1. You adopt a baby kitten from a nearby farm. On the day you take the kitten home, she has never heard the sound of a can of food opening before. The first few days, you open the can of food, the kitten smells the food, comes running, and then eats. By the fifth day, your kitten has learned to come running when the can opens even before you pour out the food. Diagram the classical conditioning taking place and label the UCS, UCR, NS, CS, and CR.

2. Building off the kitten example on the previous page, how would you then extinguish the learned behavior if you wanted to? How would it spontaneously recover? Once recovered, how could you kitten generalize the behavior? How could it discriminate? How would you set up a higher-order conditioning? Be sure to answer all five (5) parts.

EXTINCTION:

SPONTANEOUSLY RECOVER:

GENERALIZE:

DISCRIMINATE:

HIGHER ORDER CONDITIONING:

3. Refer back to the six ethical principles in conducting experiments that we discussed in class earlier this year. Which of the six principles do you feel were violated in the Little Albert study? Why?
4. Create some real-life examples of positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement, positive punishment, and negative punishment. **Be sure to answer all four (4) parts.** **Hint:** Think of school, work, social behavior, etc. for examples.

   PR:

   NR:

   PP:

   NP:

5. Imagine yourself fifteen years in the future. You have a four-year-old daughter and you’re trying to teach her how to ride a bike. How would you use shaping to train her? Be sure to give specific examples at each stage of the training, not just a general overview.

6. Depressed at the lack of respect his students show him, Mr. Root one day decides to quit teaching and become a professional bodybuilder. He signs a contract with an organization that offers to pay him $25 for each hour he spends in the weight room. What is likely to happen to Mr. Root’s love of weight lifting, and which psychological phenomenon is this known as?

7. Create some real-life examples of being rewarded on the following scales: variable ratio, fixed ratio, variable interval, and fixed interval. Be sure to answer all four (4) parts. **Hint:** Think of school, work, social behavior, etc. for examples.

   VR:

   FR:

   VI:

   FI:

8. One of your friends plans to one day have children, and she wonders whether she should allow her future kids to watch violent movies and television shows growing up. Based on the results of Albert Bandura’s Bobo Doll studies, what would Bandura recommend to her? Do you agree with Bandura’s opinion – why or why not?