Quiz questions related to
Midterm 2

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) In classical conditioning
A. A conditioned stimulus is paired with a response
B. A behavior is paired with a negative reward
C. An unconditioned stimulus is paired with a conditioned response
D. A behavior is paired with a positive reward

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) A releaser stimulus is
A. A stimulus which causes an an infant to release its grip
B. Experience dependent and must be learned
C. Something that initiates a fixed action pattern
D. Something that elicits a stronger response than the real-life stimulus

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) Critical periods
A. Occur only in humans
B. Occur only in animals
C. Must end by age two years or earlier in humans
D. Involve heightened plasticity
E. None of the above

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) The oystercatcher's fixed action pattern makes it most likely to preferentially incubate which of the following objects or sets of objects within its nest:
A. As many of its own eggs as it can, regardless of their size
B. A white volleyball, even if the nest was full of its own eggs
The white volleyball is a supernormal stimulus—something that doesn't occur in the bird's environment but strongly activates a fixed action pattern.
C. The largest of its own eggs, even if there was a bigger egg from a different bird
D. The largest egg that is from another species, regardless of the size of their own eggs

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Negative reinforcement
A. increases the behavior
All types of reinforcement INCREASE the behavior (response).
B. decreases the behavior
C. increases the aversive stimulus
D. decreases the appetitive stimulus

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) Behaviorist learning principles are used in what contexts?

A. Infant research

B. Animal research

C. Brain research

D. Chemotherapy situations

E. All of the above

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) Which of these is *not* a reinforcer?

A. Food

B. Water

C. Darkness
   Putting an animal in complete darkness can serve as a punisher.

D. Mating opportunity

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) Heroin overdoses are more likely to occur in an unusual location. This has been taken as evidence for

A. Psychological Refractory Period

B. Compensatory Response Model

C. Paired Associate Learning

D. Aversive Stimulus Avoidance

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Statistical learning (that is, tracking conditional probability) is a learning mechanism that

A. Occurs only in humans

B. Occurs only for language stimuli

C. May allow infants to find word boundaries
   It also appears to work for non-speech sounds (like music), visual shapes, and in other species.

D. Only works during infancy

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) Non-adjacent dependencies can be learned between any of the following except

A. Two syllables with a different syllable in between
   For humans, learning nonadjacent dependencies seems to require that the nonadjacent things be more similar to each other than to the intervening material.

B. Two vowels with a consonant in between

C. Two consonants with a vowel in between

D. Two similar-pitch tones with a different-pitch tone in between

QUIZ QUESTION

dotinukunadonadokudotinutinunakunukubabati banaba...

(3) Calculate the conditional probability from do → ku (that is, p(ku|do))

A. 0.25

B. 0.33

C. 0.5

D. 1.0

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) Infant cognition research
A. is done by asking them questions about their thoughts
B. is done by measuring their response to aversive shocks or lights-out stimuli
C. is not done because very little cognition occurs in infants
D. is done by studying basic behaviors such as habituation

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) Baddeley proposed that working memory is comprised of all of the following EXCEPT
A. environmental map
B. central executive
C. phonological loop
D. visuospatial sketchpad

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) When determining whether two objects at different orientations are the same object, the time that you take to respond _____ with the degree of mental rotation you must do.
A. Decreases
B. increases
C. stays the same
D. varies randomly

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) A secondary task in a/the _____ modality will lead to low performance on the primary task.
A. same
B. different
C. visual
D. auditory

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) The Atkinson & Shiffrin model (the "modal model") of memory includes of all of the following except:
A. Short-term storage
B. Control processes
C. Long term storage
D. Sensory storage
E. Operant conditioning

QUIZ QUESTION

(1) When tested with letters instead of digits, ASL speakers (signers):
A. Perform worse on a STM task than English speakers
Though they do better than ASL speakers would do with digits, which generate more phonological interference than ASL letters
B. Perform better on a STM task than English speakers
C. Perform the same on the STM task as English speakers
D. Cannot do the STM task

QUIZ QUESTION

(2) Which portion of the *serial position curve* in free recall is thought to be driven by short-term memory?

A. Rehearsal

B. Visuospatial sketchpad

C. Primacy

D. Recency

QUIZ QUESTION

(3) Recall is always less accurate than recognition.

A. True

B. False

See Tulving et al. encoding specificity experiment from Week 6

QUIZ QUESTION

(4) You are asked to remember a list of words. Which encoding task will give you the best recall performance?

A. Checking whether or not each word rhymes with "desk"

B. Checking whether each word is pleasant or unpleasant

All other things being equal,a "deep" encoding (semantic encoding) of words yields the best recall.

C. Checking whether or not each word is printed in Comic Sans font

D. All of these give equivalent performance