Difference between operant and classical conditioning

Use the chart to classify each underlined behavior as the result of positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, or negative punishment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive reinforcement</th>
<th>Negative reinforcement</th>
<th>Positive punishment</th>
<th>Negative punishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>= the frequency of a behavior <strong>increases</strong> because it is followed by a desirable stimulus, e.g., giving students written feedback on their finals will increase their enjoyment of, participation in, and commitment to the class.</td>
<td>= the frequency of a behavior <strong>increases</strong> because it is followed by the removal of something undesirable, e.g., a teacher exempts student from the final test if they have perfect attendance. The teacher is taking away something unpleasant to increase behavior.</td>
<td>= a behavior <strong>decreases</strong> when it is followed by the presentation of a stimulus (a negative consequence).</td>
<td>= a behavior <strong>decreases</strong> when a stimulus is removed.</td>
</tr>
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Operant Conditioning
1. In which type of learning do organisms learn the association between two stimuli?
A. Classical conditioning
B. Operant conditioning
C. Observational learning
D. Implicit learning

1. Millie feels sick every time she travels by air. She associates flying with physical illness and, as a result, hates air travel. She also finds it difficult to watch movies with airplanes or read books about airplanes because they make her feel unwell. In this scenario, Millie is demonstrating learning through:
A. positive reinforcement.
B. classical conditioning.
C. observational learning.
D. implicit learning.
2. Ryan, a five-year-old boy, receives a pat on the back every time he says “please” or “thank you.” This encourages Ryan to use good manners as often as possible. In this scenario, Ryan demonstrates learning through:
   A. operant conditioning.
   B. classical conditioning.
   C. observational learning.
   D. implicit learning.

3. Which of the following is true of learning through operant conditioning?
   A. In operant conditioning, organisms learn the association between two stimuli.
   B. In operant conditioning, organisms learn behaviors implicitly, without being reinforced.
   C. In operant conditioning, organisms learn the association between behaviors and their consequences.
   D. In operating conditioning, organisms learn to act by imitating others.

4. Observational learning occurs _____.
   A. when an organism makes a connection between two stimuli
   B. when an organism learns the association between a behavior and a consequence
   C. through the process of watching and imitating another's behavior
   D. through the cognitive processes of reasoning and judgment

5. Which of the following is true of modeling or observational learning?
   A. In observational learning, the learner does not reproduce the actions of another person.
   B. In observational learning, there is no relatively permanent change in behavior.
   C. Observational learning is one way in which human infants acquire skills.
   D. Observational learning helps the learner form associations between events.

6. _____ is a learning process in which a neutral stimulus becomes associated with an innately meaningful stimulus and acquires the capacity to elicit a similar response.
   A. Classical conditioning
   B. Operant conditioning
   C. Observational learning
   D. Insight learning

7. Jack regularly feeds his neighbor’s dog, Oscar. He announces his arrival by ringing his bicycle bell and feeds Oscar mouth-watering treats. As Jack has been doing this for two weeks, every
time he hears Jack’s bicycle bell, Oscar begins salivating with the expectation of being fed. In this scenario, Oscar learns the response to the bicycle bell through _____.
A. classical conditioning
B. operant conditioning
C. insight learning
D. modeling

8. _____ was the Russian physiologist who demonstrated that neutral aspects of the environment can attain the capacity to evoke responses through pairing with other stimuli and that bodily processes can be influenced by environmental cues.
A. Ivan Pavlov
B. John B. Watson
C. B. F. Skinner
D. E. L. Thorndike

9. Matt is visibly excited to see his father when his father comes home from work every evening. Now, he is equally excited when he hears his father’s car in the driveway, because he associates this with his father coming home. In this scenario, Matt’s behavior can best be explained by _____.
A. classical conditioning
B. observational learning
C. preparedness
D. imitation

10. In Pavlov’s studies on classical conditioning, the bell was a(n) _____ before it was paired with the food.
A. neutral stimulus
B. conditioned stimulus
C. unconditioned stimulus
D. reinforced stimulus

11. In Pavlov’s experiments on classical conditioning, prior to associating the sound of the bell with the food, the dog’s salivation in response to the food was the _____.
A. negative reinforcement
B. positive reinforcement
C. unconditioned response
D. conditioned response

12. Which of the following is true of Ivan Pavlov's experiment on classical conditioning?
A. The bell was a neutral stimulus before it was paired with the meat powder.
B. The dog’s salivation in response to the bell was an unconditioned response.
C. The bell was a conditioned stimulus before it was paired with the meat powder.
D. The dog’s salivation in response to the meat powder was a conditioned response.

13. In Pavlov’s experiments on classical conditioning, the dog began to associate the sound of the bell with the food and salivated when it heard the bell because the bell had become a(n) _____.
A. conditioned stimulus
B. unconditioned stimulus
C. conditioned response
D. unconditioned response

14. Melvin is an elementary-school teacher who rewards his students with extra playing time whenever they do well on a class assignment. In this scenario, which of the following techniques is Melvin using to motivate his students to work harder?
A. Counterconditioning
B. Observational learning
C. Positive reinforcement
D. Insight learning

15. Liam is studying in his room for an exam but is disturbed by the loud music from his neighbor’s house. He closes the window so that he can no longer hear the loud music. In this example, the stimulus is:
   a) the neighbor
   b) the loud music
   c) the window
   d) the studying

16. In question #15, the behavior is:
   a) studying
   b) being disturbed by loud music
   c) preventing the neighbor’s enjoyment
   d) stopping all music in the neighborhood

17. In question #15, Liam would like the behavior to:
   a) increase
   b) lower the volume
   c) listen to different music
18. In question #15, this is an example of ____________.
   a) avoidance
   b) disturbance
   c) punishment
   d) reinforcement

19. In question #15, the stimulus would be labeled as ____________.
   a) neutral
   b) conditioned
   c) negative
   d) positive

20. ____________ refers to the use of operant conditioning principles to change human behavior.
    A. Preparedness
    B. Behavioral medicine
    C. Behavior modification
    D. Biofeedback