Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour: \_\_\_\_

**Psychology**

**Chapter 9**

1. The topic of the video is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Learning allows us to do two important things in the quest for survival

First, to anticipate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from past experience, and

second, to control a complex and ever changing environment.

1. Traditionally learning is studied in a laboratory with animals because:

A.

B.

1. The psychologist first involved with learning was Ivan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The animal used in initial studies by this psychologist was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. One of the stimuli used in the experiments was: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The type of learning shown was called

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. The conclusion made through the work of this psychologist and others was that any

stimulus can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. One psychologist, Thorndike, was interested in how a human learns to solve a complex

puzzles. This type of learning he worked with is called

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. He found that Learning = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Another psychologist influenced by Pavlov was John Watson. He used infants in his

study, in particular one called Little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. He used classical conditioning and instrumental conditioning to control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his subjects.
2. Would experimentation of this kind happen today? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The first behavior therapist was a woman by the name of Mary Cover \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Another proponent of learning theory was behaviorist B. F. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. He looked at behavior as being a reaction to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The animal he used in research was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The birds were placed in a Skinner Box and behavior was reinforced.

This type of learning is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_conditioning.

1. Skinner’s A B C = antecedent, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Rachlin used pigeons to study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The phobia worked on with behavior modification was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

