditioning
- D. Backward Conditioning (B)

Explanation: In delayed conditioning, the CS is presented before the US with overlap, and it is the most effective procedure.

7. In trace conditioning, what happens?

- A. CS and US occur at the same time
- B. US is presented before CS
- C. CS is presented, followed by a gap before US
- D. CS and US overlap fully (C)

Explanation: In trace conditioning, there is a time gap between the presentation of the CS and the US.

8. Which type of conditioning is least effective in producing a conditioned response?

- A. Delayed Conditioning
- B. Trace Conditioning
- C. Simultaneous Conditioning
- D. Backward Conditioning (D)

Explanation: Backward conditioning, where the US is presented before the CS, rarely results in learning.

9. Learning can be both positive and negative. Which of the following illustrates negative learning?

- A. Acquiring a new skill
- B. Developing a healthy habit
- C. Picking up a bad habit
- D. Improving concentration (C)

Explanation: Negative learning refers to acquiring maladaptive or harmful habits.

10. Who is considered the founder of classical conditioning?

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

Explanation: Ivan Pavlov, through his experiments with dogs, established the foundational principles of classical conditioning.