

Chapter -8 | Learning

QUIZ-01

1. Which term refers to a relatively permanent change in behaviour due to experience?
- A. Maturation B. Learning
C. Adaptation D. Habituation (B)

Explanation : Learning is defined as a relatively permanent change in behaviour that occurs as a result of experience or practice.

2. In classical conditioning, the stimulus that naturally elicits a response without prior learning is called:
- A. Conditioned Stimulus (CS)
B. Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS)
C. Neutral Stimulus (NS)
D. Conditioned Response (CR) (B)

Explanation : An unconditioned stimulus (UCS) triggers a natural, unlearned response without prior conditioning.

3. Who is known for conducting the experiment with a dog to demonstrate classical conditioning?
- A. John Watson B. Ivan Pavlov
C. B.F. Skinner D. Edward Thorndike (B)

Explanation : Ivan Pavlov demonstrated classical conditioning by pairing a bell sound with food to elicit salivation in dogs.

4. The process of weakening a learned response by repeatedly presenting the conditioned stimulus without the unconditioned stimulus is called:
- A. Spontaneous Recovery
B. Extinction
C. Generalisation
D. Discrimination (B)

Explanation : Extinction occurs when the conditioned response decreases after the conditioned stimulus is presented without the unconditioned stimulus.

5. In operant conditioning, removing an unpleasant stimulus to increase behaviour is called:
- A. Positive Reinforcement
B. Negative Reinforcement
C. Punishment
D. Extinction (B)

Explanation : Negative reinforcement involves strengthening a behaviour by removing or avoiding an unpleasant stimulus.

6. Thorndike's Law of Effect states that:
- A. Behaviour followed by satisfaction is more likely to be repeated
B. Reinforcement must be immediate to be effective
C. Only voluntary behaviours can be learned
D. Punishment is the best way to modify behaviour (A)

Explanation : The Law of Effect proposes that behaviours producing satisfying consequences are more likely to recur.

7. Which schedule of reinforcement produces a high, steady rate of response with little pause after reinforcement?
- A. Fixed Interval B. Variable Interval
C. Fixed Ratio D. Variable Ratio (D)

Explanation : Variable ratio schedules, such as in gambling, yield high, steady response rates with resistance to extinction.

8. Learning that occurs by observing and imitating others is called:
- A. Vicarious Conditioning
B. Observational Learning
C. Cognitive Mapping
D. Shaping (B)

Explanation : Observational learning involves acquiring new behaviours by watching and imitating others' actions.

9. Which term describes the reappearance of a previously extinguished conditioned response after a rest period?
- A. Generalisation B. Spontaneous Recovery
C. Discrimination D. Latent Learning (B)

Explanation : Spontaneous recovery is the sudden return of a conditioned response after it has been extinguished and time has passed

10. Edward Tolman's experiments with rats in mazes demonstrated the concept of:
- A. Trial and Error Learning
B. Classical Conditioning
C. Cognitive Maps
D. Successive Approximation (C)

Explanation : Tolman showed that rats form mental representations (cognitive maps) of mazes, indicating learning can occur without reinforcement.