Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period/Day \_\_\_\_\_\_ AP Psych – Chapter 5

**Homework - Classical vs. Operant Conditioning**

For each of the following learning situations, indicate whether classical or operant conditioning best applies. Then, follow the appropriate instructions below:

Instructions

1. If you decide the situation is an example of **classical conditioning**, label the **UCS, UCR, NS, CS, and CR.**
2. If you decide the situation is an example of **operant conditioning**, you should decide which of the following principles best fits: positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, or negative punishment.
3. A very bright (mildly painful) light is turned on a rat. The rat has learned that he can turn off the light by pressing a lever on the other side of his cage. As soon as the light comes on, the rat runs across the room and presses the lever.
4. A patient in a mental hospital is very disruptive at mealtimes. She grabs food from the plates of those sitting near her and tries to cram the food in her mouth. Because this behavior of stealing food is very undesirable, a plan is developed whereby every time the patient steals food from other plates, she is immediately taken to a room without food.
5. Imagine you have a friend who keeps the temperature in her home so high that each occasion on which you visit her you find yourself perspiring. The last time you visited her, you noticed that you began to perspire and became uncomfortable as soon as you saw her house (even before you got inside).
6. Fred leaves his clothes and toys all over his room. It seems that the only time he cleans up his room is when his mother yells at him. When she yells at him, Fred picks up his clothes and puts away his toys.

5. Whenever you enter AP Psychology class, you notice the pleasant aroma of cinnamon and vanilla which makes you smile. Now you find that just seeing your AP Psych teacher makes you smile☺.

**Reinforcement vs. Punishment**

Directions: Complete the chart below based on the following information. The first one has been done for YOU ☺

**Reinforcement** = any event that increases the frequency of a desired behavior.

**Punishment** = any event that decreases the frequency of an undesired behavior.

**Positive** = presenting a stimulus

**Negative** = removing a stimulus

**Principle** = ***positive reinforcement***, ***negative reinforcement***, ***positive punishment***, ***negative punishment***, or ***extinction***.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Scenario** | **Whose behavior is the focus (underlined)** | **Is this likely to Increase or decrease frequency of behavior?** | **Adding or taking away stimulus? (write + or -)** | **Principle?** |
| A wife brings home flowers to her husband because of the special dinner he cooked for her. | **HUSBAND** | **INCREASE** | **+** | **POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT** |
| A student volunteers to answer a tough question in class, and the teacher comments favorably on the quality of the student’s contribution. |  |  |  |  |
| A child is sent to his room with no supper after presenting a bad report card. |  |  |  |  |
| Dad and his son enter the checkout lane of the supermarket. When the child screams for candy, Dad pops a sucker in his mouth to quiet her down. |  |  |  |  |
| Alex puts an umbrella up to escape the rain. |  |  |  |  |
| A child spills milk all over the supper table and Mom (having had a bad day) swoops the child up from the high chair and spanks him. |  |  |  |  |
| A student has a terrible headache after an intense preparation period for a test. He takes two aspirin to make it go away. |  |  |  |  |
| Two children, who usually spend most of their time fighting, finally play peaceably over a coloring book. Dad peeks in and sighs, “At last, they are getting along.” He returns to work without saying anything to them. |  |  |  |  |
| Sam hurries home in the winter to get out of the cold. |  |  |  |  |
| A spoiled child is being driven by a fast-food restaurant, she begins screaming that she must have French fries or she won’t survive. The parents surrender and drive in for a large supply. |  |  |  |  |
| A teenager whines about having nothing to do. Dad gives him a lecture about all the stuff in his room and the good old days when he, the father, didn’t have all that stuff but still managed to be happy. |  |  |  |  |
| A terrorist applies an electric current to the feet of a spy to make her confess. She tells him everything she knows. |  |  |  |  |